

22nd ANNUAL STATISTICAL ISSUE

MAR 1

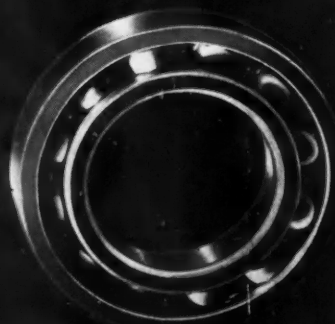
1940

Engineering  
Library

# AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES

LAND — AIR — WATER

MARCH 1, 1940



## Forged for Endurance

To get greatest strength, endurance and uniformity—essential qualities in anti-friction bearings—New Departure *forges* both rings and balls.

New Departure, Bristol, Connecticut.

**NEW DEPARTURE**  
**THE *FORGED STEEL* BEARING**

# REDUCED OUR OIL COSTS 10%

• J. P. Atkinson of the Hoyt Machine Company, Indianapolis, has three good reasons for giving Acme Cutting Oil this boost.

He writes: "We have been using your Acme Cutting Oil No. 110 for some time with very gratifying results. We are able to secure very fine finishes... We are operating our machines at high speeds and the oil seems to dissipate the heat very rapidly... We believe it has reduced our oil costs approximately 10%."

There are a number of reasons why Acme makes such good friends among men who know the importance of good cutting oil. A Standard Lubrication Engineer can tell you all of them. Better still, he'll pick the right grade of Acme for some job in your shop and help you make a test. Try it. Maybe you'll find it "the best oil you have ever used."

Write Standard Oil (Indiana) 910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois for the Engineer nearest you.

Copyright 1910, Standard Oil Co. (Ind.)

## ACME CUTTING OIL

### STANDARD OIL COMPANY (INDIANA)



# AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES

*the* **AUTOMOBILE**

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.  
Published Semi-Monthly  
Volume 82  
Number 5

JULIAN CHASE, Directing Editor  
HERBERT HOSKING, Editor  
P. M. HELDT, Engineering Editor  
JOS. GESCHELIN, Detroit Technical Editor  
J. A. LAANSMA, Detroit News Editor  
JEROME H. FARRIS, Ass't Editor  
H. E. BLANK, JR., Ass't Editor  
J. B. POLLOCK, Ass't Editor  
MARCUS AINSWORTH, Statistician  
HOWARD KOHLBRENNER, Art Editor  
L. W. MOFFETT, Washington Editor  
JAMES G. ELLIS, Washington Editor  
B. M. IKERT, Chicago Technical Editor

## 22ND ANNUAL STATISTICAL ISSUE

### CONTENTS

"Big Three" Dominate the Roads 3 to 2.  
By Marcus Ainsworth ..... 179

Production Data ..... 181-183  
Taxes, Gasoline and Registration Fees ..... 183  
New Registration Data ..... 184-186  
Total Registration of Motor Vehicles ..... 187-189  
Dealer Count Data ..... 190-191

**SPECIFICATIONS**

Passenger Cars ..... 192-193  
Passenger Car Engine Trends ..... 194  
American Trucks ..... 195-202  
Outboard Motors ..... 203  
Bus Chassis ..... 204 205  
Stock, Marine and Commercial Vehicle Engines ..... 206-215  
Aircraft Engines ..... 216-217  
Diesel Engines ..... 218-219

Automotive Exports ..... 220  
Just Among Ourselves ..... 221  
Men and Machines ..... 222  
Business in Brief ..... 224  
News of the Industry ..... 225  
Determining Damping Coefficients ..... 252  
Proposed Trade Practice Rules ..... 256  
Advertisers' Index ..... 196-197

Copyright 1940 by Chilton Company (Inc.)

JOS. S. HILDRETH, President and Manager  
Automotive Division; G. C. BUZBY, Vice-Pres.

### OFFICES

Philadelphia—Chestnut & 56th Sts., Phone Sherwood 1424  
New York—239 W. 39th St., Phone Pennsylvania 6-1100, Chicago—Room  
916 London Guarantee & Accident Bldg., Phone Franklin 4243, Detroit—  
1015 Stephenson Bldg., Phone Madison 2090, Cleveland—609 Guardian  
Bldg., Phone Cherry 4188, Washington—1061 National Press Bldg., Phone  
District 6877, San Francisco—444 Market St., Room 305, Phone Garfield 6788,  
Los Angeles—8000 Miramonte Blvd., Phone Lafayette 5525, Long Beach,  
Cal.—1595 Pacific Ave., Phone Long Beach 613-258.  
Cable Address.....Autoland, Philadelphia

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations  
Member Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Automotive Industries—The Automobile is a consolidation of the Automobile  
(monthly) and the Motor Review (weekly), May, 1902; Dealer and Repairman  
(monthly), October, 1903, the Automobile Magazine (monthly), July, 1907, and  
the Horseless Age (weekly), founded in 1895, May, 1918.

Owned and Published by  
**CHILTON COMPANY**  
(Incorporated)



**Executive Offices**  
Chestnut and 56th Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

**Officers and Directors**  
C. A. MUSSELMAN, President  
Vice-Presidents

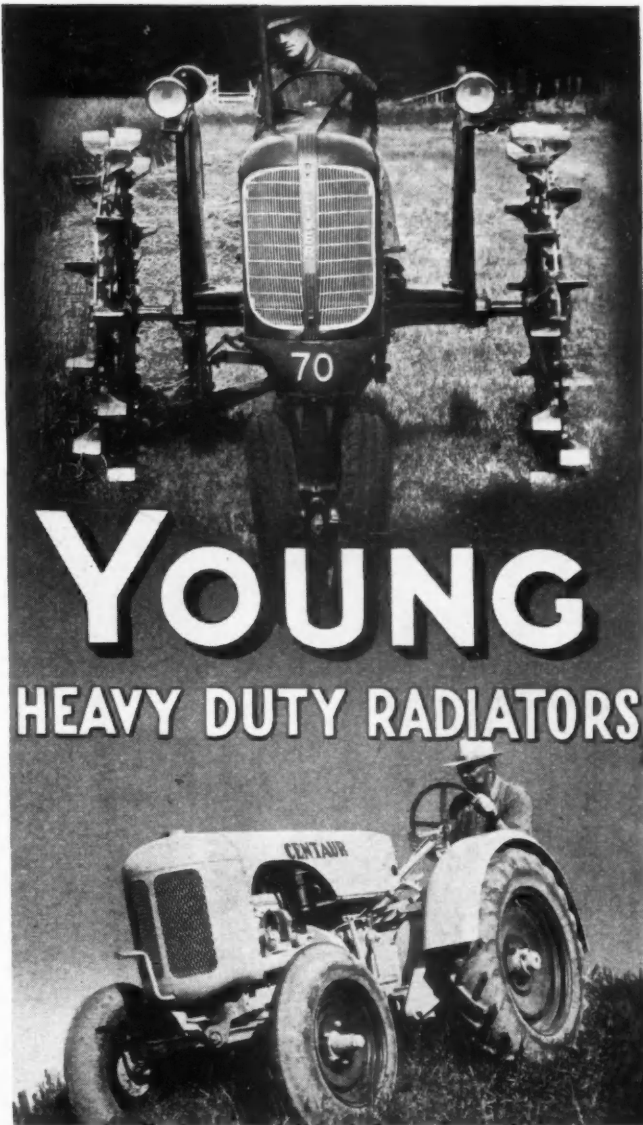
JOS. S. HILDRETH  
EVERIT B. TERHUNE  
C. S. BAUR  
WILLIAM A. BARBER, Treasurer  
JULIAN CHASE  
P. M. FAHRENDORF  
GEORGE H. GRIFFITHS  
J. H. VAN DEVENTER  
JOHN BLAIR MOFFETT, Secretary  
THOMAS L. KANE  
HARRY V. DUFFY

*Automotive Industries*

When writing to advertisers please mention *Automotive Industries*

March 1, 1940

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES, Vol. 82, No. 5. Published semi-monthly by Chilton Co., Chestnut & 56th Sts., Phila. Entered as Second-Class Matter October 1, 1925, at the Post Office at Philadelphia, Pa.; Under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. In Case of Non-Delivery Return Postage Guaranteed. Subscription price: United States, Mexico, United States Possessions, and all Latin-American countries, \$1.00 per year. Canadian and Foreign, \$2.00 per year; single copies, 25 cents, except Statistical Issue (Mar. 1, 1940), 50 cents.



## THE OLIVER "70" AND CENTAUR TRACTORS ARE COOLED BY YOUNG RADIATORS

Streamlining radiators to give flowing lines to the modern tractor, yet still retain strength, efficiency and low production costs — is one of the problems of the tractor industry today.

A thorough knowledge of engineering both from research and actual field experience makes YOUNG Engineers capable of handling most satisfactorily your particular problems. Place them before us with no obligation.

*Write for Literature.*

## YOUNG RADIATOR COMPANY

RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF UNIT HEATERS — COPPER CONVECTORS — CONDENSERS — EVAPORATORS — AIR CONDITIONING UNITS — FAN BLAST COILS — EVAPORATIVE CONDENSERS — EVAPORATIVE COOLERS — OIL COOLERS — GASOLINE, GAS, DIESEL ENGINE COOLING RADIATORS — INTERCOOLERS — HEAT EXCHANGERS — HEATING, COOLING CORES — ENGINE JACKET WATER COOLERS — HEAT TRANSFER PRODUCTS

# Nationally-known Motor Manufacturers Use Red Cut Superior LAMINATION DIES

**for Speed,  
Accuracy,  
Long Life!**

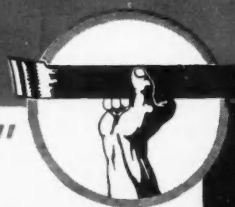
Where volume production is the rule . . . where precision must be maintained hand-in-glove with high speed, and where die durability is a carefully-considered factor . . . there you'll find RED CUT SUPERIOR a shop favorite and "front office" friend.

Meeting narrowest limits in specification, this time-honored high speed steel has the edge-holding ability, the resistance to wear and abrasion that merit its choice for your profit-making dies. Get together with the VASCO Sales Engineer for the details!

**Vanadium-Alloys  
STEEL CO.**

**LATROBE, PA.**

"TOPS IN TOOL STEELS"





# IN THIS ISSUE . . .

## AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.  
Volume 82 March 1, 1940 Number 5

### Acknowledgment

So much interest was created by our study of the average life of passenger cars as described in detail in the article, "Today's Cars Are Longer Lived," which appeared in the 1939 Statistical Issue of AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES, Feb. 25, 1939, that it was decided to carry on this work for at least another year. In the lead article of this issue are our findings as pertaining to the number of cars in use by year of manufacture and by make. For supplying basic data for all original calculations for this article we are indebted to the Reuben H. Donnelley Corp.

Following this study of cars in use are various valuable data pertaining to production, new registrations (sales), total registrations and an exclusive Chilton count of passenger car dealer representations by makes, states and population groups. This general factual section of what happened in the automobile industry during 1939 is followed by complete specifications of passenger cars, trucks, buses, stock engines, aircraft and Diesel engines, and outboard motors.

To all the manufacturers who so willingly cooperated in furnishing the specifications of their products we give our sincere thanks and appreciation. Also mention must be made of the splendid work and assistance of John Yerger, who compiled the specification section of this book.

Special mention is also gratefully given to Mr. Paul Mattix, Acting Chief, Aeronautics-Automotive Trade Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, for supplying export data, and to Mr. George Quisenberry, Editor, *The American Automobile* (Overseas Edition) for furnishing the registration statistics of foreign countries. The writer also sincerely appreciates the splendid cooperation of the motor vehicle commissioners of the various states who so willingly and carefully fill out our questionnaires regarding total registration in their states.

To those who sent us material that does not appear in this publication, sincere regrets. All of it was extremely valuable and interesting, but space limitations forbid its publication in this special issue.

*Automotive Industries*

### PRODUCTION

#### Production Data

Page

131

Three pages of concentrated data that show how many cars were produced during the last year. Whether you are interested in price class or wholesale values or truck production by capacities the answer is here.

### REGISTRATIONS

#### Registration Data

184

New registrations are the official records of sales. The figures are here from 1929 to now. Trucks by makes are tallied for the same period while an exclusive feature of this section is a tabulation of sales by dollar volume each month, going back to the first of 1936.

#### World Registration

184

While the major part of the automotive production is in the U. S., registrations in other countries are of unusual interest at this time. Here are the complete figures.

### EXPORTS

#### Automotive Exports

220

The foreign market for American automobiles is a shifting factor. On this page are the figures of what exports there were, where they went and how many.

### SPECIFICATIONS

#### 1940 Specifications

192

Each year brings out changes in the design of things automotive. Each of these changes has its many ramifications that go deeper into engineering data than evident at first glance. In the specifications printed in these pages every American passenger chassis and every engine whether for land, air or water has its secrets brought out into the open.

#### Dealer Count Data 190

#### Taxes, Gas and Registration Fees 183

#### Passenger Car Engine Trends 194

#### Just Among Ourselves 221

#### Business in Brief 224

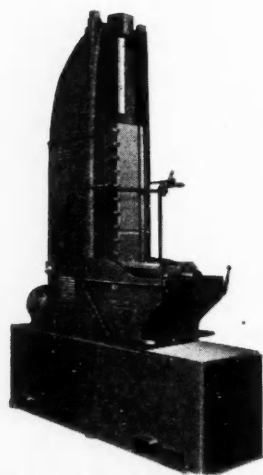
#### Men and Machines 222

#### News of the Industry 225

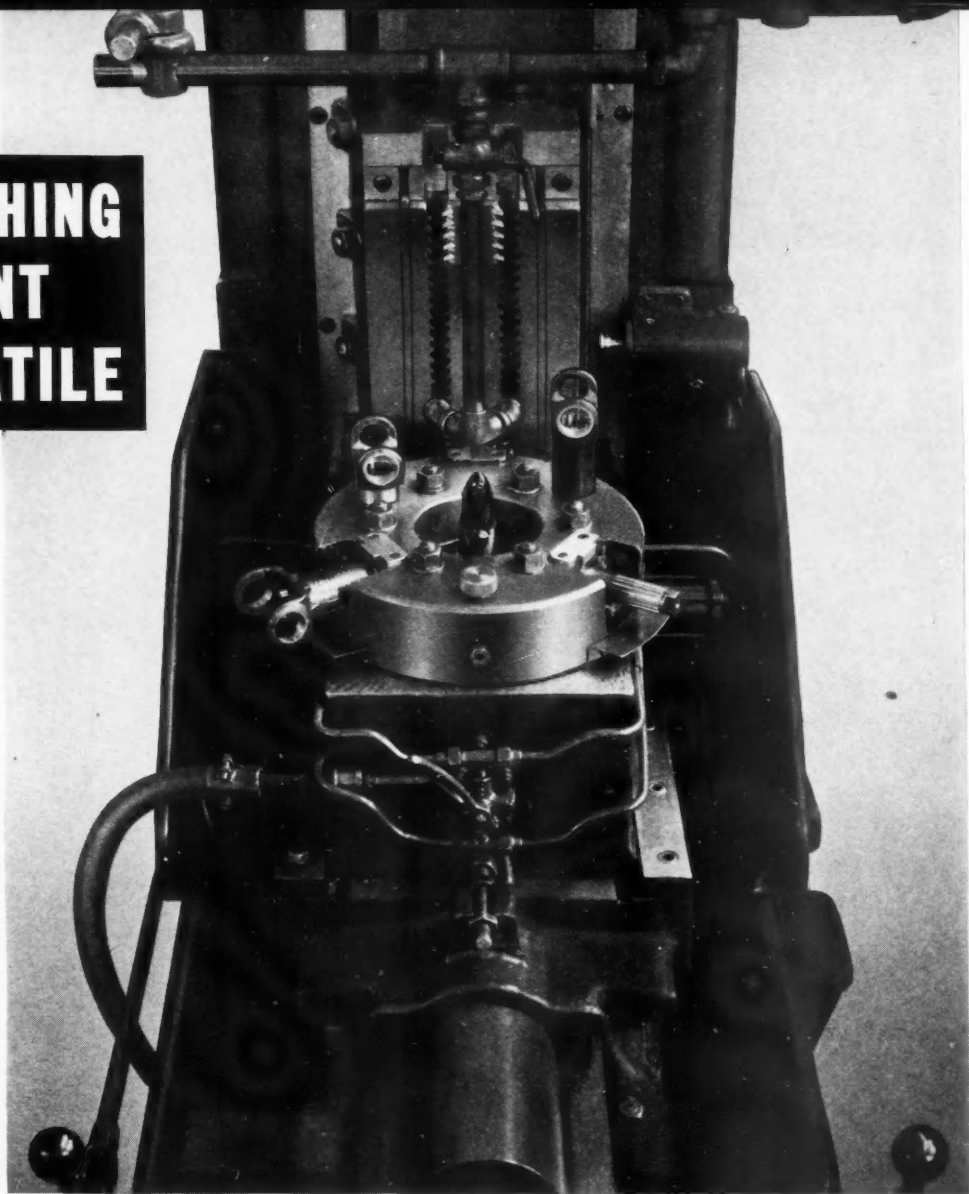
Since 1913 all issues of AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES have been indexed in the *Industrial Arts Index*, which can be consulted in any public library.

March 1, 1940

# THIS BROACHING EQUIPMENT GOES VERSATILE



● CINCINNATI Single Ram Vertical Hydro - Broach Machine. Catalog M-834 will be mailed on request.



**S**URFACE broaching equipment usually pursues a single-track purpose, finishing the same parts day after day, weeks on end. Not so the broaching equipment illustrated. Engineered by CINCINNATI, it does an abrupt about face, broaching four different sizes of universal joints, with only a few minutes required to change set-ups.

The machine—a CINCINNATI No. 5-54 Single Ram Vertical Hydro-Broach. Three splined locating mandrels in the fixture take care of the four parts, two of which are identical with respect to locating. When the operator finishes one part, he merely loosens six bolts, removes a taper pin, and indexes the fixture 120 degrees. It's not necessary to change tools; one set broaches all four parts.

**With this setup, 248 parts an hour are finished on the inside and outside faces.**

Perhaps there are family groups of parts in your own shop which could be surface broached at a saving on one CINCINNATI Hydro-Broach Machine. Why not investigate now?

## THE CINCINNATI MILLING MACHINE CO. CINCINNATI GRINDERS INCORPORATED

Manufacturers of  
Tool Room and Manufacturing Milling Machines  
Surface Broaching Machines    Centertype Grinding Machines    Cutter Sharpening Machines  
Centerless Grinding Machines    Centerless Lapping Machines

March 1, 1940

When writing to advertisers please mention Automotive Industries

Automotive Industries



# AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES

Published on the 1st  
and 15th of the month

Vol. 82, No. 5  
March 1, 1940

## "Big Three" Dominate the Roads 3 to 2

**F**IFTY-FIVE per cent of the passenger cars registered in the U. S. today are five years of age or less. Over 83 per cent are 10 years of age or less, with only 17 per cent of the cars remaining in operation that were built during 1929 or prior to that year.

Ford leads the field with 6,200,000 or 25.4 per cent of the total in use. Chevrolet follows closely on the heels of Ford with 6,010,000 cars or 24.6 per cent of the total. With Plymouth added, the "Big Three" cars account for approximately 61 per cent of all passenger cars that were in use as of the end of the 1939 model year.

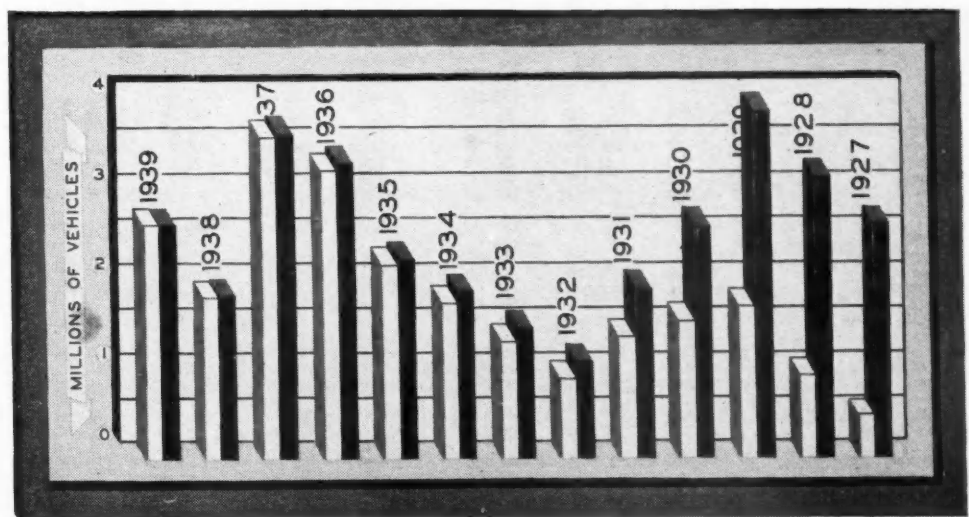
These facts are brought out in a continuation of the original study of passenger car registrations that was presented in the 1939 Statistical Issue of AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES (Feb. 25, 1939). Some revisions have been necessary in the Life Curve of Automobiles as calculated at that time and further revisions will be necessary for the next few years until the average of cars in use remains at a more constant figure. It is felt that this condition will be reached about the time that all cars built prior to 1930 are eliminated from the cars remaining in service.

In this latest survey of cars in operation, methods of study followed closely the lines mentioned in detail in the previous study, "Today's Cars Are Longer Lived," AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES, Feb. 25, 1939. However, for the present study a considerably larger sample was obtainable. Through the cooperation of the Reuben H. Don-

nelley Corp., data were obtained which permitted a study of the rate of mortality for virtually the whole United States, the only excepted areas the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Because of the large sample it is felt the present study is a much more comprehensive picture of conditions as they are today. It was gratifying to observe that the case presented a year ago, on the basis of registration data for the States of Ohio, Kansas and New York, correlates closely with the results of this new study.

Rather than confine the survey to one year's findings, averages were obtained from the mortality rates of the past three years, which it is believed, gives a life curve of passenger cars that will be applicable to more than one year. These three years covered changing economic conditions in the country, which naturally materially effect the life curve of passenger cars. Nineteen thirty-seven, a boom year, was combined with 1938, which was an extremely poor year both for the automobile industry and the country as a whole,

### Original Automobile Sales and Their Survivors



Each year shows the total number put into service on the right hand black bars with the surviving number on the adjacent bars as of October 31, 1939

\*Statistician, AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES.

## Estimated Cars in Use By Makes

(As of October 31, 1939)

Make of Car	Number Surviving at End of Model Year	Per Cent of Total Surviving	Make of Car	Number Surviving at End of Model Year	Per Cent of Total Surviving	Make of Car	Number Surviving at End of Model Year	Per Cent of Total Surviving
Ford	6,213,967	25.42	Willis-Overland	441,443	1.81	Mercury	58,590	.24
Chevrolet	6,010,806	24.59	Packard	390,470	1.60	Reo	48,637	.20
Plymouth	2,667,295	10.81	De Soto	347,474	1.42	Pierce-Arrow	22,458	.09
Dodge	1,368,550	5.60	Hudson	278,624	1.14	Franklin	20,817	.08
Buick	1,287,558	5.27	Graham-G. Paige	167,574	.69			
Pontiac-Oakland	1,225,820	5.02	La Salle	125,522	.51	Total—These Makes	24,233,627	
Oldsmobile	974,405	3.99	Hupmobile	110,782	.45			
Chrysler-Maxwell	572,727	2.34	Cadillac	100,087	.41	Miscellaneous	207,296	.85
Terraplane-Essex	556,949	2.28	Lincoln and L. Zephyr	94,494	.39			
Studebaker	544,539	2.23	Durant	83,636	.34	Total—Cars in Use	24,440,923	100.00
Nash-LaFayette	449,870	1.84	Auburn-Cord	69,833	.29			

and with 1939, which had a distinct rise in all general industrial and economic conditions.

From the revised life curve shown on the right, it has been possible to calculate the number of cars remaining in use today from among those manufactured each year. In all calculations the model year (November 1 to October 31, since 1935) was used, as it was thought that any uses these data were put to would be of more service when considered as various model years rather than calendar years.

An estimate of Cars in Use by Makes and Year of Manufacture, is shown in the table on this page.

Readers should bear in mind that this presentation

## Estimated Cars in Use by Year of Manufacture

(As of October 31, 1939)

	New Registrations for Model Year	Per Cent Surviving	Number Surviving by Model Years	Per Cent Surviving by Model Years	Cumulative Per Cent Surviving
†1939	2,603,095	100.00	2,603,095	10.65	10.65
†1938	1,839,285	99.6	1,831,928	7.50	18.15
†1937	3,658,525	98.7	3,610,964	14.77	32.92
†1936	3,312,090	97.6	3,232,600	13.23	46.15
†1935	2,286,452	96.0	2,194,994	8.98	55.13
1934	1,888,557	93.3	1,762,024	7.21	62.34
1933	1,493,794	89.0	1,329,477	5.44	67.78
1932	1,096,399	82.0	899,047	3.68	71.46
1931	1,908,141	71.9	1,371,953	5.61	77.07
1930	2,625,979	58.8	1,544,076	6.32	83.39
1929	3,880,206	44.0	1,707,291	6.98	90.37
1928	3,139,579	29.2	916,757	3.75	94.12
1927	2,623,538	17.9	469,613	1.92	96.04
1926	3,228,401	11.1	358,353	1.47	97.51
*1925	3,870,744	6.9	267,081	1.09	98.60
*1924	3,303,646	4.4	145,360	.59	99.19
*1923	3,753,945	2.8	105,110	.43	99.62
*1922	2,417,104	1.8	43,508	.18	99.80
*1921	1,555,468	1.2	18,666	.08	99.88
*1920	2,050,238	.8	16,402	.07	99.95
*1919	1,850,865	.5	9,254	.04	99.99
*1918	1,123,442	.3	3,370	.01	100.00
Total Cars in Use			24,440,923	100.00	

† From November 1 to October 31, the model year.

\* Ten months or 1935 model year.

\* U. S. production less U. S. exports.

is a statistical calculation only and, as such, is subject to statistical faults. It is believed, however, that a picture is given which is as near to actual conditions as it is possible to be, and is highly suitable for any general purpose to which it might be put. While there exists a country-wide census of cars in service, with all duplications eliminated, data as to year of manufacture are extremely difficult to extract, due to the way records are kept by many states. As a result, many inaccuracies occur, which we believe are largely eliminated by this statistical study.

The table at the top of this page shows the number of survivors by makes arranged according to their numerical order.

## Estimated Cars in Use by Make and Year of Manufacture

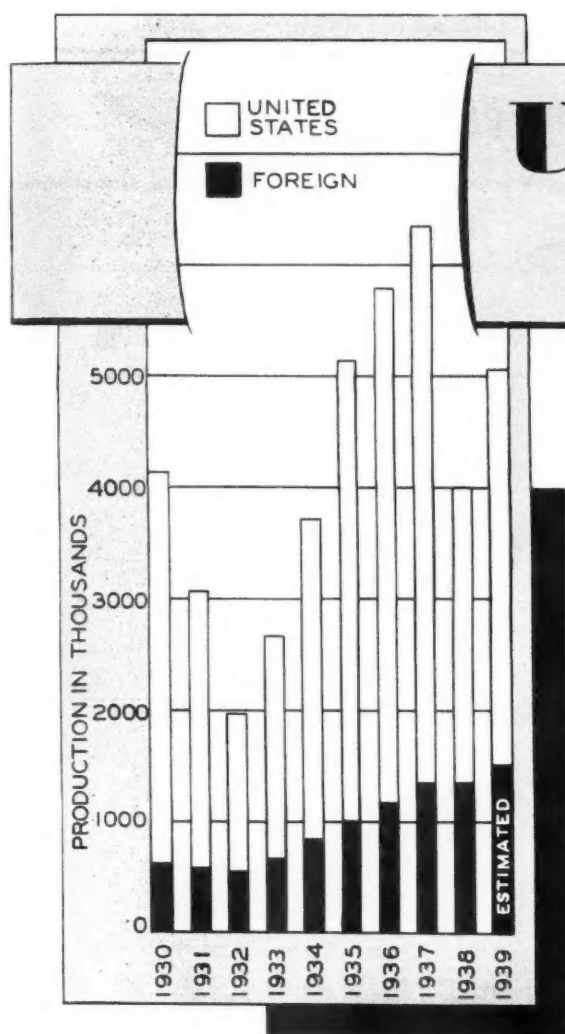
(As of October 31, 1939)

	1939†	1938†	1937†	1936†	1935†	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929 and Older Cars
Auburn-Cord			1,534	2,168	4,637	5,165	4,484	9,550	21,236	6,627	14,432
Buick	205,379	161,707	206,455	144,355	60,223	58,841	38,990	40,760	65,338	72,122	233,089
Cadillac	13,000	9,203	12,167	11,320	4,327	4,571	3,474	5,141	6,007	7,102	21,775
Chevrolet	577,986	463,908	795,789	885,982	514,113	499,067	422,299	264,745	419,485	363,904	803,528
Chrysler-Maxwell	68,875	47,559	90,389	49,832	34,422	26,172	25,522	21,334	37,855	35,814	134,953
De Soto	55,103	36,211	73,439	38,730	22,265	10,400	18,921	20,755	20,441	20,737	30,472
Dodge	191,308	102,013	268,350	233,416	140,058	84,100	76,595	23,051	38,172	37,694	173,793
Durant								930	5,198	12,607	64,901
Ford	456,792	343,094	799,099	750,217	686,733	494,983	276,890	212,320	380,050	620,397	1,193,382
Franklin						336	1,183	1,500	2,790	4,399	10,609
Graham-G. Paige	4,266	4,766	14,965	15,355	13,568	12,023	9,014	10,543	13,811	17,722	51,541
Hudson	55,920	40,588	12,729	21,108	16,722	18,013	2,622	7,086	13,797	17,914	72,125
Hupmobile	988	1,021	315	2,320	6,343	6,126	5,986	6,851	12,530	14,292	52,010
La Salle	21,599	14,509	29,553	11,431	9,200	4,835	3,301	3,155	4,949	6,622	16,368
Lincoln-L. Zephyr	19,276	17,000	25,234	12,469	1,342	1,923	1,880	2,607	2,492	2,561	7,710
Mercury	58,590										
Nash-LaFayette	33,422	70,696	35,975	35,975	28,714	22,034	10,104	16,591	28,304	30,039	123,958
Oldsmobile	50,033	86,795	189,775	177,376	116,935	66,874	31,413	19,785	33,781	29,700	83,733
Packard	56,245	50,701	97,849	61,423	27,840	6,113	8,082	9,067	11,686	16,651	44,811
Pierce-Arrow		24	255	619	694	1,623	1,915	2,207	3,251	3,995	7,675
Plymouth	387,452	267,553	495,466	461,076	307,328	282,286	222,204	91,779	67,794	37,809	45,948
Pontiac-Oakland	149,327	95,164	218,734	158,102	112,994	67,778	75,960	39,299	61,930	52,942	193,590
Reo				3,381	3,237	3,596	3,224	3,173	4,862	6,733	21,431
Studebaker	76,965	39,578	73,680	60,022	32,263	38,775	19,302	20,502	33,457	33,237	116,758
Terraplane-Essex			63,718	73,094	42,065	37,796	31,690	23,598	30,590	37,243	196,935
Willis-Overland	12,732	15,481	48,008	12,641	7,899	6,135	13,944	21,236	36,914	38,670	227,763
Total—These Makes	2,600,073	1,830,297	3,608,199	3,223,212	2,193,942	1,759,565	1,309,199	879,565	1,358,722	1,527,533	3,943,320

Model years from November 1 to October 31.

† Ten months or 1935 model years.





# U. S. and WORLD PRODUCTION

## Wholesale Values of Production

(U. S. and Canada)

Year	Passenger Cars		Trucks		Cars and Trucks	
	Units*	Value	Units†	Value	Units	Value
1912	356,000	\$ 335,000,000	22,000	\$ 43,000,000	378,000	\$378,000,000
1913	461,500	399,902,000	23,500	44,000,000	485,000	443,902,000
1914	543,679	413,859,000	25,375	45,098,464	569,054	458,957,843
1915	895,930	575,978,000	74,000	125,800,000	969,930	701,778,000
1916	1,525,578	921,378,000	92,130	161,000,000	1,617,708	1,082,378,000
1917	1,745,792	1,053,505,781	128,157	220,982,668	1,873,949	1,274,488,499
1918	943,436	501,937,925	227,250	434,168,992	1,170,686	1,236,106,917
1919	1,657,652	1,461,785,925	275,943	423,326,621	1,933,595	1,885,112,546
1920	1,905,560	1,609,170,963	321,789	423,249,410	2,227,349	2,232,420,373
1921	1,518,061	1,091,752,452	164,304	169,814,098	1,682,365	1,261,666,550
1922	2,369,089	1,561,740,645	277,140	231,262,063	2,646,229	1,793,022,708
1923	3,753,945	2,274,554,486	426,505	317,478,940	4,180,450	2,592,033,428
1924	3,303,646	2,040,706,519	434,140	326,706,496	3,737,786	2,367,413,015
1925	3,670,744	2,544,528,799	557,056	470,634,763	4,227,800	3,015,163,562
1926	3,948,843	2,746,064,722	556,818	468,752,769	4,505,661	3,214,817,491
1927	3,083,360	2,265,633,102	497,020	435,072,641	3,580,380	2,700,705,743
1928	4,012,158	2,703,753,500	568,963	459,045,380	4,601,141	3,162,798,880
1929	4,794,818	2,981,141,842	826,811	595,504,039	5,621,709	3,576,645,881
1930	2,910,117	1,720,652,104	599,991	405,949,915	3,510,178	2,126,602,019
1931	2,038,183	1,153,907,947	434,176	272,748,305	2,472,359	1,426,656,252
1932	1,186,209	650,781,297	245,285	142,264,003	1,431,494	783,045,300
1933	1,627,367	795,304,780	358,614	192,131,509	1,985,981	967,436,289
1934	2,270,566	1,204,376,351	599,397	332,913,985	2,869,963	1,537,290,336
1935	3,387,806	1,788,635,180	732,005	399,211,522	4,119,811	2,187,846,702
1936	3,797,897	2,092,460,475	818,377	481,961,420	4,616,274	2,574,421,895
1937	4,066,935	2,397,717,534	947,502	573,310,107	5,016,437	2,971,027,641
1938	2,124,746	1,331,598,129	530,425	358,652,285	2,655,171	1,690,250,414
1939	2,975,530	1,825,008,595	756,844	490,506,055	2,732,374	2,315,514,650

\* Includes Taxicabs.

† Includes Buses.

Export Data on page 220

## World Motor Vehicle Production by Countries — By Years

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
United States	3,555,986	2,389,738	1,370,678	1,920,057	2,753,111	3,946,934	4,454,115	4,808,974	2,489,065	3,577,058
Canada	154,192	86,261	60,816	65,852	116,852	172,877	162,159	207,463	166,086	155,316
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,510,178</b>	<b>2,472,359</b>	<b>1,431,494</b>	<b>1,985,909</b>	<b>2,869,963</b>	<b>4,119,811</b>	<b>4,616,274</b>	<b>5,016,437</b>	<b>2,655,171</b>	<b>3,732,374</b>
Austria	3,200	4,100	2,364	1,575	1,355	2,509	5,275	6,043	*	*
Belgium	4,700	3,200	2,225	1,400	740	753	534	2,383	1,665	1,665
Czechoslovakia	16,840	16,980	13,580	10,000	10,000	9,978	12,141	13,813	13,000	13,000
Denmark	230	193	148	140	182	148	250	250	308	308
France	230,700	196,860	170,955	191,929	201,644	179,270	201,737	201,934	214,989	214,989
Germany	70,044	77,225	50,417	105,832	173,014	242,934	297,512	331,894	352,369	352,369
Hungary	841	237	121	143	222	111	465	615	790	790
Italy	42,685	29,280	29,100	42,000	43,416	45,208	43,600	66,000	69,118	69,118
Japan	371	531	675	1,808	2,845	6,800	9,632	14,430	24,100	24,100
Poland	288	200	175	780	800	788	2,400	2,200	2,920	2,920
Soviet Russia	7,972	20,500	26,849	49,675	72,466	97,000	138,400	199,123	210,731	210,731
Spain	450	250	435	375	830	591				
Sweden	2,400	2,444	2,995	2,975	3,122	3,404	4,451	6,626	7,046	7,046
Switzerland	1,000	1,070	996	480	436	460	296	700	600	600
United Kingdom	234,571	233,219	244,434	280,526	347,836	416,015	466,335	507,749	447,561	447,561
<b>Total (Foreign)</b>	<b>616,292</b>	<b>576,289</b>	<b>545,469</b>	<b>689,638</b>	<b>858,928</b>	<b>1,006,869</b>	<b>1,183,028</b>	<b>1,353,760</b>	<b>1,345,197</b>	<b>1,345,197</b>
<b>World Total</b>	<b>4,126,470</b>	<b>3,048,648</b>	<b>1,976,963</b>	<b>2,675,547</b>	<b>3,728,891</b>	<b>5,126,680</b>	<b>5,799,302</b>	<b>6,370,197</b>	<b>4,000,368</b>	<b>5,077,571</b>

\* Included with Germany.

† The American Automobile (Overseas Edition), all other years Automotive Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Due to the unsettled conditions abroad reliable figures were not available.

## Truck Production by Capacities

(U. S. and Canada)

Truck Tonnage	1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939*	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
¾ ton or less	98,928	27.6	172,089	28.6	249,957	34.1	316,208	38.6	395,157	41.7	194,827	36.7	290,772	38.4
1 ton and less than 1½	893	.2	2,341	.4	2,259	.3	9,686	1.1	21,580	2.3	30,951	5.8	33,922	4.5
1½ ton and less than 2	228,238	63.7	376,475	62.9	420,597	57.5	423,503	52.0	441,156	46.6	246,200	46.4	339,800	44.9
2 ton and less than 2½	15,866	4.4	25,995	4.3	28,950	4.0	30,637	3.7	30,431	3.2	18,375	3.5	29,480	3.9
2½ ton and less than 3½	7,728	2.2	11,136	1.9	10,465	1.4	12,309	1.5	18,971	2.0	9,954	1.9	20,552	2.7
3½ ton and less than 5	2,859	.8	4,762	.8	3,612	.5	4,621	.5	6,170	.6	4,539	.9	7,568	1.0
5 ton and over	580	.2	1,219	.2	3,824	.5	5,557	.7	9,248	1.0	5,820	1.1	7,071	.9
Special types	3,356	.9	5,390	.9	12,341	1.7	15,846	1.9	24,789	2.6	19,759	3.7	27,679	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>358,548</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>599,397</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>732,005</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>819,377</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>947,502</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>530,425</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>756,644</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Partly estimated

## Passenger Car Production by Wholesale Price Classes

(U. S. and Canada)

	Number of Units									
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939*
Under \$500.....	1,754,747	1,328,294	794,164	1,316,341	1,443,357	1,787,171	1,919,618	1,368,018	329,858	206,442
\$501-\$750.....	680,352	413,929	260,831	237,089	715,989	1,444,529	1,677,558	2,392,415	1,521,404	2,403,062
\$751-\$1000.....	204,450	162,954	74,610	31,610	66,223	110,813	143,269	260,280	224,839	310,117
\$1,001-\$1,500.....	179,180	80,687	36,670	20,125	27,576	28,736	39,997	31,226	42,160	49,316
\$1,501-\$2,000.....	55,351	33,846	8,699	10,409	6,391	6,716	11,545	11,633	3,661	4,309
\$2,001-\$3,000.....	27,266	12,714	8,679	8,725	6,879	5,413	4,326	4,061	2,161	1,859
\$3,001 and over.....	8,841	5,759	2,532	2,052	2,151	2,428	1,584	1,302	663	423
Total.....	2,910,187	2,038,183	1,186,185	1,627,361	2,270,566	3,387,806	3,797,897	4,068,935	2,124,746	2,975,530

	Percentage of Total									
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939*
Under \$500.....	60.30	65.17	66.95	80.89	63.57	52.75	50.55	33.62	15.50	6.94
\$501-\$750.....	23.38	20.31	22.00	14.57	31.53	42.64	44.17	58.80	71.60	80.76
\$751-\$1,000.....	7.02	8.00	6.29	2.00	2.92	3.27	3.77	6.40	10.60	10.43
\$1,001-\$1,500.....	6.16	3.96	3.09	1.24	1.21	.85	1.05	.77	2.00	1.66
\$1,501-\$2,000.....	1.90	1.66	.73	.64	.37	.26	.30	.28	.17	.14
\$2,001-\$3,000.....	.94	.62	.73	.54	.31	.16	.11	.10	.10	.06
\$3,001 and over.....	.30	.28	.21	.12	.09	.07	.05	.03	.03	.01
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

\* Partly estimated]

## Monthly Motor Vehicle Production

(U. S. and Canada)

### Passenger Cars

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	
January.....	212,244	364,773	242,672	142,869	101,915	112,754	117,700	235,806	308,589	324,191	168,890	292,869	January
February.....	301,320	431,755	293,036	187,948	98,604	93,153	193,875	287,142	234,872	310,961	151,133	253,914	February
March.....	386,510	546,489	346,087	241,727	106,003	103,396	291,546	377,374	357,068	423,006	186,341	312,392	March
April.....	384,778	571,956	393,804	300,960	126,597	156,712	303,806	407,721	436,576	452,907	190,111	286,200	April
May.....	404,444	541,310	382,619	282,096	165,025	188,675	290,268	322,485	401,139	443,412	168,599	249,455	May
June.....	381,026	469,260	298,130	215,979	166,646	213,602	272,090	306,300	388,183	429,333	147,545	257,289	June
July.....	357,682	439,598	230,761	187,324	101,478	196,587	231,501	283,715	379,823	372,913	112,114	155,850	July
August.....	422,996	452,857	190,864	158,851	79,073	196,333	190,825	186,133	212,140	317,270	61,687	62,452	August
September.....	374,276	375,048	182,049	111,336	66,489	161,734	129,251	59,499	92,324	120,597	69,449	165,119	September
October.....	351,899	328,305	117,014	59,176	37,468	107,593	86,128	220,113	194,690	306,040	192,906	259,610	October
November.....	223,896	176,629	104,668	49,996	49,201	43,868	50,072	347,830	351,171	309,121	335,767	295,134	November
December.....	211,087	96,920	126,483	99,921	87,710	52,954	113,504	353,688	441,322	259,184	340,204	385,246	December
Total.....	4,012,158	4,794,898	2,910,187	2,038,183	1,186,209	1,627,361	2,270,566	3,387,806	3,797,897	4,068,935	2,124,746	2,975,530	Total

### Motor Trucks

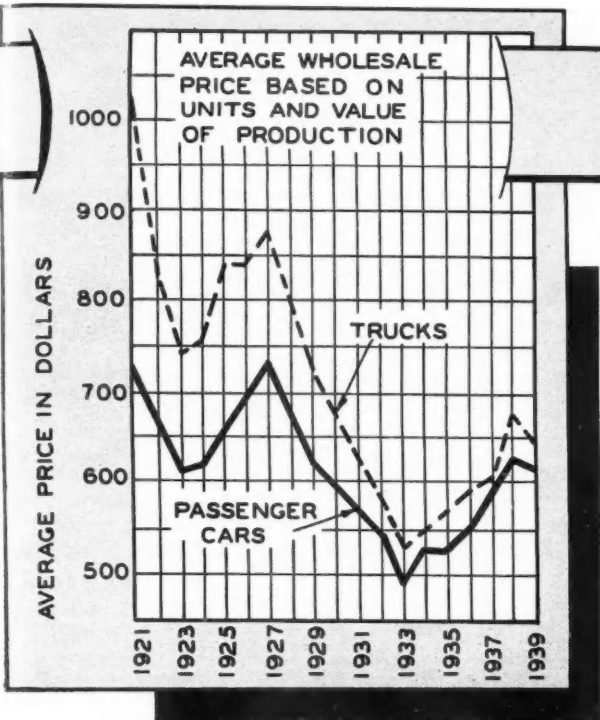
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	
January.....	27,947	57,765	40,938	35,475	21,160	19,429	44,870	64,529	68,655	74,995	58,062	64,081	January
February.....	34,980	65,950	52,925	41,863	24,291	15,592	44,952	63,204	65,938	72,939	51,464	63,603	February
March.....	44,273	79,587	69,031	47,671	21,274	18,508	61,068	70,520	81,875	96,016	52,106	77,097	March
April.....	49,537	91,855	74,477	53,138	28,539	27,975	67,532	69,338	91,049	100,324	47,818	68,063	April
May.....	56,281	94,940	62,080	47,805	27,491	35,132	60,348	59,324	79,379	96,965	41,575	63,759	May
June.....	44,169	96,164	51,466	41,496	23,572	43,448	48,292	65,785	81,185	91,820	41,857	66,946	June
July.....	59,630	78,703	44,960	35,366	15,137	39,310	44,546	61,582	71,383	83,996	38,336	62,628	July
August.....	69,547	59,985	43,296	32,890	15,319	42,601	53,890	58,942	63,794	87,802	35,259	40,891	August
September.....	62,231	54,683	46,557	31,875	20,003	35,874	46,335	33,229	47,496	55,033	20,174	27,553	September
October.....	63,921	66,235	41,928	22,406	14,157	30,772	49,643	60,203	35,359	31,939	22,380	65,063	October
November.....	45,013	50,368	37,493	20,118	12,560	19,106	35,107	60,720	54,628	67,508	54,638	73,404	November
December.....	32,454	28,582	34,840	24,052	21,782	30,801	42,614	64,629	77,636	88,165	66,756	83,756	December
Total.....	588,983	826,817	599,991	434,176	245,285	358,548	599,397	732,005	818,377	947,502	530,425	756,844	Total

### Passenger Cars and Trucks

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	
January.....	240,191	422,538	283,610	178,344	123,075	132,183	162,570	300,335	377,244	399,186	226,952	356,950	January
February.....	336,300	497,705	345,961	229,811	122,895	108,745	238,827	350,346	300,810	383,900	202,597	317,517	February
March.....	430,783	626,076	417,118	289,398	127,277	121,904	352,614	447,894	438,943	519,022	238,447	389,489	March
April.....	434,315	663,811	468,281	354,098	155,136	184,687	371,338	477,059	527,625	553,231	237,929	354,263	April
May.....	459,725	636,250	444,699	329,901	192,516	223,807	350,616	381,809	480,518	540,377	210,174	313,214	May
June.....	425,195	567,424	349,596	257,475	190,218	257,050	320,382	372,085	469,368	521,153	189,402	324,235	June
July.....	417,312	518,301	275,721	222,710	116,615	235,897	276,047	345,297	451,206	456,909	150,450	218,478	July
August.....	492,543	512,842	234,160	191,741	94,392	238,934	244,715	245,075	275,934	405,072	96,946	103,343	August
September.....	436,507	429,729	228,606	143,212	86,492	197,608	175,586	92,728	139,820	175,630	89,623	192,672	September
October.....	415,820	394,540	158,942	81,582	51,625	138,365	135,771	280,316	230,049	337,979	215,286	324,673	October
November.....	268,909	226,997	142,161	70,114	61,761	62,974	85,179	408,550	405,799	376,629	390,405	368,538	November
December.....	243,541	125,502	161,323	123,973	109,492	83,755	156,318	418,317	518,958	347,349	406,960	469,002	December
Total.....	4,601,141	5,621,715	3,510,178	2,472,359	1,431,494	1,985,909	2,869,963	4,119,811	4,616,274	5,016,437	2,655,171	3,732,374	Total

Figures from U. S. Census Bureau (includes overseas assemblies of motor vehicles of American make) and Dominion Bureau of Statistics.





Passenger Car Production by Cylinders

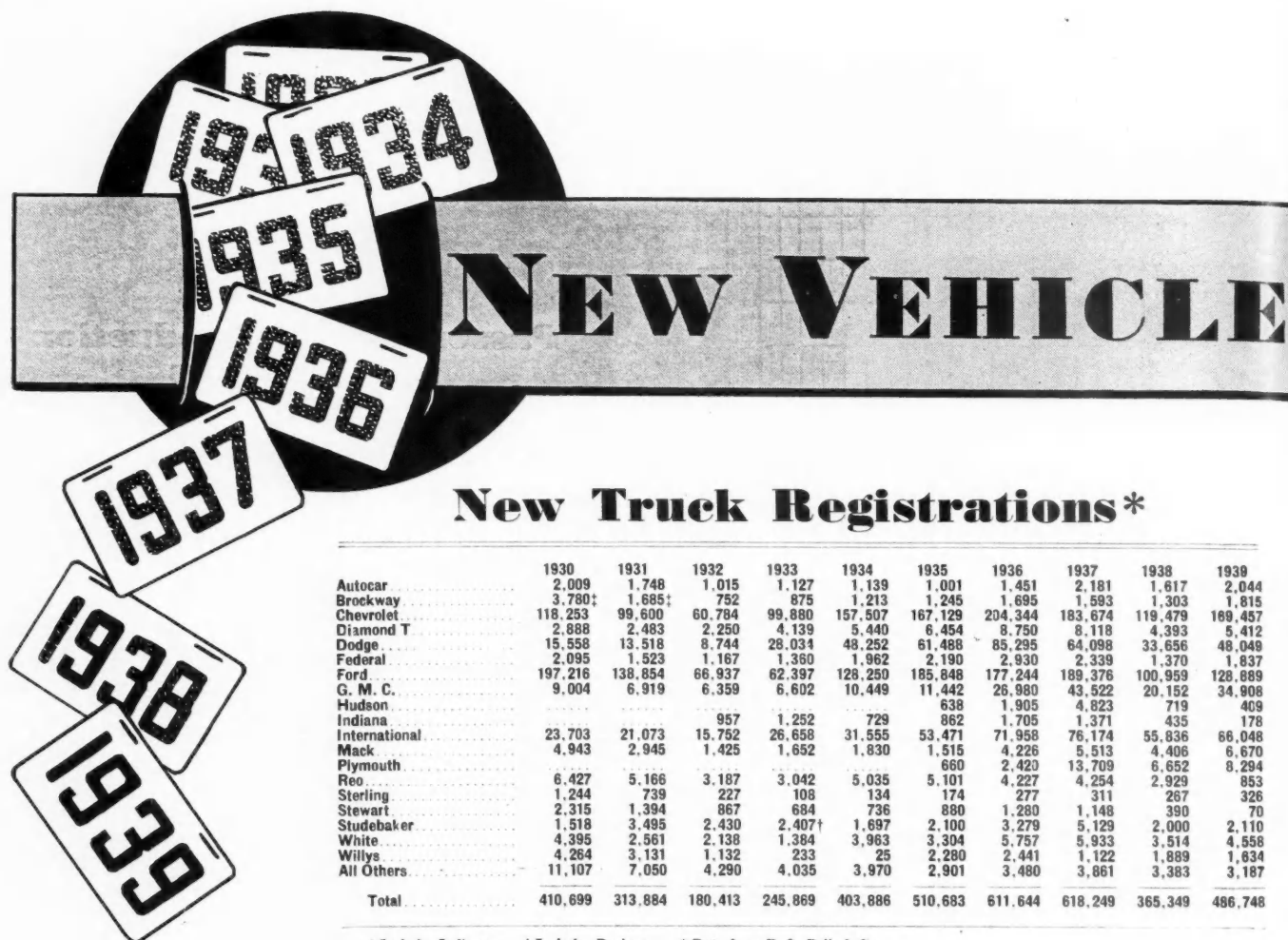
(U. S. and Canada)

	Per Cent Fours	Per Cent Sixes	Per Cent Eights	Per Cent Twelves and Sixteens	Total
1926.....	64.0	34.0	2.0	...	100.0
1927.....	49.7	47.1	3.2	...	100.0
1928.....	50.7	45.0	4.3	...	100.0
1929.....	40.7	54.3	5.0	...	100.0
1930.....	44.5	43.6	11.8	0.1	100.0
1931.....	33.3	52.0	14.5	0.2	100.0
1932.....	17.9	50.4	31.1	0.6	100.0
1933.....	3.2	61.8	34.7	0.3	100.0
1934.....	1.2	59.4	38.8	0.2	100.0
1935.....	0.5	59.5	39.4	0.2	100.0
1936.....	0.5	66.5	32.4	0.6	100.0
1937.....	1.7	63.8	33.7	0.8	100.0
1938.....	0.8	62.8	35.4	1.0	100.0
1939.....	0.6	61.9	36.7	0.8	100.0

1939 State Taxes — \$ 40 per Vehicle

STATE	State Tax per Gallon (Cents)	State Gasoline Tax Receipts		Per Cent Change	State Registration Fees		Per Cent Change	Total State Tax Receipts from Gasoline and Registration Fees		State Taxes per Motor Vehicle	
		1939	1938		1939	1938		1939	1938	1939	1938
Alabama.....	6	\$14,500,000	\$13,523,000	+ 7.1	\$3,300,000	\$4,314,000	-23.5	\$17,800,000	\$17,837,000	\$57.93	\$61.41
Arizona.....	5	5,101,000	4,243,000	+20.3	843,000	1,076,000	-21.5	5,944,000	5,319,000	45.56	41.30
Arkansas.....	6½	10,652,000	10,004,000	+ 6.5	3,077,000	2,908,000	+ 5.9	13,729,000	12,912,000	57.03	58.32
California.....	3	49,385,000	47,101,000	+ 4.8	24,500,000	23,930,000	+ 2.6	73,885,000	71,031,000	28.36	28.30
Colorado.....	4	7,823,000	7,465,000	+ 4.9	2,438,000	2,544,000	- 4.2	10,261,000	10,009,000	29.87	23.79
Connecticut.....	3	10,054,000	9,192,000	+ 9.0	6,758,000	6,611,000	+ 2.1	16,812,000	15,803,000	47.59	36.47
Delaware.....	4	2,500,000	2,069,000	+21.0	1,350,000	1,216,000	+11.1	3,850,000	3,285,000	55.39	51.26
District of Columbia.....	2	2,785,000	2,509,000	+11.0	1,843,000	2,145,000	-14.0	4,628,000	4,654,000	23.65	28.23
Florida.....	7	24,318,000	22,801,000	+ 6.6	7,000,000	6,432,000	+ 9.0	31,318,000	29,233,000	68.49	69.19
Georgia.....	6	21,291,000	19,633,000	+ 8.5	1,883,000	1,974,000	- 4.6	23,174,000	21,607,000	48.86	49.51
Idaho.....	5	4,120,000	4,068,000	+ 1.0	1,375,000	2,380,000	-42.2	5,495,000	6,468,000	36.83	47.06
Illinois.....	3	39,001,000	36,481,000	+ 7.0	23,830,000	21,591,000	+10.3	62,831,000	58,072,000	33.78	32.43
Indiana.....	4	23,830,000	22,259,000	+ 7.0	9,800,000	9,635,000	+ 2.0	33,630,000	31,894,000	35.88	34.76
Iowa.....	3	14,173,000	13,233,000	+ 7.0	12,719,000	11,797,000	+ 8.0	26,892,000	25,030,000	35.23	33.69
Kansas.....	3	10,500,000	10,017,000	+ 5.0	3,900,000	3,823,000	+ 2.0	14,400,000	13,840,000	24.95	24.11
Kentucky.....	5	13,826,000	12,528,000	+10.4	3,771,000	4,599,000	-18.0	17,597,000	17,127,000	40.22	41.71
Louisiana.....	7	17,381,000	16,543,000	+ 5.1	5,369,000	4,892,000	+ 9.9	22,750,000	21,435,000	64.35	64.79
Maine.....	4	6,750,000	5,558,000	+21.7	3,700,000	3,582,000	+ 3.3	10,450,000	9,140,000	52.46	46.46
Maryland.....	4	10,638,000	9,929,000	+ 7.1	4,750,000	5,069,000	- 6.2	15,388,000	14,998,000	36.36	37.97
Massachusetts.....	3	21,498,000	20,194,000	+ 6.8	7,086,000	6,759,000	+ 4.9	28,584,000	26,953,000	32.74	31.98
Michigan.....	3	29,788,000	27,724,000	+ 7.5	21,965,000	20,856,000	+ 5.2	51,753,000	48,580,000	48.12	34.48
Minnesota.....	4	18,646,000	19,380,000	- 3.6	9,660,000	9,377,000	+ 3.0	28,306,000	28,757,000	33.70	35.01
Mississippi.....	6	11,309,000	10,181,000	+11.2	4,050,000	4,001,000	+ 1.2	15,359,000	14,182,000	69.27	65.90
Missouri.....	2	11,700,000	11,502,000	+ 1.8	10,224,000	9,439,000	+ 8.5	21,924,000	20,941,000	24.99	25.01
Montana.....	5	4,809,000	4,452,000	+ 8.0	1,342,000	1,546,000	-13.2	6,151,000	5,998,000	34.11	35.00
Nebraska.....	5	11,000,000	11,026,000	...	2,600,000	2,442,000	+ 6.7	13,600,000	13,468,000	33.14	32.85
Nevada.....	4	1,355,000	1,201,000	+13.0	286,000	265,000	+ 8.0	1,641,000	1,466,000	40.12	38.15
New Hampshire.....	4	3,500,000	3,297,000	+ 6.3	3,300,000	2,711,000	+22.0	6,800,000	6,008,000	53.79	49.55
New Jersey.....	3	21,227,000	22,294,000	- 4.8	19,668,000	20,204,000	- 2.7	40,895,000	42,498,000	40.11	42.45
New Mexico.....	5	4,286,000	4,066,000	+ 5.2	1,850,000	1,643,000	+12.6	6,136,000	5,709,000	50.44	47.90
New York.....	4	69,689,000	66,132,000	+ 5.3	47,994,000	47,124,000	+ 1.8	117,683,000	113,256,000	44.67	43.38
North Carolina.....	6	24,441,000	23,300,000	+ 4.9	7,377,000	7,211,000	+ 2.2	31,818,000	30,511,000	56.85	57.69
North Dakota.....	4	2,648,000	2,254,000	+18.0	1,534,000	1,523,000	+ 0.8	4,182,000	3,777,000	23.61	21.67
Ohio.....	4	50,000,000	45,982,000	+ 9.0	26,197,000	27,204,000	- 3.8	76,197,000	73,186,000	40.38	39.92
Oklahoma.....	4	14,412,000	13,905,000	+ 3.7	6,693,000	5,779,000	+15.8	21,105,000	19,684,000	38.23	36.85
Oregon.....	5	10,582,000	9,846,000	+ 7.3	3,445,000	2,922,000	+18.0	14,027,000	12,768,000	37.97	35.73
Pennsylvania.....	4	53,000,000	51,914,000	+ 2.2	36,436,000	34,513,000	+ 5.8	89,436,000	86,427,000	42.60	43.10
Rhode Island.....	3	3,794,000	3,492,000	+ 8.7	2,924,000	2,778,000	+ 5.2	6,718,000	6,270,000	38.21	36.83
South Carolina.....	6	12,297,000	11,254,000	+ 8.3	1,836,000	1,633,000	+12.3	14,133,000	12,887,000	46.99	46.15
South Dakota.....	4	3,956,000	4,048,000	- 2.4	1,700,000	1,983,000	-14.0	5,656,000	6,031,000	29.89	33.38
Tennessee.....	7	18,740,000	18,276,000	+ 2.8	4,318,000	4,173,000	+ 3.3	23,058,000	22,449,000	56.58	56.31
Texas.....	4	44,183,000	42,720,000	+ 3.3	21,225,000	20,263,000	+ 4.8	65,408,000	62,983,000	40.42	41.88
Utah.....	4	3,736,000	3,522,000	+ 6.0	1,056,000	1,097,000	- 3.6	4,792,000	4,619,000	36.07	32.14
Vermont.....	4	2,686,000	2,530,000	+ 6.1	2,500,000	2,365,000	+ 5.8	5,186,000	4,895,000	57.16	56.00
Virginia.....	5	17,829,000	16,620,000	+ 7.2	6,707,000	6,134,000	+ 9.2	24,536,000	22,754,000	54.19	52.47
Washington.....	5	15,918,000	15,421,000	+ 3.2	4,100,000	3,262,000	+25.9	20,018,000	18,683,000	37.89	35.69
West Virginia.....	5	9,875,000	9,386,000	+ 5.2	5,026,000	5,498,000	- 8.5	14,901,000	14,884,000	55.52	57.21
Wisconsin.....	4	20,270,000	19,253,000	+ 5.1	13,170,000	13,001,000	+ 1.1	33,440,000	32,254,000	39.58	38.54
Wyoming.....	4	2,574,000	2,505,000	+ 2.8	622,000	601,000	+ 3.5	3,196,000	3,106,000	38.32	38.45
Total.....		\$808,376,000	\$766,853,000	+ 5.2	\$399,097,000	\$388,825,000	+ 2.7	\$1,207,473,000	\$1,155,678,000	\$40.00†	\$39.27†

† Average



## New Passenger Car Registrations\*

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Auburn	17,850	11,270	29,536	11,646	5,038	5,536	5,163	1,848	146		
Bantam (Austin)		4,354	2,941		3,875	1,057				700	1,227
Buick	172,307	122,656	90,873	49,708	43,809	63,087	87,635	160,687	205,297	166,380	218,995
Cadillac	14,936	12,078	11,136	6,269	3,903	4,899	6,692	11,766	11,231	10,639	13,090
Chevrolet	780,011	618,884	583,429	322,860	474,493	534,906	656,698	930,250	768,040	464,337	589,341
Chrysler	84,518	60,908	52,650	26,016	28,677	28,052	40,536	58,698	91,622	46,184	63,956
Continental					3,310	953					
Cord	799	1,879	1,416	335				1,174	1,149		
De Soto	59,614	35,267	28,430	25,311	21,280	11,447	26,952	45,088	74,424	35,258	51,951
De Vaux			4,808	1,358							
Dodge	115,773	64,105	53,090	28,111	86,082	90,139	178,770	248,518	255,258	104,881	176,585
Durant	47,715	21,440	7,229	1,135							
Ford	1,310,135	1,055,097	528,581	258,927	311,113	530,528	826,519	748,554	765,933	363,688	481,496
Franklin	10,704	7,482	3,881	1,829	1,329	360					
Graham	60,487	30,140	19,209	12,858	10,128	12,887	15,965	16,439	13,984	4,139	3,680
Hudson	62,692	30,466	19,189	8,641	2,946	19,307	21,587	20,825	90,043	40,889	62,855
Hupmobile	44,337	24,307	17,427	10,794	6,726	6,586	7,450	1,556	403	1,020	907
La Fayette					9,301	17,445					
La Salle	20,290	11,262	6,883	3,848	3,709	5,182	11,775	13,992	28,909	15,732	22,197
Lincoln	6,151	4,356	3,466	3,179	2,112	2,061	2,370	15,567	25,243	16,991	19,940
Marmion	22,323	12,369	5,687	1,365	86						
Mercury										6,835	65,884
Nash	105,146	51,036	33,366	20,233	11,353	14,315	17,739	43,070	70,571	31,814	54,050
Oakland	31,830	21,648	12,985								
Oldsmobile	93,483	50,510	45,983	24,128	35,295	71,676	149,375	178,488	188,306	92,398	146,412
Packard	44,634	23,318	16,256	11,058	9,081	6,552	37,653	68,772	95,455	49,163	62,005
Pierce-Arrow	8,393	6,795	4,522	2,692	2,152	1,740	875	787	167	17	
Plymouth	84,969	64,301	94,239	111,926	249,667	332,557	382,985	499,580	462,258	286,241	346,807
Pontiac	153,272	63,389	73,143	47,926	85,348	72,645	140,122	171,669	212,433	98,399	159,836
Reo	17,319	11,453	6,762	3,870	3,623	3,854	3,894	3,146			
Rockne			2	18,966	14,554						
Studebaker	82,839	55,526	49,533	25,002	21,688	41,560	39,673	67,835	70,048	41,504	84,660
Terraplane (Essex)	191,331	63,338	42,545	29,778	35,831	40,510	53,838	78,471	†	†	†
Willis-Whippat	162,366	51,687	42,936	22,483	15,314	6,576	10,439	12,423	51,411	13,012	14,734
Willis-Knight	37,343	14,079	8,495	3,415	353						
Miscellaneous	31,646	9,532	3,548	3,732	1,159	324	1,858	5,294	1,441	799	1,789
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,833,246</b>	<b>2,625,979</b>	<b>1,908,141</b>	<b>1,096,399</b>	<b>1,493,794</b>	<b>1,888,557</b>	<b>2,743,908</b>	<b>3,405,497</b>	<b>3,483,752</b>	<b>1,891,021</b>	<b>2,653,377</b>

### By Manufacturing Groups

Chrysler Corp.	344,874	224,581	228,459	191,364	385,666	432,195	629,243	851,884	883,572	472,565	641,299
Ford Motor Co.	1,316,286	1,059,453	532,047	262,106	313,225	532,589	828,889	764,121	791,176	387,514	567,320
General Motors	1,271,129	905,427	825,437	454,739	646,556	752,375	1,052,297	1,466,852	1,414,186	847,885	1,158,871
All Others	947,917	436,518	322,198	98,190	148,347	171,398	233,479	321,640	394,818	183,057	285,867

\* Data from R. L. Polk & Co. † Terraplane included with Hudson

# REGISTRATIONS

## U. S. Registrations of New Cars and Trucks\*

### U. S. New Passenger Car Registrations

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	
January	219,760	180,094	126,776	87,493	79,821	61,242	136,635	215,775	280,685	145,765	203,212	January
February	235,590	211,645	134,133	82,813	69,464	94,887	170,615	176,651	215,049	120,359	164,942	February
March	377,802	298,824	200,841	92,192	78,741	173,287	261,477	301,239	363,738	181,222	248,038	March
April	481,675	357,064	265,732	121,093	119,909	223,050	319,650	397,186	384,951	192,241	268,335	April
May	454,132	345,031	247,727	131,282	160,242	219,225	293,199	392,744	391,697	178,052	280,834	May
June	386,398	260,861	201,911	148,762	174,190	223,864	280,360	369,422	360,236	156,384	243,741	June
July	432,503	254,098	194,322	104,188	185,660	229,006	285,178	357,480	365,767	148,896	229,308	July
August	376,886	203,737	155,744	93,457	176,661	193,198	233,851	262,912	306,958	127,954	182,633	August
September	304,452	175,286	124,903	81,893	157,976	146,931	157,096	206,896	235,623	93,269	141,633	September
October	288,697	150,219	102,659	63,195	136,326	140,937	148,389	171,397	202,898	119,053	212,586	October
November	183,756	93,086	75,829	44,358	94,180	107,574	220,262	223,732	196,463	200,853	231,571	November
December	136,555	96,054	77,564	45,683	56,624	75,356	237,194	327,053	179,621	226,973	246,544	December
Total	3,880,206	2,625,979	1,908,141	1,096,399	1,493,794	1,880,557	2,743,908	3,404,497	3,483,752	1,891,021	2,653,377	Total

### U. S. New Truck Registrations

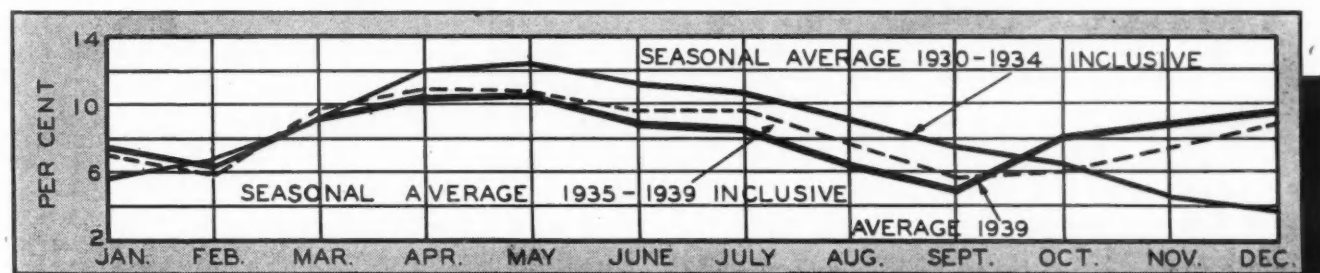
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	
January	29,900	30,236	24,415	14,776	11,709	22,903	34,759	43,760	47,618	31,995	37,715	January
February	32,637	31,880	23,466	14,558	9,707	24,476	34,797	40,301	41,843	27,551	34,102	February
March	46,368	42,199	30,609	16,874	9,934	33,884	41,511	52,428	60,301	37,255	45,083	March
April	56,299	47,029	36,848	17,784	17,301	38,882	46,785	64,956	67,832	35,682	46,063	April
May	52,874	43,286	33,496	18,696	20,925	39,831	47,968	62,183	65,857	32,937	45,381	May
June	45,114	33,531	28,496	17,876	23,254	34,768	48,243	56,851	58,626	30,647	40,482	June
July	57,943	39,904	30,102	14,731	30,642	37,490	51,243	63,695	61,686	33,475	44,747	July
August	52,557	33,787	27,070	15,081	28,799	40,790	50,355	59,222	60,872	34,231	43,523	August
September	46,560	33,933	25,967	14,967	31,269	37,225	41,390	54,611	54,711	26,570	32,983	September
October	49,899	34,237	24,685	15,156	28,058	40,878	37,439	41,220	40,246	19,589	37,923	October
November	33,631	22,012	15,553	10,392	18,691	28,689	36,935	30,255	27,248	23,943	41,286	November
December	23,275	18,665	13,177	9,522	15,580	24,070	39,258	42,162	31,409	31,474	37,460	December
Total	527,057	410,699	313,884	180,413	245,869	403,886	510,683	611,644	618,249	365,349	486,746	Total

### Total U. S. New Passenger Car and Truck Registrations

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	
January	249,680	210,330	151,191	102,269	91,530	84,145	171,394	259,535	328,303	177,760	240,927	January
February	268,227	243,525	157,599	97,371	79,171	119,363	205,412	216,952	256,892	147,910	199,044	February
March	424,170	341,023	231,450	109,066	88,675	207,171	302,988	353,667	424,039	218,477	293,121	March
April	537,974	404,093	302,580	138,877	137,210	261,932	366,435	462,142	452,783	227,923	314,398	April
May	507,006	388,317	281,223	149,978	181,167	259,056	341,167	454,927	457,554	210,989	326,215	May
June	431,512	294,392	230,407	166,628	197,444	258,632	328,603	426,273	418,862	187,031	284,223	June
July	490,446	294,002	224,424	118,919	216,302	266,496	336,421	421,185	427,453	182,371	274,055	July
August	429,443	237,524	182,814	108,538	207,460	233,988	284,206	322,134	367,830	162,185	226,156	August
September	351,012	209,219	150,870	96,860	189,245	184,156	198,488	263,507	290,394	119,839	174,616	September
October	338,596	184,456	127,344	78,351	164,384	181,815	185,828	212,617	243,144	138,642	250,509	October
November	217,387	115,078	91,382	54,750	112,871	136,263	257,197	253,987	223,717	224,796	272,857	November
December	161,830	114,719	90,741	55,205	74,204	99,426	276,452	369,215	211,030	258,447	284,004	December
Total	4,407,263	3,036,678	2,222,025	1,276,812	1,739,663	2,292,443	3,254,591	4,016,141	4,102,001	2,256,370	3,140,125	Total

\* Figures from R. L. Polk & Co.

### Fall Shows Cause Two Sales Peaks





# New Motor Vehicle Registrations by States\*

	Passenger Cars			Trucks			Total New Motor Vehicles			Per Cent of Total		
	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938	1937	Units	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938
Alabama	30,657	19,427	34,936	11,978	7,041	12,874	42,635	26,468	47,810	1.36	1.17	1.16
Arizona	8,191	6,738	12,562	2,478	2,051	3,659	10,669	8,789	16,221	.34	.39	.40
Arkansas	19,859	12,244	19,793	8,200	5,909	10,836	29,059	18,153	30,629	.93	.80	.75
California	187,720	148,011	246,075	25,656	23,846	36,901	213,376	171,857	282,976	6.80	7.62	6.80
Colorado	24,630	17,699	32,505	5,935	4,771	8,411	30,565	22,470	40,916	.97	1.00	1.00
Connecticut	38,859	26,283	51,268	5,466	4,422	7,767	44,325	30,705	59,035	1.41	1.36	1.44
Delaware	7,649	5,429	9,748	1,486	1,161	1,882	9,135	6,590	11,630	.29	.29	.28
District of Columbia	25,637	17,944	28,259	2,514	1,753	2,857	28,151	19,697	31,116	.90	.87	.76
Florida	42,462	26,102	43,445	9,375	6,540	10,722	51,837	32,642	54,167	1.65	1.45	1.32
Georgia	41,125	25,319	48,823	11,702	6,818	12,998	52,827	32,137	61,821	1.68	1.42	1.51
Idaho	9,890	6,883	14,139	3,346	2,613	4,454	13,236	9,496	18,493	.42	.42	.45
Illinois	193,235	133,914	250,205	25,353	18,055	30,451	218,588	151,969	280,656	6.96	6.74	6.84
Indiana	84,494	56,339	123,971	16,857	9,899	18,269	101,351	66,238	142,240	3.23	2.95	3.47
Iowa	59,666	47,389	68,196	12,245	8,940	12,449	71,911	56,429	80,645	2.29	2.50	1.97
Kansas	34,687	27,331	56,315	7,079	7,960	12,409	41,768	35,261	68,724	1.33	1.56	1.67
Kentucky	30,806	22,906	41,391	8,908	7,244	11,597	39,714	30,150	52,988	1.26	1.34	1.29
Louisiana	32,580	24,842	34,084	8,185	6,155	10,111	40,765	30,997	44,195	1.30	1.37	1.08
Maine	14,204	11,038	20,048	4,317	3,315	5,658	18,521	14,353	25,706	.59	.64	.63
Maryland	39,389	27,331	46,371	6,307	4,741	7,763	45,696	32,072	54,134	1.46	1.42	1.32
Massachusetts	92,480	63,682	115,603	12,931	9,459	16,235	105,411	73,141	131,838	3.36	3.24	3.21
Michigan	163,017	87,184	241,156	17,704	11,268	24,549	180,721	98,452	265,705	5.76	4.36	6.48
Minnesota	60,771	52,667	82,874	10,528	8,674	13,555	71,299	61,341	96,429	2.27	2.72	2.35
Mississippi	22,302	13,670	22,646	8,472	5,826	11,176	30,774	19,496	33,822	.98	.86	.82
Missouri	76,705	55,543	89,965	16,338	11,718	19,170	93,043	67,261	109,135	2.96	2.98	2.66
Montana	13,523	10,154	18,062	4,561	4,112	5,044	18,084	14,266	23,106	.58	.63	.56
Nebraska	25,715	22,319	33,640	5,449	4,664	6,202	31,164	26,983	39,842	.99	1.20	.97
Nevada	3,282	2,576	4,767	876	731	1,167	4,158	3,307	5,934	.13	.15	.14
New Hampshire	10,328	7,062	12,961	2,748	1,759	3,022	13,076	8,821	15,983	.42	.39	.39
New Jersey	96,049	70,764	122,103	12,725	11,591	18,446	108,774	82,355	140,549	3.46	3.65	3.43
New Mexico	8,315	6,393	10,781	3,732	2,911	5,089	12,047	9,304	15,870	.38	.41	.39
New York	264,287	194,049	329,951	32,109	26,656	41,922	296,396	220,705	371,873	9.44	9.78	9.07
North Carolina	46,160	33,922	55,341	12,867	9,309	15,691	59,027	43,231	71,032	1.88	1.92	1.73
North Dakota	9,805	8,620	12,060	2,740	2,483	3,193	12,545	11,083	15,253	.40	.49	.37
Ohio	167,526	105,439	250,192	22,536	15,261	28,440	190,082	120,700	278,632	6.05	5.35	6.79
Oklahoma	39,627	34,343	51,580	10,198	8,956	14,702	49,825	43,299	66,282	1.59	1.92	1.62
Oregon	25,574	18,769	35,915	5,873	4,064	7,859	31,447	22,833	43,774	1.00	1.01	1.07
Pennsylvania	196,201	140,332	293,909	28,915	21,044	39,150	225,116	161,376	333,059	7.17	7.15	8.12
Rhode Island	16,306	10,483	20,500	2,283	1,531	2,749	18,589	12,014	23,249	.59	.53	.57
South Carolina	25,100	15,748	26,959	6,431	4,305	7,257	31,531	20,053	34,216	1.00	.89	.83
South Dakota	10,589	7,911	12,728	2,752	2,033	2,659	13,341	9,914	15,387	.42	.44	.38
Tennessee	37,468	24,973	42,320	9,732	6,476	10,799	47,200	31,449	53,119	1.50	1.39	1.29
Texas	132,313	103,817	150,093	33,426	25,892	40,905	165,739	129,699	190,998	5.28	5.76	4.66
Utah	10,038	7,045	14,358	3,034	1,994	3,298	13,072	9,029	17,656	.42	.40	.43
Vermont	6,666	4,687	8,799	2,076	1,228	2,444	8,742	5,915	11,243	.28	.28	.27
Virginia	42,172	31,204	50,768	10,391	7,936	12,923	52,553	39,110	63,696	1.67	1.73	1.55
Washington	33,316	23,935	49,699	7,149	5,416	10,222	40,485	29,351	59,921	1.29	1.30	1.46
West Virginia	22,955	16,483	35,679	6,604	4,634	9,259	23,559	21,177	44,948	.94	.94	1.10
Wisconsin	61,873	48,872	97,214	10,949	8,516	16,412	72,822	57,398	113,653	2.32	2.54	2.77
Wyoming	7,174	5,136	8,968	2,232	1,703	2,627	9,436	6,844	11,595	.30	.30	.28
Total	2,653,377	1,891,021	3,433,752	436,748	365,349	618,249	3,140,125	2,256,370	4,102,001	100.00	100.00	100.00

\* Data from R. L. Polk &amp; Co.

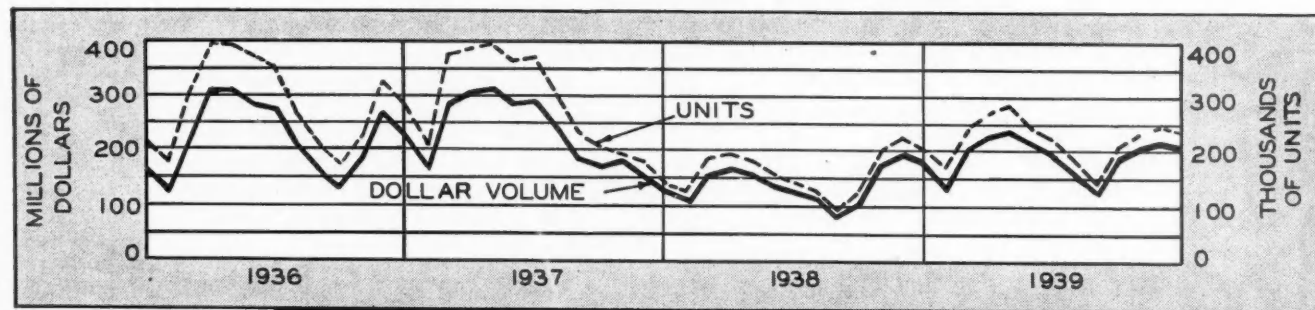
## 1939 New Car Retail Sales—\$2,260,000,000

Month	1936			1937			1938			1939		
	Units †	Dollar ‡ Volume	Average Price per Car	Units †	Dollar ‡ Volume	Average Price per Car	Units †	Dollar ‡ Volume	Average Price per Car	Units †	Dollar ‡ Volume	Average Price per Car
January	215,771	\$165,700,000	\$768	280,350	\$222,300,000	\$788	145,663	\$126,600,000	\$869	203,175	\$173,200,000	\$852
February	176,646	134,300,000	760	214,834	167,800,000	781	120,261	104,400,000	868	164,808	129,800,000	788
March	301,256	231,000,000	767	363,477	285,200,000	787	181,037	157,200,000	868	247,930	210,400,000	849
April	397,103	306,300,000	771	385,187	305,300,000	793	192,086	168,800,000	868	268,284	226,900,000	846
May	391,542	301,200,000	769	391,608	309,900,000	791	177,951	154,300,000	866	280,800	237,700,000	846
June	368,469	281,700,000	765	360,159	285,100,000	792	156,290	135,600,000	867	243,601	205,600,000	844
July	356,815	271,800,000	762	365,783	288,200,000	788	148,798	128,400,000	863	229,271	192,000,000	837
August	262,709	202,000,000	769	307,285	244,600,000	796	127,955	110,100,000	860	182,598	153,700,000	842
September	208,517	159,800,000	766	231,851	187,600,000	809	93,165	79,700,000	856	141,578	121,900,000	861
October	170,959	135,500,000	793	202,471	168,000,000	830	118,957	105,700,000	888	212,541	188,100,000	885
November	222,787	180,800,000	812	196,133	176,200,000	898	200,802	172,300,000	857	231,553	204,200,000	882
December	326,697	263,200,000	806	179,687	157,900,000	879	226,832	193,200,000	851	246,520	216,500,000	878
Total	3,399,271	\$2,633,300,000	\$775	3,478,825	\$2,799,100,000	\$805	1,889,797	\$1,634,300,000	\$864	2,652,659	\$2,260,000,000	\$852

† The difference between the number of units shown here and those for new car registrations shown elsewhere is due to the cars grouped under "Miscellaneous" of which no account is taken in these calculations.

‡ All calculations are based on Delivered Price at Factory of the five-passenger, four-door sedan in conjunction with new car registrations of each model. For 1936, list price F.O.B. factory was used but adjusted to those of other years by considering List Price as 90 per cent of Delivered Price.

### Dollar Volume Parallels Sales Volume





# U. S. and WORLD REGISTRATIONS

## World Motor Vehicle Registration by Years

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Africa.....	369,814	383,227	425,573	466,603	562,892	619,867	668,778	692,974
America (less U. S. A.).....	1,896,380	1,827,754	1,860,135	1,917,676	2,001,459	2,105,190	2,106,867	2,309,100
Asia.....	486,292	506,925	546,201	597,601	625,718	666,719	666,550	695,738
Europe.....	5,498,704	6,052,758	6,656,012	7,136,425	7,791,665	8,465,577	9,039,555	9,463,293
Oceania.....	740,016	778,856	826,711	890,669	972,059	1,052,511	1,140,100	1,200,808
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,991,206</b>	<b>9,549,520</b>	<b>10,314,632</b>	<b>11,008,974</b>	<b>11,953,793</b>	<b>12,899,864</b>	<b>13,621,850</b>	<b>14,361,913</b>
<b>United States †.....</b>	<b>24,341,822</b>	<b>23,849,932</b>	<b>24,881,467</b>	<b>26,225,757</b>	<b>28,091,709</b>	<b>29,649,270</b>	<b>29,158,615</b>	<b>30,180,224</b>
<b>World Total.....</b>	<b>33,333,028</b>	<b>33,399,452</b>	<b>35,196,099</b>	<b>37,234,731</b>	<b>40,045,502</b>	<b>42,549,134</b>	<b>42,780,465</b>	<b>44,542,137</b>

† AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES, all others The American Automobile (Overseas Edition).

## U. S. Registrations Reach New High

(As of December 31, 1939 and 1938)

	Passenger Cars*		Trucks		Buses		Total Registered Motor Vehicles		Per Cent Change	Per Cent of Total	
	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938		1939	1938
Alabama.....	251,796	239,178	54,947	50,780	511	463	307,254	290,421	+6.0	1.02	.99
Arizona.....	106,095	105,447	24,000	22,998	350	346	130,445	128,791	+1.5	.43	.44
Arkansas.....	179,175	167,262	60,535	53,789	1,006	362	240,716	221,413	+9.0	.80	.76
California.....	2,295,292	2,339,208	(d) 308,855	170,483	(a)	(a)	2,605,147	2,509,691	+3.8	8.63	8.61
Colorado.....	312,847	303,377	30,636	31,447	(b)	1,093	343,483	335,917	+2.1	1.14	1.15
Connecticut.....	385,822	368,351	66,273	63,910	1,168	1,029	453,263	433,290	+4.6	1.50	1.49
Delaware.....	56,000	53,559	13,500	10,519	(a)	(a)	69,500	64,078	+8.4	.23	.22
District of Columbia.....	178,758	149,224	15,433	14,267	1,477	1,378	195,668	164,869	+18.7	.65	.57
Florida.....	379,868	350,222	76,320	71,871	1,031	928	457,219	423,021	+8.2	1.51	1.45
Georgia.....	396,002	357,642	85,520	76,154	2,716	2,583	474,238	436,379	+8.5	1.57	1.50
Idaho.....	123,000	109,616	30,000	27,809	(a)	(a)	150,000	137,425	+9.1	.50	.47
Illinois.....	1,626,689	1,567,775	232,888	222,582	(a)	(a)	1,859,577	1,790,357	+3.9	6.16	6.14
Indiana.....	810,000	793,969	126,000	122,168	1,165	1,149	937,165	917,286	+2.1	3.10	3.14
Iowa.....	670,080	650,133	93,139	92,884	(a)	(a)	763,219	743,017	+2.7	2.53	2.55
Kansas.....	477,000	476,241	100,000	97,744	(a)	(a)	577,000	573,985	+0.8	1.91	1.97
Kentucky.....	367,215	346,940	69,629	63,373	666	648	437,510	410,961	+6.2	1.45	1.41
Louisiana.....	263,942	250,671	84,475	80,167	(c) 5,101	(b)	353,518	330,838	+7.0	1.17	1.13
Maine.....	156,000	153,861	43,000	42,663	179	166	199,179	196,690	+1.3	.66	.67
Maryland.....	364,064	339,996	58,027	52,926	1,064	1,009	423,155	394,921	+7.2	1.40	1.35
Massachusetts.....	761,363	733,759	106,624	104,134	4,841	4,715	872,828	842,608	+3.7	2.88	2.89
Michigan.....	1,031,175	1,035,840	90,796	113,631	(a)	(a)	1,121,971	1,149,471	-2.0	3.72	3.94
Minnesota.....	721,217	705,019	118,227	115,970	256	252	839,700	821,241	+2.2	2.76	2.82
Mississippi.....	164,000	161,015	55,000	51,486	2,700	2,694	221,700	215,195	+3.0	.73	.74
Missouri.....	734,894	702,941	142,200	133,661	516	516	877,094	837,118	+4.9	2.91	2.87
Montana.....	135,839	130,188	44,480	41,138	(a)	(a)	180,319	171,326	+5.2	.60	.59
Nebraska.....	343,000	342,646	67,000	66,998	280	280	410,280	409,914	...	1.36	1.40
Nevada.....	32,863	30,695	8,036	7,525	(a)	204	40,901	39,424	+6.6	.14	.13
New Hampshire.....	101,000	97,635	25,400	23,597	(a)	(a)	126,400	121,232	+4.1	.42	.42
New Jersey.....	881,727	862,899	132,819	132,714	4,991	5,069	1,019,537	1,000,682	+1.9	3.38	3.43
New Mexico.....	93,153	92,262	26,488	26,915	(b)	(b)	121,641	119,177	+2.0	.40	.41
New York.....	2,309,519	2,241,548	315,818	327,474	(e) 8,948	(c) 33,942	2,634,285	2,602,964	+1.3	8.73	8.93
North Carolina.....	477,588	449,186	81,068	74,211	931	843	559,587	524,240	+6.8	1.85	1.80
North Dakota.....	142,384	141,111	34,544	33,061	139	84	177,067	174,256	+1.7	.59	.60
Ohio.....	1,702,761	1,655,651	184,223	177,314	(a)	(a)	1,886,984	1,832,965	+3.0	6.24	6.29
Oklahoma.....	453,914	438,874	95,790	92,943	(c) 2,244	(c) 2,204	551,948	534,021	+3.5	1.83	1.83
Oregon.....	305,943	296,837	62,749	59,829	638	655	369,330	357,321	+3.4	1.22	1.22
Pennsylvania.....	1,824,567	1,743,842	239,062	235,654	5,605	5,451	2,099,234	2,004,947	+4.9	6.96	6.88
Rhode Island.....	154,824	149,715	20,526	20,101	452	411	175,802	170,227	+3.3	.58	.58
South Carolina.....	256,574	237,857	44,142	41,379	(b)	(b)	300,716	279,236	+7.6	1.00	.96
South Dakota.....	158,821	152,040	30,282	28,494	103	98	189,206	180,632	+5.1	.63	.62
Tennessee.....	341,250	338,900	64,039	61,724	(c) 2,203	(b)	407,492	398,624	+2.1	1.35	1.37
Texas.....	1,281,566	1,186,022	335,467	316,757	832	876	1,617,865	1,503,655	+7.5	5.36	5.16
Utah.....	110,899	120,530	21,204	22,432	733	710	132,836	143,672	-7.5	.44	.49
Vermont.....	81,041	79,265	9,576	9,042	96	95	90,713	87,402	+4.0	.30	.30
Virginia.....	383,222	366,504	68,723	66,410	798	672	452,743	433,586	+4.3	1.50	1.49
Washington.....	443,475	439,232	84,150	83,204	583	912	528,206	523,348	+1.0	1.75	1.79
West Virginia.....	221,182	215,784	46,537	43,785	632	589	268,351	260,158	+3.2	.89	.89
Wisconsin.....	702,625	700,865	141,590	135,413	616	580	844,831	836,858	+1.0	2.80	2.87
Wyoming.....	63,339	62,901	18,030	17,589	(b)	275	83,399	80,765	+3.2	.28	.28
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>25,804,340</b>	<b>25,031,225</b>	<b>4,320,829</b>	<b>4,054,109</b>	<b>55,055</b>	<b>73,281</b>	<b>30,180,224</b>	<b>29,158,615</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Includes taxicabs.

(a) Included with trucks.

(b) Included with passenger cars.

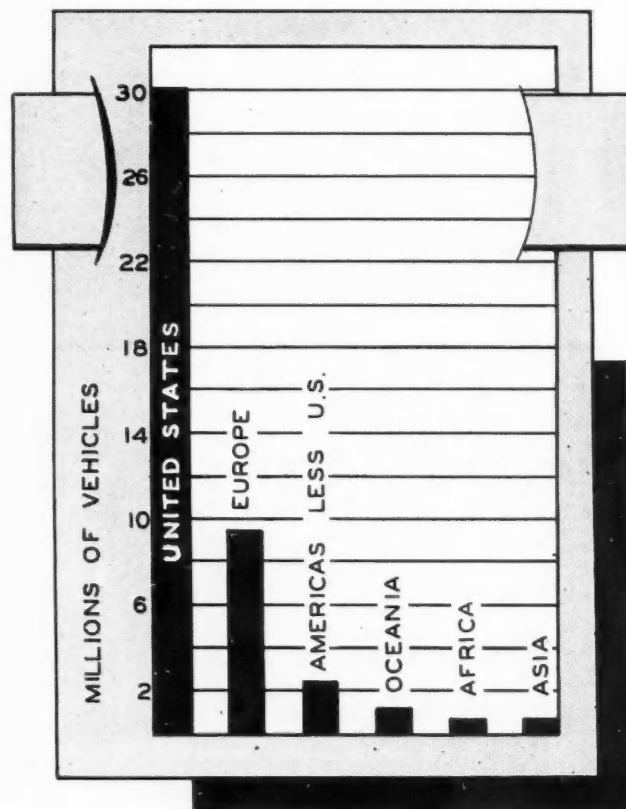
(c) Includes taxicabs.

(d) Includes 127,030 light commercial vehicles registered as passenger cars.

(e) Not comparable with 1938 as 21,744 taxicabs are included with passenger cars.

— Indicates decrease.

For State Gasoline Taxes and Registration Fees see page 183



## U. S. and WORLD

### U. S. Motor Vehicle Registrations by Years

	Passenger Cars	Trucks and Buses	Total Motor Vehicles	Per Cent Increase
1895	4		4	....
1896	16		16	....
1897	90		90	....
1898	800		800	....
1899	3,200		3,200	....
1900	8,000		8,000	....
1901	14,800		14,800	....
1902	23,000		23,000	....
1903	32,920		32,920	....
1904	54,590	410	55,000	....
1905	77,400	600	78,000	42
1906	105,900	1,100	107,000	37
1907	140,300	1,700	142,000	33
1908	194,400	3,100	197,500	39
1909	305,950	6,050	312,000	58
1910	458,500	10,000	468,500	50
1911	619,500	20,000	639,500	36
1912	902,600	41,400	944,000	48
1913	1,194,262	63,800	1,258,062	33
1914	1,625,739	85,600	1,711,339	36
1915	2,309,666	136,000	2,445,666	43
1916	3,297,996	215,000	3,512,996	44
1917	4,657,340	326,000	4,983,340	42
1918	5,621,617	525,000	6,146,617	23
1919	6,771,074	794,372	7,565,446	23
1920	8,225,859	1,006,082	9,231,941	22
1921	9,346,195	1,118,520	10,464,715	13
1922	10,864,128	1,375,725	12,239,853	17
1923	13,479,608	1,612,569	15,092,177	23
1924	15,460,649	2,134,724	17,595,373	17
1925	17,496,420	2,440,854	19,937,274	13
1926	19,237,171	2,764,222	22,001,393	10
1927	20,219,224	2,914,019	23,133,243	5
1928	21,379,125	3,113,999	24,493,124	6
1929	23,121,589	3,379,854	26,501,443	8
1930	23,183,241	3,473,831	26,657,072	0.2
1931*	22,567,381	3,426,515	25,993,896	-2.5
1932*	21,139,092	3,202,730	24,341,822	-6.4
1933*	20,557,493	3,292,439	23,849,932	-2.0
1934*	21,535,199	3,346,268	24,881,467	4.3
1935*	22,630,715	3,595,042	26,225,757	5.2
1936*	24,161,820	3,929,889	28,091,709	7.2
1937*	25,476,786	4,172,484	29,649,270	9.6
1938*	25,031,225	4,127,390	29,158,615	-1.7
1939*	25,804,340	4,375,884	30,180,224	3.4

\* AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES count, all others Bureau of Public Roads.

### Motorcycle and Trailer Registrations

(As of December 31, 1939 and 1938)

	Motorcycles		Trailers and Semi-Trailers	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Alabama	892	816	4,031	3,890
Arizona	450	452	4,600	4,567
Arkansas	570	517	11,328	10,162
California	13,247	11,802	155,304	142,268
Colorado	1,355	1,271	1,574	1,422
Connecticut	2,008	1,883	(b) 6,010	(b) 5,356
Delaware	250	231	2,900	2,772
District of Columbia	738	622	807	809
Florida	1,637	1,496	19,195	17,324
Georgia	1,593	1,233	13,994	12,684
Idaho	650	548	21,000	18,172
Illinois	7,227	6,194	25,296	23,073
Indiana	4,600	4,543	64,000	62,914
Iowa	2,753	2,558	(c) 92,207	(c) 87,447
Kansas	1,395	1,084	6,750	6,728
Kentucky	1,181	1,116		
Louisiana	1,366	1,020	15,254	14,586
Maine	850	834	11,000	10,144
Maryland	1,564	1,460	4,635	4,208
Massachusetts	907	765	14,584	13,122
Michigan	4,621	4,294	143,574	141,647
Minnesota	2,324	2,226	33,459	31,033
Mississippi	335	318	1,800	1,771
Missouri	2,299	1,792	34,317	33,368
Montana	503	456	4,195	2,953
Nebraska	1,200	1,125	42,000	41,294
Nevada	142	109	1,366	1,218
New Hampshire	925	896	5,623	4,767
New Jersey	4,728	4,767	7,585	7,276
New Mexico	417	357	2,762	2,575
New York	11,852	10,391	46,846	40,771
North Carolina	1,791	1,705	44,850	42,317
North Dakota	284	296	984	849
Ohio	8,935	9,073	134,174	105,249
Oklahoma	1,095	1,090	36,700	36,498
Oregon	1,693	1,531	(a)	(a)
Pennsylvania	11,616	10,561	31,855	26,225
Rhode Island	834	704	703	631
South Carolina	1,080	1,011	4,668	5,396
South Dakota	455	436	21,838	19,080
Tennessee	1,664	1,502	(a)	(a)
Texas	4,562	3,980	54,514	50,944
Utah	507	428	578	569
Vermont	482	450	2,026	1,853
Virginia	2,000	1,743	(b) 9,545	(b) 9,350
Washington	2,125	2,025	20,500	17,826
West Virginia	982	1,212	(b) 2,889	(b) 3,058
Wisconsin	3,419	3,346	5,783	5,047
Wyoming	291	272	10,808	10,209
Total	116,394	108,541	1,180,411	1,085,422

(a) Included with trucks.

(b) Includes tourist trailers.

(c) Includes about 63,000 light trailers registered without charge

### U. S. Registrations 68% of World

	Motor Vehicles	Cars*	Trucks*	Buses*	Motorcycles*
Africa	692,974	543,740	140,099	5,750	52,293
Americas (less U. S. A.)	2,309,100	1,785,842	498,077	25,181	27,488
Asia	695,738	427,083	234,337	32,218	101,441
Europe	9,463,293	6,704,286	2,511,122	150,885	2,771,112
Oceania	1,200,808	887,409	312,799	**	95,234
Total	14,361,913	10,348,360	3,696,434	214,034	3,047,568
United States †	30,180,224	25,804,340	4,320,829	55,055	118,394
World Total, 1939	44,542,137	36,152,700	8,017,263	269,089	3,165,962
World Total, 1938	42,780,465	34,898,176	7,439,568	364,246	2,895,345

† AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES count. All others The American Automobile (Overseas Edition).

\*\* Included with trucks.

\* Incomplete for all territories.



# REGISTRATIONS

By Special Arrangement with the  
American Automobile (Overseas Edition)

## The AMERICAS

	Motor Vehicles	Cars	Trucks	Buses	Motor- cycles
Alaska	4,056	2,209	1,847	†	28
Antigua	314	249	65	†	21
Argentina	292,400	208,944	83,456	†	2,000
Bahamas	1,600	1,200	400	†	45
Barbados	2,754	2,171	469	114	67
Bermuda	68	2	58	8	...
Bolivia	2,160	957	1,064	139	...
Brazil	165,131	102,452	56,075	4,604	1,630
British Guiana	1,891	1,459	432	†	228
British Honduras	250	135	115	†	2
Canada	1,420,924	1,182,560	235,632	2,732	12,265
Chile	48,499	32,915	13,803	1,781	815
Colombia	33,189	18,554	11,635	3,000	319
Costa Rica	4,002	2,379	1,140	433	345
Cuba	47,700	28,900	18,800	†	325
Dominica	93	67	26	†	14
Dominican Republic	2,650	1,750	900	†	180
Dutch Guiana	271	220	50	1	109
Ecuador	3,602	1,656	1,580	366	82
French Guiana	347	146	201	†	6
Grenada	560	406	160	...	...
Guadeloupe	2,250	1,775	405	70	90
Guatemala	4,115	2,361	1,125	629	615
Haiti	2,427	1,992	435	†	60
Honduras	1,371	665	692	14	8
Jamaica	11,792	8,929	2,715	148	297
Martinique	2,975	2,320	555	100	120
Mexico	105,470	80,000	19,020	6,450	4,000
Montserrat	112	87	25	†	4
Neth. West Indies	4,365	3,054	882	429	190
Newfoundland	5,459	4,200	1,180	79	173
Nicaragua	803	574	208	21	76
Panama	13,105	10,906	1,648	551	60
Paraguay	2,150	1,100	900	150	...
Peru	22,216	13,096	7,757	1,363	339
Puerto Rico	22,500	17,000	5,500	†	200
St. Kitts-Nevis	392	302	90	†	38
St. Lucia	158	116	42	†	21
St. Pierre-Miquelon	102	38	64	†	7
St. Vincent	291	224	67	†	24
Salvador	3,407	2,513	498	396	556
Trinidad and Tobago	8,922	5,729	3,193	†	1,000
United States	30,180,224	25,804,340	4,320,829	55,055	118,394
Uruguay	28,058	21,069	6,989	...	...
Venezuela	33,024	17,635	13,847	1,542	1,100
Virgin Islands	825	557	257	11	9
West Indies (Others)	350	275	75	...	...
**Total, 1939	2,309,100	1,785,842	498,077	*25,181	*27,488
Total, 1939	32,489,324	27,590,182	4,818,906	*80,236	*145,832
Total, 1938	(Revised)	31,374,958	26,776,845	4,489,529	*108,584
**Total, 1938	(Revised)	2,106,867	1,652,897	425,923	*28,047

† Included with trucks. \* Not complete for all territories. \*\* Not including United States.

## AFRICA

	Motor Vehicles	Cars	Trucks	Buses	Motor- cycles
Algeria	70,000	60,000	8,000	2,000	4,400
Angola	3,250	1,250	1,950	50	235
Basutoland	725	550	175	...	...
Bechuanaland	600	400	200	...	...
Belgian Congo	6,652	3,172	3,480	...	1,615
British East Africa	28,417	17,189	10,862	366	3,666
British Somaliland	1,133	491	380	262	12
British West Africa	16,000	7,000	9,000	...	800
Canary Islands	2,000	...	...	...	...
Egypt	33,787	29,473	2,989	1,325	2,209
French Equatorial Afr.	1,265	527	738	...	200
French West Africa	15,803	8,161	9,642	...	1,265
French Somaliland	325	...	...	...	15
Italian East Africa	22,940	16,419	6,460	61	965
Liberia	125	75	50	...	...
Madeira	1,230	800	290	140	20
Madagascar	7,444	5,214	2,178	52	2,802
Mauritius	2,780	2,212	430	138	225
Morocco	37,750	27,750	8,700	1,300	3,250
Myasaland	1,341	809	532	...	323
Portuguese E. Africa	6,500	3,500	3,000	...	775
Reunion Islands	1,500	1,100	400	...	...
Rhodesia	30,099	20,756	9,343	...	2,354
Seuchelles	160	135	25	...	90
South West Africa	4,500	3,100	1,400	...	100
Spanish Morocco	1,060	...	...	...	...
Sudan	4,850	2,170	2,680	...	...
Swaziland	560	435	125	...	...
Tangier	673	572	90	11	32
Tripolitania	1,505	1,230	230	45	170
Tunisia	20,000	16,250	3,750	...	1,770
Union of South Africa	368,000	315,000	53,000	...	25,000
Total, 1939	692,974	*543,740	*140,099	*5,750	*52,293
Total, 1938	(Revised)	668,778	*530,119	*133,834	*52,635

\* Incomplete for all territories. † Included with trucks.

## EUROPE

	Motor Vehicles	Cars	Trucks	Buses	Motor- cycles
Azores	880	740	140	†	125
Belgium	225,445	151,917	71,488	2,040	65,200
Bulgaria	4,500	2,750	1,750	†	1,500
Denmark	164,350	118,350	44,200	1,800	30,100
Eire	67,110	56,000	10,200	910	2,700
Estonia	6,559	3,672	2,600	287	3,558
Faroe Islands	91	19	72	†	6
France	2,268,985	1,817,641	451,344	†	6,350
Finland	53,000	30,000	23,000	23,302	1,860,722
Germany	1,951,789	1,486,451	442,036	40	...
Gibraltar	1,155	925	190	86,709	411,593
Great Britain	2,608,501	2,039,921	481,871	2,500	1,500
Greece	15,500	7,000	6,000	4,350	60,000
Holland	156,150	98,000	53,800	700	1,100
Hungary	25,200	19,500	5,000	120	150
Iceland	2,075	835	1,120	...	...
Italy	475,000	350,000	115,000	10,000	100,000
Latvia	6,687	3,399	2,946	342	3,357
Lithuania	3,116	2,026	770	320	2,717
Luxemburg	10,709	7,045	3,474	190	3,379
Malta	5,259	3,800	833	626	400
Monaco	2,000	1,500	500	†	150
Northern Ireland	50,000	38,000	12,000	†	2,900
Norway	99,777	61,126	35,118	3,533	20,676
Portugal	49,320	35,800	1,810	1,710	4,950
Rumania	29,000	20,000	5,500	3,500	2,500
Spain	70,000	...	...	...	...
Spitsbergen	2	1	1	...	...
Sweden	217,500	159,600	52,700	5,200	40,000
Switzerland	4,850	72,500	20,650	1,700	26,030
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	750,000	100,000	650,000	1,006	11,279
Yugoslavia	21,873	15,768	5,009	...	...
Total, 1939	9,436,293	*6,704,286	*2,511,122	*150,885	*2,771,112
Total, 1938	(Revised)	9,093,555	*6,419,990	*2,362,482	*186,083

\* Not complete for all territories. † Included with trucks.

Note: Omitted in the European table above are totals for Albania, Czechoslovakia, Danzig and Poland.

## ASIA

	Motor Vehicles	Cars	Trucks	Buses	Motor- cycles
Afghanistan	2,400	400	2,000	†	23
Arabia	1,120	962	136	122	18
Bahrain	467	316	71	80	...
British Malaya	45,063	32,673	9,945	2,245	3,500
Ceylon	28,044	21,102	4,307	2,635	3,000
China	44,750	23,750	13,500	7,500	...
Chosen	9,500	2,600	3,900	3,000	1,800
Cyprus	2,100	...	...	...	475
French Indo-China	20,000	16,000	4,000	†	750
Hongkong	5,000	4,000	1,000	†	300
India	185,000	132,500	52,500	†	11,417
Iran	11,152	3,772	7,380	†	250
Iraq	6,800	4,500	2,300	†	125
Japanese Empire	140,000	65,000	75,000	†	60,000
Macao	400	220	180	†	...
Manchukuo	15,000	5,000	10,000	†	190
Netherlands E. Indies	76,144	53,592	13,514	9,038	14,110
Palestine	13,725	8,146	4,325	1,254	1,200
Philippine Islands	52,776	32,822	15,743	4,211	573
Syria	10,859	8,716	1,661	482	777
Thailand (Siam)	12,065	6,000	5,196	867	950
Trans Jordan	501	301	167	33	16
Turkey	12,872	4,611	7,510	751	1,967
Total, 1939	695,738	*427,083	*234,337	*32,218	101,441
Total, 1938	(Revised)	666,550	*413,268	*164,397	*76,835

\* Not complete for all countries. † Included in trucks.

## OCEANIA

	Motor Vehicles	Cars	Trucks- Buses	Motor- cycles
Australia	854,150	610,750	243,400	77,000
Cook Islands	84	41	43	5
Fiji Islands	2,027	1,186	841	91
French Oceania	526	367	159	80
Hawaii	63,263	51,000	12,260	...
New Caledonia	1,116	965	151	174
New Zealand	278,214	222,626	55,588	17,749
Other Oceania	600	...	...	...
Papua	500	325	175	35
Samoa	331	149	182	...
Total, 1939	1,200,808	*867,409	*312,799	*95,234
Total, 1938	(Revised)	1,140,100	*850,677	*288,823

\* Not complete for all territories.



## Passenger Car Representations by Makes—By Years\*

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Buick	3,241	3,003	2,608	2,472	2,273	2,303	2,465	2,516	2,750	2,657	2,572
Cadillac-La Salle	722	700	654	602	563	541	649	648	803	695	710
Chevrolet	9,553	9,558	9,412	9,039	8,885	8,578	8,667	8,776	8,752	8,406	8,100
Chrysler	3,337	3,007	3,454	2,999	3,511	4,360	4,309	4,097	3,837	3,383	3,276
De Soto	1,133	1,369	1,234	1,252	1,359	1,880	3,406	2,888	2,926	2,688	2,512
Dodge	2,994	2,842	2,663	2,722	2,772	3,297	3,772	4,087	4,380	4,113	3,959
Ford	8,598	8,833	8,735	8,280	7,480	7,388	7,948	8,301	8,245	7,825	7,404
Graham	1,751	1,469	1,206	1,079	920	782	1,120	958	877	611	460
Hudson	3,488	2,863	2,270	1,761	1,842	2,641	3,023	3,263	3,390	2,681	2,436
Hupmobile	1,296	1,084	991	854	699	763	771	.....	302	191	.....
Lincoln-Zephyr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,695	2,211
Mercury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,116
Nash	2,123	1,884	1,677	1,430	1,201	1,283	1,400	1,314	1,753	1,533	1,756
Oldsmobile	1,668	1,592	1,426	1,351	1,418	1,611	2,227	2,454	2,588	2,493	2,424
Packard	766	721	682	624	540	486	843	1,128	1,283	1,098	1,031
Plymouth	.....	7,218	7,351	6,276	7,642	9,537	11,487	11,072	11,143	10,184	9,747
Pontiac	4,545	3,435	2,887	2,503	2,336	2,314	2,791	3,413	4,006	3,411	3,439
Studebaker	2,242	1,971	1,999	1,927	1,733	1,986	1,832	2,080	2,335	1,873	2,480
Willis-Overland	4,751	3,783	2,904	2,739	.....	.....	.....	580	1,476	1,143	913
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,218</b>	<b>55,332</b>	<b>52,153</b>	<b>47,910</b>	<b>45,174</b>	<b>49,750</b>	<b>56,710</b>	<b>57,575</b>	<b>60,846</b>	<b>56,680</b>	<b>57,546</b>
Miscellaneous	10,836	7,409	7,020	5,527	4,854	3,852	3,046	1,779	2,289	366	488
<b>Total Representations</b>	<b>63,054</b>	<b>62,741</b>	<b>59,173</b>	<b>53,437</b>	<b>50,028</b>	<b>53,602</b>	<b>59,756</b>	<b>59,354</b>	<b>63,135</b>	<b>57,046</b>	<b>58,034</b>

\*Chilton Trade List count as of January, 1940.

Note—The term "Passenger Car Representation" refers to retail outlets of any given make. A dealer organization often handles more than one make of passenger car.

## Automotive Sales Outlets by States\*

STATE	Total Registered Motor Vehicles 1939	WHOLESALE		DEALERS					REPAIR SHOPS			All Retail Outlets Duplications Eliminated	Motor Vehicles Per Retail Outlet	All Truck Fleets (8 or More Trucks)
		Number of Wholesalers	Motor Vehicles Per Wholesaler	Passenger Car Dealers	Exclusive Truck Dealers	Total Truck Dealers	Total Car and Truck Dealers	Motor Vehicles Per Car and Truck Dealers	Car Dealer Service Stations	Independent Repair Shops	Total Repair Shops			
Alabama	307,254	73	4,208	345	30	228	375	819	313	250	563	642	478	216
Arizona	130,445	30	4,348	150	7	83	157	830	143	151	294	317	411	85
Arkansas	240,716	79	3,047	388	26	256	414	581	376	419	795	810	297	124
California	2,605,147	502	5,189	1,944	145	1,254	2,089	1,247	1,771	5,163	6,934	7,448	349	1,655
Colorado	343,483	71	4,837	462	43	314	505	680	446	499	945	1,037	331	253
Connecticut	453,263	101	4,487	579	47	333	626	724	575	771	1,346	1,415	320	533
Delaware	69,500	13	5,346	64	6	41	70	992	71	107	178	171	406	90
District of Columbia	195,668	26	7,525	74	7	31	81	2,415	68	138	206	228	858	236
Florida	457,219	110	4,156	464	37	278	501	912	451	514	965	1,023	446	411
Georgia	474,238	92	5,154	513	27	355	540	878	470	313	783	857	553	332
Idaho	150,000	26	5,769	318	20	221	338	443	309	185	494	541	277	41
Illinois	1,859,577	396	4,695	2,366	146	1,494	2,512	740	2,280	2,845	5,125	5,422	342	1,869
Indiana	937,165	196	4,781	1,211	54	694	1,265	740	1,124	1,280	2,404	2,586	362	787
Iowa	763,219	160	4,770	1,473	148	1,018	1,621	470	1,382	1,321	2,703	2,971	256	365
Kansas	577,000	134	4,305	986	97	676	1,083	532	951	935	1,886	2,032	283	267
Kentucky	437,510	100	4,375	610	38	413	648	675	582	446	1,028	1,109	394	278
Louisiana	353,518	69	5,123	344	29	228	373	947	325	294	619	679	520	430
Maine	199,179	47	4,237	383	19	226	402	495	354	482	836	886	224	129
Maryland	423,155	78	5,425	437	24	192	461	917	425	514	939	1,037	408	434
Massachusetts	872,828	227	3,845	1,345	45	488	1,390	627	1,079	1,234	2,313	2,508	348	1,352
Michigan	1,121,971	236	4,754	1,695	62	1,145	1,757	638	1,657	1,776	3,433	3,760	298	1,250
Minnesota	839,700	110	7,633	1,460	58	791	1,518	553	1,365	1,610	2,975	3,269	256	516
Mississippi	221,700	67	3,308	363	36	261	399	555	342	180	522	581	381	74
Missouri	877,094	186	4,715	971	71	692	1,042	842	928	1,451	2,379	2,539	345	769
Montana	180,319	43	4,193	376	42	295	418	431	380	277	657	710	253	103
Nebraska	410,280	91	4,508	742	57	527	799	513	725	844	1,569	1,649	248	187
Nevada	40,901	10	4,090	118	5	87	123	332	116	99	215	238	171	25
New Hampshire	126,400	25	5,056	257	14	150	271	466	245	273	518	554	228	86
New Jersey	1,019,537	177	5,760	1,045	70	524	1,115	914	1,016	1,791	2,807	3,016	338	1,177
New Mexico	121,641	23	5,288	176	9	122	185	657	142	139	281	336	362	39
New York	2,634,285	538	4,896	2,783	205	1,668	2,988	881	2,724	5,246	7,970	8,519	309	2,710
North Carolina	559,587	106	5,279	631	24	353	655	854	644	530	1,174	1,232	454	324
North Dakota	177,067	26	6,810	499	48	346	547	323	464	489	953	1,042	169	49
Ohio	1,886,984	354	5,330	2,181	112	1,220	2,293	822	2,074	2,265	4,339	4,870	387	1,512
Oklahoma	551,948	120	4,599	751	66	523	817	675	752	873	1,625	1,817	303	311
Oregon	369,330	74	4,990	440	29	299	469	787	415	849	1,264	1,343	275	231
Pennsylvania	2,099,234	411	5,107	3,016	182	1,876	3,198	856	3,047	3,948	6,995	7,543	278	2,224
Rhode Island	175,802	31	5,671	161	7	72	168	1,046	154	235	409	458	383	237
South Carolina	300,716	52	5,783	368	18	201	386	779	340	222	562	613	490	185
South Dakota	189,206	33	5,733	436	39	325	475	398	412	363	775	847	223	60
Tennessee	407,492	97	4,200	390	33	271	423	963	398	409	807	902	451	363
Texas	1,617,865	329	4,917	1,935	194	1,368	2,129	759	1,915	2,827	4,742	5,139	314	910
Utah	132,836	41	3,239	175	17	133	192	691	155	219	374	423	314	133
Vermont	90,713	25	3,628	206	11	157	217	418	189	355	544	581	156	46
Virginia	452,743	79	5,730	645	30	242	675	670	618	724	1,342	1,426	317	353
Washington	528,208	131	4,032	694	55	466	749	705	669	1,222	1,891	2,080	253	425
West Virginia	268,351	78	3,440	466	31	302	497	539	458	371	829	896	299	272
Wisconsin	844,831	136	6,211	1,636	80	1,188	1,716	492	1,582	1,482	3,064	3,305	255	619
Wyoming	83,399	17	4,905	186	12	148	198	421	197	141	338	357	233	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,180,224</b>	<b>6,176</b>	<b>4,886†</b>	<b>39,258</b>	<b>2,612</b>	<b>24,575</b>	<b>41,870</b>	<b>720†</b>	<b>37,618</b>	<b>49,091</b>	<b>86,709</b>	<b>93,764</b>	<b>321†</b>	<b>25,126</b>

† Average.

\* Chilton Trade List count as of January, 1940.

## Car Dealer Representations by States—By Makes\*

STATES	Buick	Cadillac-La Salle	Chevrolet	Chrysler	De Soto	Dodge	Ford	Graham	Hudson-Terraplane	Lincoln-Zephyr	Mercury	Nash	Oldsmobile	Packard	Plymouth	Pontiac	Studebaker	Willys	Miscellaneous	Total
Alabama	19	5	97	26	22	32	92	2	17	10	1	14	13	7	80	21	9	7	4	476
Arizona	11	7	30	9	12	19	28	2	9	7	2	14	12	4	40	13	14	4	5	242
Arkansas	23	4	111	30	19	37	96	2	13	4	9	17	6	86	29	21	2	4	5	513
California	156	48	310	139	133	207	328	44	105	285	208	76	154	73	479	176	165	72	35	3,193
Colorado	30	8	94	43	21	43	100	3	34	13	43	20	25	8	107	40	36	5	5	678
Connecticut	40	18	89	54	50	59	73	19	38	36	27	33	38	22	163	55	38	17	13	882
Delaware	5	4	14	3	6	6	12	1	4	4	4	2	5	1	15	8	6	1	1	103
District of Columbia	2	2	9	6	8	8	16	1	6	10	5	1	5	1	22	5	3	3	7	123
Florida	22	17	88	41	18	49	103	4	26	34	5	14	28	20	108	41	38	18	10	684
Georgia	24	6	140	38	23	58	137	17	17	16	15	12	23	11	119	30	27	9	7	712
Idaho	20	3	64	23	23	33	57	4	34	10	20	15	21	6	79	24	27	4	2	469
Illinois	194	31	455	177	158	221	415	33	144	132	68	157	145	71	556	194	158	63	17	3,389
Indiana	96	22	233	93	86	109	197	12	105	77	60	63	88	29	288	109	94	37	13	1,811
Iowa	105	13	409	121	72	134	322	10	84	82	163	49	82	21	327	122	89	19	7	2,231
Kansas	62	8	247	84	59	84	223	2	68	40	62	36	55	9	227	87	45	13	2	1,413
Kentucky	52	7	119	59	33	73	124	5	32	24	45	23	52	13	165	65	33	12	5	941
Louisiana	22	2	83	33	13	33	82	1	20	15	17	7	20	7	79	19	14	5	7	479
Maine	19	9	85	28	23	32	69	8	31	1	2	25	18	8	83	40	18	7	3	509
Maryland	26	12	64	46	37	57	75	5	24	43	46	18	32	19	140	39	23	10	6	722
Massachusetts	62	41	171	92	92	117	164	25	82	30	23	69	92	46	301	123	72	25	18	1,645
Michigan	121	33	354	126	86	169	301	24	156	73	111	81	117	46	381	180	92	37	37	2,525
Minnesota	102	6	350	137	90	152	295	13	83	13	9	65	59	25	379	109	99	37	7	2,030
Mississippi	15	5	106	31	17	37	93	7	14	14	7	13	7	85	28	24	2	2	2	505
Missouri	50	8	270	77	70	91	194	4	27	38	34	37	44	20	238	68	57	19	7	1,353
Montana	20	4	86	32	11	45	82	2	27	11	13	20	19	10	88	26	37	4	4	539
Nebraska	44	5	199	79	40	66	172	3	35	21	55	22	25	6	185	53	49	12	3	1,074
Nevada	11	1	22	9	6	12	27	2	8	8	5	10	6	1	27	15	11	4	4	189
New Hampshire	16	6	47	18	13	30	53	3	17	2	6	12	13	10	61	24	20	4	1	356
New Jersey	66	36	164	90	87	107	165	22	55	78	65	61	75	33	284	105	62	33	19	1,607
New Mexico	14	4	42	19	9	19	37	1	7	11	10	3	13	7	47	18	12	1	4	276
New York	177	76	437	233	196	315	444	40	187	231	191	134	208	108	744	273	176	99	47	4,316
North Carolina	50	14	145	61	28	58	149	1	41	19	11	9	38	15	147	71	27	7	7	897
North Dakota	26	4	145	43	24	49	134	1	39	5	13	10	16	3	116	15	23	6	6	678
Ohio	142	35	405	178	182	211	362	46	182	91	85	117	144	66	571	188	124	68	19	3,216
Oklahoma	43	12	182	51	36	75	173	1	37	58	90	19	50	12	162	96	27	6	5	1,135
Oregon	24	8	99	33	36	45	76	9	21	44	41	25	27	7	114	41	21	10	3	684
Pennsylvania	199	67	494	291	225	298	455	55	190	219	113	187	208	111	814	268	233	90	42	4,559
Rhode Island	9	6	22	18	14	17	15	1	15	9	10	11	11	6	49	16	17	1	3	252
South Carolina	29	9	91	36	18	38	85	1	14	12	9	19	9	9	92	31	23	7	3	526
South Dakota	23	4	122	44	29	41	110	1	13	6	56	12	16	4	114	19	26	4	1	645
Tennessee	16	4	95	34	25	46	85	1	15	14	9	9	20	7	105	32	29	1	7	554
Texas	126	33	445	179	111	207	395	6	120	60	78	35	117	28	497	160	106	24	24	2,751
Utah	10	3	33	11	16	17	41	3	16	6	15	6	10	3	44	10	18	4	2	268
Vermont	12	7	40	16	11	27	39	2	13	7	13	11	13	8	54	24	14	8	8	319
Virginia	38	11	145	59	34	70	150	6	28	18	7	8	32	21	163	65	23	16	5	899
Washington	39	12	126	48	49	78	130	8	42	40	43	30	57	15	175	64	46	23	10	1,035
West Virginia	30	9	95	41	32	48	81	6	28	17	6	24	28	16	121	39	31	16	7	675
Wisconsin	116	18	388	121	96	155	311	20	108	199	181	117	90	36	372	146	108	37	38	2,657
Wyoming	14	3	39	16	13	25	37	1	12	14	16	8	11	4	54	15	13	2	.....	297
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,572</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>3,276</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>3,959</b>	<b>7,404</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>9,747</b>	<b>3,439</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>58,034</b>

\* Chilton Trade List count as of January, 1940.

## Car Dealer Representation By Makes—By Population Groups\*

MAKE	Population Division								Dealers Handling this Make and One or More Other Makes		Total Dealer Representation
	0-1,000	1,000-2,500	2,500-5,000	5,000-10,000	10,000-25,000	25,000-50,000	50,000-100,000	Over 100,000	Exclusive Dealers		
Buick	259	470	494	462	464	153	96	174	1,286	1,286	2,572
Cadillac-La Salle	10	23	62	107	215	106	81	106	122	588	710
Chevrolet	2,983	2,082	1,066	688	549	186	127	419	6,729	1,371	8,100
Chrysler	613	686	520	444	455	164	98	296	.....	3,276	3,276
De Soto	464	385	348	352	391	156	96	320	.....	2,512	2,512
Dodge	770	835	685	561	505	173	107	323	.....	3,959	3,959
Ford	2,418	1,971	1,001	678	533	183	137	483	4,336	3,068	7,404
Graham	38	25	33	52	91	69	44	108	292	168	460
Hudson-Terraplane	401	391	344	308	367	153	119	353	1,966	470	2,436
Lincoln-Zephyr	368	412	333	293	320	122	78	285	.....	2,211	2,211
Mercury	436	479	338	254	241	93	65	210	.....	2,116	2,116
Nash	205	210	231	264	323	149	109	265	1,410	346	1,756
Oldsmobile	221	440	480	411	399	155	97	221	1,165	1,259	2,424
Packard	36	62	111	168	277	133	81	163	567	464	1,031
Plymouth	1,847	1,906	1,553	1,357	1,351	493	301	939	.....	9,747	9,747
Pontiac	460	756	635	541	475	174	111	287	2,320	1,119	3,439
Studebaker	337	365	378	367	440	182	104	307	1,972	508	2,480
Willys	122	121	102	104	149	85	57	173	472	441	913
Miscellaneous	47	35	44	39	65	52	58	148	110	378	488
Summary	12,035	11,654	8,758	7,450	7,610	2,981	1,966	5,580	22,747	35,287	58,034
Per Cent of Total	20.73%	20.08%	15.09%	12.84%	13.11%	5.14%	3.39%	9.62%	.....	.....	100.00%

\* Chilton Trade List count as of January, 1940.



1941

## AMERICAN

Line Number	CAR MAKE AND MODEL	Wheelbase (In.)	Overall Length (In.)	Tread (In.)		Tire Size (In.)	Shipping Weight—Lowest Delivered Price 5 Pass., 4-Door Sedan	Lowest Delivered Price 5 Pass., 4-Door Sedan	No. of Cylinders, Bore and Stroke (In.)	ENGINE															
				Front	Rear					Taxable Hp.	Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	Maximum Brake Hp. at Specified R.P.M.	Maximum Torque (Lb.-Ft.) at Specified R.P.M.	Comp'n Ratio (to-1)		Cylinder Head Material	Comp'n Pressure (Lb.)		Weight per Cu. In. 5 Pass., 4-Door Sedan	Weight per Hp. 5 Pass., 4-Door Sedan	Hp. per Cu. In.				
														Standard	Optional		Pressure At What R.P.M.								
1	Bantam	65	75	129 1/2	39	42 1/2	4.00/15	1255	\$ 399	4-2.26x3 1/2	8.2	50.1	22-3800	35-1800	7.40	No	CI	135	200	35.02	79.77	.44			
2	Buick-Special	40	121	203 1/2	58	59	6.50/16	3660	996	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	30.6	248.0	107-3400	203-2000	6.10	CI	112	Cra	16.77	38.87	.43				
3	Buick-Super	50	121	208 1/2	58	59	6.50/16	3790	1109	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	30.6	248.0	107-3400	203-2000	6.10	CI	112	Cra	17.29	40.09	.43				
4	Buick-Century	60	126	208 1/2	58	59	7.00/15	3935	1211	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	37.8	320.2	141-3600	269-2000	6.25	CI	114	Cra	13.85	31.45	.44				
5	Buick-Roadmaster	70	126	213 1/2	58	59	7.00/15	4045	1359	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	37.8	320.2	141-3600	269-2000	6.25	CI	114	Cra	14.19	32.23	.44				
6	Buick-Limited	80	133	219 1/2	59	62	7.50/16	4400	1553	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	37.8	320.2	141-3600	269-2000	6.25	CI	114	Cra	15.30	34.75	.44				
7	Buick-Limited	90	140	225 1/2	59	62	7.50/16	4590	1942	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	37.8	320.2	141-3600	269-2000	6.25	CI	114	Cra	15.89	36.09	.44				
8	Cadillac-V8	60S	127	216 1/2	58	61	7.00/16	4070	2090	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	39.2	346.0	135-3400	250-1700	6.25	CI	155	1000	13.20	33.85	.39				
9	Cadillac-V8	62	129	215 1/2	58	59	7.00/16	4030	1745	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	39.2	346.0	135-3400	250-1700	6.25	CI	155	1000	13.09	33.55	.39				
10	Cadillac-V8	72	139	227 1/2	58	62	7.50/16	4670	2670	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	39.2	346.0	140-3400	270-1700	6.70	CI	170	1000	14.94	36.92	.40				
11	Cadillac-V8	75	141	228 1/2	60	62	7.50/16	4900	2995	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	39.2	346.0	140-3400	270-1700	6.70	CI	170	1000	15.60	38.57	.40				
12	Cadillac-V16	90	141	225 1/2	60	62	7.50/16	5190	5140	16-3 1/2 x 3 1/2	67.6	431.0	185-3600	324-1700	6.75	CI	180	1000	13.20	30.75	.43				
13	Chevrolet-Master	85	113	192 1/2	56 1/2	59	6.00/16	2930	740	6-3 1/2 x 3 1/2	29.4	216.5	85-3400	170-1200	6.25	No	CI	145	1000	15.84	40.35	.39			
14	Chevrolet Spec. Del. & Mas. Del.	113	192 1/2	57 1/2	59	6.00/16	2990	766	6-3 1/2 x 3 1/2	29.4	216.5	85-3400	170-1200	6.25	No	CI	145	1000	16.12	41.05	.39				
15	Chrysler Windsor & Royal C-25	122 1/2	192 1/2	57 1/2	60 1/2	6.25/16	3175	995	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	27.3	241.5	108-3600	188-1200	6.50	7.00	CI*	145	1000	15.21	34.02	.45				
16	Chrysler Saratoga & N. Y. C-26	128 1/2	208 1/2	57 1/2	61 1/2	7.00/15	3590	1180	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	33.8	323.5	135-3400	255-1600	6.80	7.45	CI*	155	1000	12.64	30.29	.42				
17	Chrysler Crown Imp. C-27	145 1/2	225 1/2	57 1/2	61 1/2	7.50/15	2245	885	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	33.8	323.5	137-3400	260-1600	6.80	7.45	AI	155	1000	12.64	30.29	.42				
18	Crosley	A	80	120	40	40	4.25/12	950	362(1)	2-3x2 1/2	7.2	38.8	15-4200	22-2400	5.50	CI	90	Cra	37.37	96.66	.39				
19	De Soto Custom S-7	122 1/2	202 1/2	57 1/2	60 1/2	6.00/16	3086	945	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	27.3	228.1	100-3600	176-1200	6.50	7.00	CI*	150	1000	15.72	35.86	.44				
20	Dodge Del. & Spec. D14-17	119 1/2	198 1/2	57 1/2	60 1/2	6.00/16	2997	855	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	25.3	217.8	87-3600	166-1200	6.50	CI	145	1000	16.05	40.19	.40					
21	Ford V8-60	112	190 1/2	55 1/2	58 1/2	5.50/16	2696	685(1)	8-2.6x3.2	21.6	136.0	60-3500	94-2500	6.60	AI	150	2800	23.50	53.26	.44					
22	Ford V8-85	112	190 1/2	55 1/2	58 1/2	6.00/16	2936	725(1)	8-3.06x3.75	30.0	221.0	85-3800	150-2200	6.15	CI	140	2400	15.54	40.42	.38					
23	Graham Del. & Cus. 108	120	190 1/2	56 1/2	60 1/2	6.00/16	995	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	25.3	217.8	92-3800	170-1600	6.65	7.10	CI	125	Cra	17.10	40.30	.43					
24	Graham Sch. & Cus. Sch. 107	120	190 1/2	56 1/2	60 1/2	6.25/16	1130	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	25.3	217.8	120-4000	182-2400	6.65	7.10	CI	130	Cra	17.35	31.50	.54					
25	Hudson Six & Del. Six 40	113	190 1/2	56 1/2	59 1/2	(d)	2940	763	6-3x4 1/2	21.6	175.0	92-4000	138-1400	7.00	CI	125	125	19.65	37.39	.53					
26	Hudson-Super & C. C. 6. 41-43	118-125	(a)	56 1/2	59 1/2	(e)	3050	870	6-3x5	21.6	212.0	102-4000	168-1200	6.50	CI	120	125	16.74	34.80	.48					
27	Hudson-Eight & C. C. 8. 44-47	118-125	(a)	56 1/2	59 1/2	(f)	3185	952	8-3x4 1/2	28.8	254.0	128-4200	198-1600	6.50	CI	119	125	14.50	28.78	.50					
28	La Salle 40-50, 40-52	123	(b)	58 1/2	59 1/2	7.00/16	3790	1320	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	36.4	322.0	130-3400	234-1800	6.25	CI	155	1000	13.32	33.00	.40					
29	Lincoln V12	136-145	60	60	7.50/17	3185	1320	12-3.125x4.5	46.8	414.0	150-3400	312-1200	6.38	AI	138	1000	14.10	34.33	.41						
30	Lincoln-Zephyr V12	125	209 1/2	55 1/2	58 1/2	7.00/16	3620	1400(1)	12-2.875x3.75	57.9	292.0	120-3500	7.20	AI	145	2200	15.07	37.92	.40						
31	Mercury V8-95	116	195 1/2	55 1/2	58 1/2	6.00/16	3103	960(1)	8-3.187x3.75	32.5	239.0	95-3600	170-2100	6.15	CI	145	2200	15.07	37.92	.40					
32	Nash-LaFayette	4010	117	199 1/2	56 1/2	60 1/2	6.00/16	3275	875	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	27.3	234.8	99-3400	179-1200	6.30	No	CI	110	Cra	16.07	38.13	.42			
33	Nash-Ambassador 6	4020	121	203 1/2	56 1/2	60 1/2	6.25/16	3380	985	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	27.3	234.8	105-3400	190-1050	6.00	No	CI	125	350	16.52	36.95	.45			
34	Nash-Ambassador 8	4080	125	207 1/2	57 1/2	61 1/2	7.00/15	3655	1195	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	31.2	260.8	115-3400	200-1200	6.00	No	CI	110	350	15.93	36.13	.44			
35	Oldsmobile-Six	60	116	197 1/2	58 1/2	59	6.00/16	3100	899	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	28.4	229.7	95-3400	180-1400	6.10	5.61	CI	146	1000	15.66	37.90	.41			
36	Oldsmobile-Six	70	120	199 1/2	58 1/2	59	6.50/16	3220	963	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	28.4	229.7	95-3400	180-1400	6.10	5.61	CI	146	1000	16.19	39.15	.41			
37	Oldsmobile Cus. 8 Cruiser	124	210 1/2	58 1/2	59	7.00/15	3555	1131	8-3 1/2 x 3 1/2	33.8	257.1	110-3600	200-2000	6.20	5.80	CI	152	1000	15.77	36.86	.43				
38	Packard-One Ten	1800	122	196 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	6.25/16	3200	975	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	29.4	245.0	100-3200	195-1200	6.39	6.71	CI	150	1000	15.10	37.00	.41			
39	Packard-One Twenty	1801	127	200 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	6.50/16	3520	1146	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	33.8	282.0	120-3600	225-1700	6.41	6.85	CI	150	1000	14.25	33.50	.42			
40	Packard-Super 8	1803-4-5	(c)	59 1/2	62 1/2	7.00/16	3855	1632	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	39.2	356.0	160-3500	292-1800	6.45	6.85	CI	150	1000	12.23	27.21	.45				
41	Packard-Cus. Super 8. 1806-7-8	127-38-48	(c)	59 1/2	62 1/2	7.00/16	4210	2395	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	39.2	356.0	160-3500	292-1800	6.45	6.85	CI	150	1000	13.23	29.43	.45				
42	Plymouth-Roadking	P-9	117 1/2	194 1/2	57 1/2	59 1/2	5.50/16	2869	740	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	23.4	201.3	84-3800	154-1200	6.70	7.00	CI*	150	1000	16.73	40.10	.42			
43	Plymouth-Deluxe	P-10	117 1/2	194 1/2	57 1/2	59 1/2	6.00/16	2924	805	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	23.4	201.3	84-3800	154-1200	6.70	7.00	CI*	150	1000	17.00	40.76	.42			
44	Pontiac-Spec. 6	40-25	117	198 1/2	58 1/2	59	6.00/16	3135	876	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	28.3	222.7	87-3500	164-1400	6.50	7.20	CI	156	1000	16.32	41.78	.39			
45	Pontiac-Deluxe 6	40-26	120	199 1/2	58 1/2	59	6.00/16	3200	932	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	28.3	222.7	87-3500	164-1400	6.50	7.20	CI	156	1000	16.61	42.52	.39			
46	Pontiac-Deluxe 8	40-28	121	200 1/2	58 1/2	59	6.50/16	3295	970	8-3 1/2 x 3 1/2	33.8	248.9	100-3700	175-1600	6.50	7.10	CI	152	1000	15.24	37.95	.40			
47	Pontiac-Torpedo 8	40-29	122	207 1/2	58 1/2	59	6.50/16	3480	1072	8-3 1/2 x 3 1/2	33.8	248.9	103-3700	175-1600	6.50	7.10	CI	152	1000	15.99	38.64	.41			
48	Studebaker-Champion	2G	188 1/2	58 1/2	57	5.50/16	2390	740	6-3x3 1/2	21.6	164.3	78-4000	128-1600	6.50	CI	105	150	17.58	37.05	.47					
49	Studebaker-Commander	10A	197 1/2	59 1/2	61	6.25/16	3180	965	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	26.3	226.0	90-3400	174-1200	6.00	7.00	CI	105	150	16.28	40.88	.40				
50	Studebaker-President	6C	203 1/2	59 1/2	61	6.50/16	3420	1095	8-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	30.0	250.0	110-3600	195-2000	6.00	6.50	CI	105	150	15.68	35.63	.44				
51	Willis	440	102	181 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	5.50/16	2238	545(1)	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	15.6	134.2	61-3600	108-2200	6.48	6.61	CI*	111	185	20.41	44.88	.45			

**ABBREVIATIONS**  
 \*—Based on shipping weight plus 500 lbs. of the cheapest 5 pass., 4 door sedan  
 †—Computed on basis of tire revolutions per mile in conjunction with rear axle ratio of cheapest 5 pass., 4 door sedan  
 ‡—Computed

# PASSENGER CARS

Arrangement	VALVES				PISTONS				RINGS				CARBURETOR				REAR AXLE													
	Valve Seat Insert (Exhaust)	Spring Pressure (Lb.)		Intake	Exhst.	Material	Weight (Oz.) Without Rings, Pin or Bushing	Pin Diameter	Pin Locked In	No. and Width—Compression	No. and Width—Oil	Crankshaft Drive—Make and Type	Crankshaft Counterbalanced	Vibration Damper	No. of Main Bearings	Crankpin Diameter (In.)	Crankpin Length (In.)	Make and Size	Model	Transmission—Location of Shift Lever	Spark Plug—Make and Model	Electrical System—Make	Battery—Make	Type	Final Drive	Torque Medium	Gear Ratio	Front Suspension	Line Number	
		Open	Closed																											
L N	44	28	1.12	1.03	45	Alt	5.12	.609	R	2-1/2	1-1237	Ow...	Ge	Y	N	3	1.25	1.00	Zen	61A5	SL	CH...H10	AL	AL	1/2F	SB	RS	5.25	Ct	1
I N	70	29	1.53	1.34	45	Ala	14.25	.812	R	2-1/2	2-1/2	LB...	Ch	Y	Y	5	2.00	1.21	Str	AAV-16	SC	AC...48	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	TT	4.40	IC	2
I N	70	29	1.53	1.34	45	Ala	14.25	.812	R	2-1/2	2-1/2	LB...	Ch	Y	Y	5	2.00	1.21	Str	AAV-16	SC	AC...48	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	TT	4.40	IC	3
I N	70	29	1.78	1.43	45	Ala	17.25	.875	R	2-1/2	2-1/2	LB...	Ch	Y	Y	5	2.25	1.31	Str	AAV-26	SC	AC...46	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	TT	3.90	IC	4
I N	70	29	1.78	1.43	45	Ala	17.25	.875	R	2-1/2	2-1/2	LB...	Ch	Y	Y	5	2.25	1.31	Str	AAV-26	SC	AC...46	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	TT	3.90	IC	5
I N	70	29	1.78	1.43	45	Ala	17.25	.875	R	2-1/2	2-1/2	LB...	Ch	Y	Y	5	2.25	1.31	Str	AAV-26	SC	AC...46	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	TT	4.18	IC	6
I N	70	29	1.78	1.43	45	Ala	17.25	.875	R	2-1/2	2-1/2	LB...	Ch	Y	Y	5	2.25	1.31	Str	AAV-26	SC	AC...46	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	TT	4.55	IC	7
L N	145	66	1.88	1.63	45	Ala	18.30	.875	F	2-(g)	2-1/2	Mor...	Ch	Y	Y	3	2.46	2.03	Str	AAV-26	SC	AC...104	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	RS	3.92	IC	8
L N	145	66	1.88	1.63	45	Ala	18.30	.875	F	2-(g)	2-1/2	Mor...	Ch	Y	Y	3	2.46	2.03	Str	AAV-26	SC	AC...104	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	RS	3.92	IC	9
L N	145	66	1.88	1.63	45	Ala	18.30	.875	F	2-(g)	2-1/2	Mor...	Ch	Y	Y	3	2.46	2.03	Str	AAV-26	SC	AC...104	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.31	IC	10
L N	145	66	1.88	1.63	45	Ala	18.30	.875	F	2-(g)	2-1/2	Mor...	Ch	Y	Y	3	2.46	2.03	Str	AAV-26	SC	AC...104	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.58	IC	11
L N	98	50	1.50	1.37	45	Ala	15.28	.812	R	2-(g)	1-1/2	Mor...	Ch	Y	Y	9	2.00	1.75	Car	(k)	SC	AC...104	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.31	IC	12
I N	127	52	1.64	1.46	30	CT	17.50	.859	F	2-1/2	1-186	GD...	Ge	Y	Y	4	2.31	1.50	Car	420S	SC	AC...44	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	TT	3.73	C	13
I N	127	52	1.64	1.46	30	CT	17.50	.859	F	2-1/2	1-186	GD...	Ge	Y	Y	4	2.31	1.50	Car	420S	SC	AC...44	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	TT	4.11	IC	14
I Y	111	42	1.65	1.53	45	At	17.50	.859	F	2-1/2	2-1/2	Mor...	Ch	Y	Y	4	2.12	1.21	Car	E6S1	SC	AL...A7B	AL	WII	1/2F	Hyp	RS	3.90	IC	15
I Y	133	55	1.53	1.34	45	At	16.30	.859	F	2-1/2	2-1/2	Whi...	Ch	Y	Y	5	2.18	1.12	Str	AAV-2	SC	AL...A7B	AL	WII	1/2F	Hyp	RS	3.91	IC	16
I Y	133	55	1.53	1.34	45	At	16.30	.859	F	2-1/2	2-1/2	Whi...	Ch	Y	Y	5	2.18	1.12	Str	AAV-2	SC	AL...A7B	AL	WII	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.55	IC	17
L N	41	20	1.37	1.15	45	EI	16.00	.624	P	2-1/2	1-1/2	For...	Ge	Y	N	2	1.50	.781	Til	DY-1A	SL	AL...A5	AL	AL	1/2F	SB	TT	5.14	C	18
L Y	111	42	1.65	1.53	45	Alt	15.20	.859	F	2-1/2	2-1/2	Mor...	Ch	Y	Y	4	2.06	1.00	Str	E6N1	SC	AL...A7B	AL	AL	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.10	IC	19
L Y	80	36	1.46	1.46	45	Alt	15.20	.859	F	2-1/2	2-1/2	Mor...	Ch	Y	Y	4	2.06	1.00	Str	BXV-3	SC	AL...A7B	AL	AL	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.10	IC	20
L Y	50	28	1.28	1.28	45	CS	8.12	.688	F	2-0917	1-1550	CD...	Ge	Y	Y	3	1.70	1.41	Own		SC	CH...H10	Own	Own	1/2F	SB	RR	4.44	Ct	21
L Y	78	38	1.53	1.53	45	CS	12.00	.750	F	2-(h)	1-1575	CD...	Ge	Y	Y	3	2.00	1.75	Own		SC	CH...H10	Own	Own	1/2F	SB	RR	3.78	Ct	22
L N	98	44	1.51	1.32	45	Alt	14.12	.812	R	2-1/2	2-1/2	LB...	Ch	Y	Y	4	2.06	1.31	Car		SC	CH...J10	DR	WII	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.27	C	23
L N	98	44	1.51	1.32	45	Alt	14.12	.812	R	2-1/2	2-1/2	LB...	Ch	Y	Y	4	2.06	1.31	Car		SC	CH...J10	DR	WII	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.27	C	24
L N	80	40	1.37	1.37	45	AI	10.50	.750	F	2-1/2	2-1/2	GE...	Ge	Y	Y	3	1.93	1.37	Car	454S	SC	CH...J8-A	AL	Nat	1/2F	SB	RS	4.55	IC	25
L N	80	40	1.37	1.37	45	AI	10.50	.750	F	2-1/2	2-1/2	GE...	Ge	Y	Y	3	1.93	1.37	Car	461S	SC	CH...J8-A	AL	Nat	1/2F	SB	RS	4.11	IC	26
L N	80	40	1.50	1.37	45	AI	10.50	.750	F	2-1/2	2-1/2	GE...	Ge	Y	Y	5	1.93	1.37	Car	455S	SC	CH...J8-A	AL	Nat	1/2F	SB	RS	4.11	IC	27
L N	145	66	1.88	1.63	45	Ala	16.88	.875	F	2-(g)	2-1/2	Mor...	Ch	Y	N	3	2.46	2.03	Car	460S	SC	AC...104	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	RS	3.92	IC	28
L Y	135	57	1.68	1.68	45	Ala	12.50	.875	P	2-1237	2-1547	Mor...	Ch	Y	Y	4	2.50	2.00	Str	EE22	SL	CH...7	AL	FF	SB	TT	4.58	C	29	
L Y	116	54	1.53	1.53	45	CS	2-0932	1-1847	CD...	Ge	Y	Y	4	2.12	1.57	SG					SC	CH...H10	Own	Own	1/2F	Hyp	TT	4.44	Ct	30
L Y	78	38	1.53	1.53	45	CS	13.94	.750	F	2-(h)	1-1570	CD...	Ge	Y	Y	3	2.14	1.75	Own		SC	CH...H10	Own	Own	1/2F	SB	TT	3.54	Ct	31
L N	115	70	1.65	1.53	45	Alt	19.25	.874	F	2-124	2-155	W-D	Ch	Y	Y	7	2.00	1.42	Car	458S	SC	AL...B7	AL	USL	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.10	IC	32
L N	95	38	1.75	1.59	45	Alt	19.25	.874	F	2-124	2-155	W-D	Ch	Y	Y	7	2.00	1.42	Car	435S	SC	AL...B7	AL	USL	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.10	IC	33
I N	95	38	1.65	1.46	45	Alt	16.00	.874	F	2-124	2-155	Dia...	Ch	N	Y	9	2.00	1.23	Car	465S	SC	AC...45	AL	USL	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.10	IC	34
L N	95	50	1.56	1.42	45	Ala	17.75	.859	P	2-1/2	2-1/2	Whi...	Ch	Y	Y	4	2.12	1.37	Car	466S	SC	AC...45	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	SA	4.10	IC	35
L N	95	50	1.56	1.42	45	Ala	17.75	.859	P	2-1/2	2-1/2	Whi...	Ch	Y	Y	4	2.12	1.37	Car	466S	SC	AC...45	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	SA	4.30	IC	36
L N	94	46	1.56	1.42	45	Ala	16.00	.859	P	2-1/2	2-1/2	LB...	Ch	Y	Y	5	2.12	1.37	Car	389S	SC	AC...45	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	SA	3.61	IC	37
L	120	50	1.53	1.37	45	Alt	20.75	.875	F	2-1242	1-1862	MR...	Ch	Y	Y	4	2.09	1.25	Str	BXOV-26	SC	(m)	AL	PO	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.30	IC	38
L	120	50	1.48	1.37	45	Alt	17.25	.875	F	2-1242	1-1862	MR...	Ch	Y	Y	5	2.09	1.25	Str	EE-16	SC	(m)	AL	WII	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.09	IC	39
L	135	58	1.67	1.43	45	Alt	20.75	.875	F	2-1242	1-1862	MR...	Ch	Y	Y	9	2.25	1.37	Str	AAV-26	SC	(m)	AL	WII	1/2F	Hyp	RS	(n)	IC	40
L	135	58	1.67	1.43	45	Alt	20.75	.875	F	2-1242	1-1862	MR...	Ch	Y	Y	9	2.25	1.37	Str	AAV-26	SC	(m)	AL	WII	1/2F	Hyp	RS	(n)	IC	41
L Y	80	36	1.46	1.46	45	Alt	14.40	.859	F	2-1/2	2-1/2	Mor...	Ch	N	Y	4	1.93	1.00	Car	D6A2	SC	AL...A7B	AL	AL	1/2F	Hyp	RS	3.90	IC	42
L Y	101	60	1.49	1.46	45	Alt	27.12	.937	P	2-1/2	2-1/2	Mor...	Ch	N	Y	4	1.93	1.00	Car	D6A2	SC	AL...A7B	AL	AL	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.10	IC	43
L N	101	60	1.59	1.46	45	CNT	27.12	.937	P	2-1/2	2-1/2	Mor...	Ch	Y	Y	4	2.12	1.28	Car	463S	SC	AC...45	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.30	IC	44
L N	101	60	1.46	1.34	45	CNT	24.62	.937	P	2-1/2	2-1/2	Mor...	Ch	Y	Y	5	2.00	1.06	Car	462S	SC	AC...45	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.30	IC	45
L N	101	60	1.46	1.34	45	CNT	24.62	.937	P	2-1/2	2-1/2	Mor...	Ch	Y	Y	5	2.00	1.06	Car	469S	SC	AC...45	DR	DR	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.30	IC	47
L N	92	51	1.34	1.28	45	At	8.96	.750	R	2-(g)	1-1/2	CD...	Ge	Y	Y	4	1.81	1.12	Car	468S	SC	CH...8	AL	WII	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.56	IT	48
L N	130	57	1.46	1.28	45	At	14.40	.875	R	2-1/2	1-1/2	CD...	Ge	Y	Y	4	2.37	1.37	Str	BXO-26	SC	CH...8	AL	WII	1/2F	Hyp	RS	4.55	IT	49
L N	130	57	1.40	1.28	45	At	13.60	.875	R	2-1/2	1-1/2	CD...	Ge	Y																

# 1940 TRENDS

## Eight Billion Pounds of Cars Sold in 1939

(Based on New Registrations)

### Passenger Car Chassis and Engines

	No. of Units Sold*	Gross Shipping Wgt. of Cars Sold (lb.)†	Gross Max. Hp. of Cars Sold‡	Average Weight (lb.)	Average Hp.
1930.....	2,625,979	7,320,000,000	142,800,000	2,780	54
1931.....	1,908,141	5,380,000,000	109,200,000	2,820	57
1932.....	1,096,399	3,200,000,000	75,400,000	2,920	69
1933.....	1,493,794	4,220,000,000	106,000,000	2,820	71
1934.....	1,888,557	5,560,000,000	156,000,000	2,940	83
1935.....	2,743,908	8,120,000,000	234,000,000	2,960	85
1936.....	3,404,497	10,190,000,000	291,000,000	3,000	86
1937.....	3,483,752	10,470,000,000	303,900,000	3,005	87
1938.....	1,891,021	5,743,000,000	169,200,000	3,035	89
1939.....	2,653,377	7,948,000,000	239,200,000	2,996	90

† Shipping weight of 5-passenger, 4-door sedan, taken as typical and used in conjunction with new registrations of each model. ‡ Maximum horsepower taken from previous Statistical Issues and used in conjunction with new registrations of each model. \* R. L. Polk & Co., registrations of new passenger cars.

## 1939 Models by Retail Price Class Groups

(Based on New Registrations of 1939 Models and Delivered Price at Factory of Five-Passenger, Four-Door Sedan)

	Average Hp.	Average Displacement	Average Compression Ratio — to 1	Average Number of Cylinders	Average R.P.M.
Chevrolet, Ford and Plymouth.....	83.46	211.36	6.35	6.64	3493
Others under \$1000.....	92.26	223.51	6.27	6.59	3519
\$1,001—\$1,500.....	112.05	268.04	6.41	7.42	3536
\$1,501—\$2,000.....	126.62	300.272	6.35	8.00	3566
\$2,001—\$3,000.....	134.99	334.61	6.39	8.00	3359
\$3,001 and over.....	170.61	451.66	6.39	12.67	3315
Total (Average of All Price Classes).....	88.20	252.52	6.33	10.61	3505

## Fourteen Years of Engine Trends

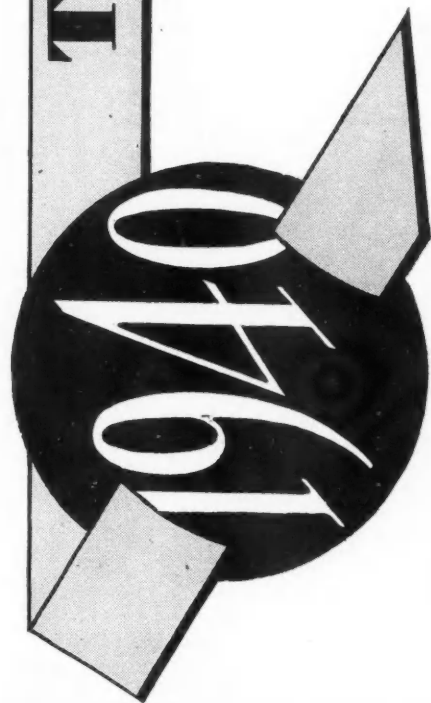
(Based on Number of Models Offered)

Hp. per Cu. In. of Displacement		Average Compression Ratio		Average B.M.E.P. At Maximum Hp. (Lb. per Sq. In.)		Bore, Stroke, Displacement		Piston Displ. (Cu. In.)
						Bore (Inches)	Stroke (Inches)	
1927.....	.256	1927.....	4.55	1927.....	74.5	1927.....	3.26	254.9
1928.....	.276	1928.....	4.86	1928.....	76.2	1928.....	3.27	257.7
1929.....	.306	1929.....	4.99	1929.....	80.6	1929.....	3.27	261.3
1930.....	.331	1930.....	5.15	1930.....	82.7	1930.....	3.26	264.6
1931.....	.344	1931.....	5.23	1931.....	84.3	1931.....	3.21	273.0
1932.....	.353	1932.....	5.29	1932.....	86.2	1932.....	3.26	283.9
1933.....	.376	1933.....	5.57	1933.....	88.5	1933.....	3.23	284.1
1934.....	.388	1934.....	5.72	1934.....	90.1	1934.....	3.24	289.2
1935.....	.398	1935.....	5.98	1935.....	90.2	1935.....	3.23	271.4
1936.....	.411	1936.....	6.14	1936.....	92.3	1936.....	3.39	267.9
1937.....	.417	1937.....	6.25	1937.....	93.1	1937.....	3.25	277.6
1938.....	.412	1938.....	6.32	1938.....	91.2	1938.....	3.25	271.1
1939.....	.415	1939.....	6.32	1939.....	92.7	1939.....	3.24	255.3
1940.....	.426	1940.....	6.41	1940.....	93.9	1940.....	3.25	254.0

Average Piston Speeds (Feet per Min.)		Displacement per Cylinder (Cu. In.)		Average Number of Cylinders		Average R.P.M.		Average Brake Horsepower	
1927.....	2150	1927.....	39.5	1927.....	6.45	1927.....	2740	1927.....	65.8
1928.....	2210	1928.....	39.1	1928.....	6.59	1928.....	2860	1928.....	70.9
1929.....	2310	1929.....	38.9	1929.....	6.71	1929.....	3063	1929.....	81.6
1930.....	2360	1930.....	37.6	1930.....	7.04	1930.....	3170	1930.....	87.6
1931.....	2395	1931.....	36.8	1931.....	7.49	1931.....	3230	1931.....	95.0
1932.....	2390	1932.....	36.7	1932.....	7.78	1932.....	3250	1932.....	101.0
1933.....	2463	1933.....	36.0	1933.....	7.88	1933.....	3360	1933.....	106.5
1934.....	2508	1934.....	36.2	1934.....	7.97	1934.....	3420	1934.....	112.5
1935.....	2535	1935.....	36.1	1935.....	7.51	1935.....	3480	1935.....	109.6
1936.....	2498	1936.....	35.6	1936.....	7.50	1936.....	3487	1936.....	110.1
1937.....	2554	1937.....	35.8	1937.....	7.74	1937.....	3556	1937.....	115.9
1938.....	2545	1938.....	35.7	1938.....	7.60	1938.....	3576	1938.....	111.7
1939.....	2498	1939.....	35.1	1939.....	7.28	1939.....	3543	1939.....	105.9
1940.....	2490	1940.....	35.0	1940.....	7.25	1940.....	3580	1940.....	107.9





# TRUCK SPECIFICATIONS

## Key to References Definitions and Abbreviations

### KEY TO REFERENCES

- c.f.—Cab Forward design.  
c.o.e.—Cab-Over-Engine design.  
el.—Identifiable Ford or Chevrolet model.  
(d)—Intended for dump or tractor service only.  
(D)—Diesel-engine equipped.  
e.b.s.—Engine-between-seat design.  
e.u.s.—Engine-under-seat design.  
(N)—Not available as a tractor.  
(T)—Specifically designed for tractor use only.  
(1) Autocar—Larger service brake areas than standard, provided when tires of 24" base are supplied.  
(2) Autocar—Price does not include auxiliary axle complete; area of brake lining and drum area do not include auxiliary rear axle.  
(3) Available—All models available in c.o.e. design.  
(4) Chevrolet—Governor set not to exceed 5 M.P.H.  
(5) Gander—These models available with double drop bus frames.  
(6) Federal—363 cu. in. engine and 11" clutch available on Models 15 and 75.  
(7) Federal—404 cu. in. engine available on Model 40. 428 cu. in. engine available on Models 50 and 50H. Over-size or two-speed rear axles available on Models 25, 25H, 40, 40H, 50, 50H, 80, 85, 89 and 80H. Double rear axles available on Models 20, 25, 29, 29H, 40, 80, 85, 89 and 80H. Two or three-speed auxiliary transmissions available on all models. All above equipment furnished at extra cost.  
(7) Federal—Models 29H and 80H when 9.75:20 tire flaps, radius rods and rear bumper are added, weigh 5,350 lbs. 89XH and have gross rating of 25,000 lbs.  
(9) Gramm—Models 31, 41, 46, 56, 71, 76, 86 and 96 both gasoline and diesel available with double drop bus frames of various wheelbases. 221 cu. in. engine available on Model 21. 263 cu. in. engine available on Models 41, 46, 56, 71, 76, 86 and 96. 320 cu. in. engine and 5 speed transmission available on Models 41, 46, and 56. 414 cu. in. engine and larger 5 speed transmission available on Models 71, 76, 86. Over-size two speed and double reduction axles available on Models 21, 31, 41, 46, 56, 71, 76 and 86 both gasoline and diesel. All other equipment furnished at extra cost.  
(10) Corbett—Wheelbases optional—any wheelbase desired furnished at chassis price listed.  
(11) International Harvester—By definition of "Normal operating conditions" (see definition of Gross Vehicle Weight for Normal Service) is meant operation on a level grade with a load of 25,000 lbs. with a tractive resistance value of from 25 to 30 pounds per ton of gross vehicle weight and at controlled and uniform speeds within a range of not to exceed 45 m.p.h.  
(14) Reo—Also available with four speed transmission and bevel gear rear axle.  
(15) Sterling—Available with double reduction rear axle.  
(16) Sterling—Diesel powered unit of comparable capacity available in addition to gasoline models.  
(18) Willys—Advertised list price less Federal tax. Cab Pick-up \$525; Cab Stake \$545; Panel Delivery \$799. Prices, complete with shock absorbers and front and rear bumpers and 5.50:20 tires, 6.00/16—1 ply—Panel Delivery 6.00/16—1 ply; 6.00/16S—6 ply—optional.

### DEFINITIONS

MAKE AND MODEL  
Only Domestic Truck Models are listed in this Table.

#### OPTIONAL UNITS

For the express purpose of best fitting the truck to the individual job most of the models listed can be provided with optional engines, transmissions, axles, etc., and these models when so equipped are considered standard stock truck models.

#### CHASSIS LIST PRICE

The chassis list price applies to the minimum standard wheelbase with standard transmission and equipment. All prices are F.O.B. factory. Chassis list price does not include the price of the Cab unless otherwise noted.

#### GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT FOR NORMAL SERVICE

Gross vehicle weights specified are based on normal operating conditions, which permits the manufacturer either to increase or decrease the gross vehicle weight rating when either favorable or unfavorable operating conditions are involved. Gross vehicle weights given are based upon the Maximum Authorized Tire Size listed.

**CHASSIS WEIGHT**  
The chassis weight includes the weight of the minimum standard wheelbase, engine, transmission and tires with standard equipment with crankcase and cooling system full, and 5 gallons of fuel in the tank. It does not include the weight of the Cab. This applies to C.O.E. as well as the conventional chassis types.

#### STANDARD TIRE SIZE

The standard tire size listed is that which is included in the Chassis List Price.

#### MAXIMUM TIRE SIZE

The tire size listed in this column is the maximum size which can be used on the manufacturer of the chassis for the Gross Vehicle Weight for Normal Operating Conditions. It is furnished at extra cost, if it differs from the standard size. Dual rear axle trucks except where otherwise noted.

#### MINIMUM STANDARD

The minimum wheelbase is the so-called standard wheelbase on which the Chassis List Price is based.

#### MAXIMUM STANDARD

The maximum standard wheelbase is the extreme end of the standard range of wheelbases offered by the chassis manufacturer.

#### MAXIMUM BRAKE HP.

Maximum Brake Horsepower at Given R.P.M. is actual dynamometer reading without accessories.

#### GEAR RATIO RANGE

Gear Ratio Range in High—Ratios within the range given are available at no extra cost. Exceptions are noted.

#### TRACTORS

Unless given the designation (N)—meaning not available as a tractor—all models are available as tractors. Exclusively Tractor models are designated (T).

### KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

#### MAKES—ALL

- B—Bendix.  
BL—Buick.  
Bu—Buick.  
Cat—Caterpillar.  
Cl or Cla—Clark.  
C or Chev—Chevrolet.  
Co—Cord.  
Con—Continental.  
Cum—Cummins-Diesel.  
Eaton—Eaton.  
F—Ford.  
Her—Hercules.  
L—Lockheed.  
LO—Lockheed front, Own rear.  
LW—Lockheed front, Wisconsin rear.  
N—New Process.  
N or Ow—Own.  
Op or Opt—Optional.  
Sal—Salsbury.  
Shu—Shu.  
T or Tim—Timken.  
TO—Timken front, Own rear.  
TW—Timken-Wisconsin.  
WH—Wisconsin.  
WH—Wisconsin Herrington.  
W—Waukesha.  
Wau—Waukesha.  
W or Wis—Wisconsin.  
W or Wagner front, Own rear.  
W—Westinghouse.

#### FRAME—Type

- L—"I" Beam.  
C—Channel.  
T—Channel tapered front and rear.  
L—Channel reinforced with liner.  
B—Channel reinforced with both liner and top plate.  
P—Channel reinforced with plate.  
TL—Channel tapered front and rear reinforced with liner.  
D—Drop Center.  
T—Tapered front.  
X—X-Braced.

#### GOVERNOR Standard

- V—Yes.  
N—No.

#### REAR AXLE Final Drive and Type

- B—Bevel.  
D—Dead.  
F—Full-floating.  
Hy—Hypoid.  
d—Dual range axle.  
S—Split Reduction.  
W—Worm.  
3/4—Semi-floating.  
3/4—Three-quarter floating.

#### Gear Ratios

(\*) Ratios other than standard at extra cost.  
(\*\*) Only one ratio.

#### Drive and Torque

- A—Radius Rods and Torque Arm.  
H—Hotchkiss (springs).  
R—Radius Rods.  
T—Torque Arm.  
U—Torque Tube.

#### WHEELS DRIVEN

- 2F—Forward unit of Rear Axle Group.  
2R—Rear unit of Rear Axle Group.  
4F—Forward and rear units of Rear Axle Group.  
4R—Front Axle and Forward unit of Rear Axle Group.  
4FR—Front Axle and Rear unit of Rear Axle Group.  
6—All wheels.

March 1 1940

[illegible]









Model	Price	Engine	Transmission	Drive	Options	Notes
100 Reo	159	159	159	159	159	159
101 La France	160	160	160	160	160	160
102 Republic	161	161	161	161	161	161
103 Republic	162	162	162	162	162	162
104 Republic	163	163	163	163	163	163
105 Republic	164	164	164	164	164	164
106 Republic	165	165	165	165	165	165
107 Republic	166	166	166	166	166	166
108 Republic	167	167	167	167	167	167
109 Republic	168	168	168	168	168	168
110 Republic	169	169	169	169	169	169
111 Republic	170	170	170	170	170	170
112 Republic	171	171	171	171	171	171
113 Republic	172	172	172	172	172	172
114 Republic	173	173	173	173	173	173
115 Republic	174	174	174	174	174	174
116 Republic	175	175	175	175	175	175
117 Republic	176	176	176	176	176	176
118 Republic	177	177	177	177	177	177
119 Republic	178	178	178	178	178	178
120 Republic	179	179	179	179	179	179
121 Republic	180	180	180	180	180	180
122 Republic	181	181	181	181	181	181
123 Republic	182	182	182	182	182	182
124 Republic	183	183	183	183	183	183
125 Republic	184	184	184	184	184	184
126 Republic	185	185	185	185	185	185
127 Republic	186	186	186	186	186	186
128 Republic	187	187	187	187	187	187
129 Republic	188	188	188	188	188	188
130 Republic	189	189	189	189	189	189
131 Republic	190	190	190	190	190	190
132 Republic	191	191	191	191	191	191
133 Republic	192	192	192	192	192	192
134 Republic	193	193	193	193	193	193
135 Republic	194	194	194	194	194	194
136 Republic	195	195	195	195	195	195
137 Republic	196	196	196	196	196	196
138 Republic	197	197	197	197	197	197
139 Republic	198	198	198	198	198	198
140 Republic	199	199	199	199	199	199
141 Republic	200	200	200	200	200	200
142 Republic	201	201	201	201	201	201
143 Republic	202	202	202	202	202	202
144 Republic	203	203	203	203	203	203
145 Republic	204	204	204	204	204	204
146 Republic	205	205	205	205	205	205
147 Republic	206	206	206	206	206	206
148 Republic	207	207	207	207	207	207
149 Republic	208	208	208	208	208	208
150 Republic	209	209	209	209	209	209
151 Republic	210	210	210	210	210	210
152 Republic	211	211	211	211	211	211
153 Republic	212	212	212	212	212	212
154 Republic	213	213	213	213	213	213
155 Republic	214	214	214	214	214	214
156 Republic	215	215	215	215	215	215
157 Republic	216	216	216	216	216	216
158 Republic	217	217	217	217	217	217
159 Republic	218	218	218	218	218	218
160 Republic	219	219	219	219	219	219
161 Republic	220	220	220	220	220	220
162 Republic	221	221	221	221	221	221
163 Republic	222	222	222	222	222	222
164 Republic	223	223	223	223	223	223
165 Republic	224	224	224	224	224	224
166 Republic	225	225	225	225	225	225
167 Republic	226	226	226	226	226	226
168 Republic	227	227	227	227	227	227
169 Republic	228	228	228	228	228	228
170 Republic	229	229	229	229	229	229
171 Republic	230	230	230	230	230	230
172 Republic	231	231	231	231	231	231
173 Republic	232	232	232	232	232	232
174 Republic	233	233	233	233	233	233
175 Republic	234	234	234	234	234	234
176 Republic	235	235	235	235	235	235
177 Republic	236	236	236	236	236	236
178 Republic	237	237	237	237	237	237
179 Republic	238	238	238	238	238	238
180 Republic	239	239	239	239	239	239
181 Republic	240	240	240	240	240	240
182 Republic	241	241	241	241	241	241
183 Republic	242	242	242	242	242	242
184 Republic	243	243	243	243	243	243
185 Republic	244	244	244	244	244	244
186 Republic	245	245	245	245	245	245
187 Republic	246	246	246	246	246	246
188 Republic	247	247	247	247	247	247
189 Republic	248	248	248	248	248	248
190 Republic	249	249	249	249	249	249
191 Republic	250	250	250	250	250	250
192 Republic	251	251	251	251	251	251
193 Republic	252	252	252	252	252	252
194 Republic	253	253	253	253	253	253
195 Republic	254	254	254	254	254	254
196 Republic	255	255	255	255	255	255
197 Republic	256	256	256	256	256	256
198 Republic	257	257	257	257	257	257
199 Republic	258	258	258	258	258	258
200 Republic	259	259	259	259	259	259
201 Republic	260	260	260	260	260	260
202 Republic	261	261	261	261	261	261
203 Republic	262	262	262	262	262	262
204 Republic	263	263	263	263	263	263
205 Republic	264	264	264	264	264	264
206 Republic	265	265	265	265	265	265
207 Republic	266	266	266	266	266	266
208 Republic	267	267	267	267	267	267
209 Republic	268	268	268	268	268	268
210 Republic	269	269	269	269	269	269
211 Republic	270	270	270	270	270	270
212 Republic	271	271	271	271	271	271
213 Republic	272	272	272	272	272	272
214 Republic	273	273	273	273	273	273
215 Republic	274	274	274	274	274	274
216 Republic	275	275	275	275	275	275
217 Republic	276	276	276	276	276	276
218 Republic	277	277	277	277	277	277
219 Republic	278	278	278	278	278	278
220 Republic	279	279	279	279	279	279
221 Republic	280	280	280	280	280	280
222 Republic	281	281	281	281	281	281
223 Republic	282	282	282	282	282	282
224 Republic	283	283	283	283	283	283
225 Republic	284	284	284	284	284	284
226 Republic	285	285	285	285	285	285
227 Republic	286	286	286	286	286	286
228 Republic	287	287	287	287	287	287
229 Republic	288	288	288	288	288	288
230 Republic	289	289	289	289	289	289
231 Republic	290	290	290	290	290	290
232 Republic	291	291	291	291	291	291
233 Republic	292	292	292	292	292	292
234 Republic	293	293	293	293	293	293
235 Republic	294	294	294	294	294	294
236 Republic	295	295	295	295	295	295
237 Republic	296	296	296	296	296	296
238 Republic	297	297	297	297	297	297
239 Republic	298	298	298	298	298	298
240 Republic	299	299	299	299	299	299
241 Republic	300	300	300	300	300	300
242 Republic	301	301	301	301	301	301
243 Republic	302	302	302	302	302	302
244 Republic	303	303	303	303	303	303
245 Republic	304	304	304	304	304	304
246 Republic	305	305	305	305	305	305
247 Republic	306	306	306	306	306	306
248 Republic	307	307	307	307	307	307
249 Republic	308	308	308	308	308	308
250 Republic	309	309	309	309	309	309
251 Republic	310	310	310	310	310	310
252 Republic	311	311	311	311	311	311
253 Republic	312	312	312	312	312	312
254 Republic	313	313	313	313	313	313
255 Republic	314	314	314	314	314	314
256 Republic	315	315	315	315	315	315
257 Republic	316	316	316	316	316	316
258 Republic	317	317	317	317	317	317
259 Republic	318	318	318	318	318	318
260 Republic	319	319	319	319	319	319
261 Republic	320	320	320	320	320	320
262 Republic	321	321	321	321	321	321
263 Republic	322	322	322	322	322	322
264 Republic	323	323	323	323	323	323
265 Republic	324	324	324	324	324	324
266 Republic	325	325	325	325	325	325
267 Republic	326	326	326	326	326	326
268 Republic	327	327	327	327	327	327
269 Republic	328	328	328	328	328	328
270 Republic	329	329	329	329	329	329
271 Republic	330	330	330	330	330	330
272 Republic	331	331	331	331	331	331
273 Republic	332	332	332	332	332	332
274 Republic	333	333	333	333	333	333
275 Republic	334	334	334	334	334	334
276 Republic	335	335	335	335	335	335
277 Republic	336	336	336	336	336	336
278 Republic	337	337	337	337	337	337
279 Republic	338	338	338	338	338	338
280 Republic	339	339	339	339	339	339
281 Republic	340	340	340	340	340	340
282 Republic	341	341	341	341	341	341
283 Republic	342	342	342	342	342	342
284 Republic	343	343	343	343	343	343
285 Republic	344	344	344	344	344	344
286 Republic	345	345	345	345	345	345
287 Republic	346	346	346	346	346	346
288 Republic	347	347	347	347	347	347
289 Republic	348	348	348	348	348	348
290 Republic	349	349	349	349	349	349
291 Republic	350	350	350	350	350	350
292 Republic	351	351	351	351	351	351
293 Republic	352	352	352	352	352	352
294 Republic	353	353	353	353	353	



## 1940 Truck Specifications

Line Number	MAKE AND MODEL	WHEEL-BASE		Gross Vehicle Weight (See definition)	TIRE SIZES		ENGINE DETAILS				TRANSMISSION		REAR AXLE		FRONT AXLE		BRAKES			FRAME											
		Minimum Standard	Maximum Standard		Dual rear S-single rear	Standard Front and Rear	Maximum Authorized Tire Size (Duals un- less noted)	Chassis Weight (See definition)	No. of Cylinders, Bore and Stroke	Displacement	Comp. Ratio	Torque lb. ft.	Max. Brake H.P. at R.P.M.	Main Bearings Number, Diameter, Length	Governor Standard	Make and Model	Forward Spds	Make and Model	Gear and Type	Drive & Torque	Gear Ratio	Make and Model	Location Type	Operat'n Area	Lining Area	Drum Area	Drum Material	Hand Location	C-A Dimension (Min. Std. W. B.)	Side Rail Dimensions	Type
1	Corbett... (10) F-12	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
2	Corbett... (10) F-14	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
3	Corbett... (10) F-16	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
4	Corbett... (10) F-18	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
5	Corbett... (10) F-20	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
6	Corbett... (10) F-22	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
7	Corbett... (10) F-24	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
8	F.W.D. ... (10) F-26	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
9	F.W.D. ... (10) F-28	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
10	F.W.D. ... (10) F-30	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
11	F.W.D. ... (10) F-32	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
12	F.W.D. ... (10) F-34	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
13	F.W.D. ... (10) F-36	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
14	F.W.D. ... (10) F-38	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
15	F.W.D. ... (10) F-40	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
16	F.W.D. ... (10) F-42	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
17	F.W.D. ... (10) F-44	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
18	F.W.D. ... (10) F-46	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
19	F.W.D. ... (10) F-48	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
20	F.W.D. ... (10) F-50	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
21	F.W.D. ... (10) F-52	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
22	F.W.D. ... (10) F-54	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
23	F.W.D. ... (10) F-56	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
24	F.W.D. ... (10) F-58	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
25	F.W.D. ... (10) F-60	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
26	F.W.D. ... (10) F-62	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
27	F.W.D. ... (10) F-64	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
28	F.W.D. ... (10) F-66	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
29	F.W.D. ... (10) F-68	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
30	F.W.D. ... (10) F-70	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX	7 1/2 x 3 1/2	8 3/4 x 3 1/2	L	
31	F.W.D. ... (10) F-72	2975	3200	Opt	12500	4460	6.50/20	8.25/20	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	271	5.7	170	83-3200	4-2 1/2 x 10 1/2	Y	WG T9	8 Tim 5552H	2F	H	15-00-7-27	Wis F30B	LAIH	TX	452	370	335	TX</				



(For abbreviations see page 195)

\*) Prices include chassis and cab

## 1940 Truck Specifications

[illegible]

Front 7.00/20.	+ Rear 11.25/24.	++ Rear 12.00/24.	‡ Rear 12.75/24.	‡‡ Rear 13.50/24.	* Price includes chassis and cab. (For abbreviations see page 195)
----------------	------------------	-------------------	------------------	-------------------	--

## Leading Truck Fleets of 1000 or more Trucks

(Survey as of June 1, 1939 by Automobile Manufacturers Association)

[illegible]



# American Two-Cycle Outboard Motors

MAKE AND MODEL	Power Head	No. of Cylinders	Bore and Stroke (In.)	Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	N.O.A. Certified Brake Hp.	R.P.M.	Weight (Lb.)	Piston Rings No. and Size	Propeller Diameter and Pitch (In.)	Starting Device	Fuel Tank Capacity (Gal.)	Gear Ratio	Ignition System Type	Carburetor Make and Size	Spark Plug Make and Model	Type of Exhaust	Cooling System
Bendix (1) SMD RV-2 Port	1	2 1/2 x 1 1/2	5.00	2.25	3300	27.0	3 3/8	7 1/2 x 5	Cord	0.57	12-19	Magneto	Str-1/2	Ch-J10	Underwater	Air	
Bendix TMD RV-2 Port	2	2 1/2 x 1 1/2	10.00	4.50	4000	41.0	3 3/8	8 1/2 x 6	Cord	0.95	12-19	Magneto	Str-3/4	Ch-J10	Underwater	Air	
Elito (2) Cub Ch.V-2 Port	1	1 1/2 x 1	1.00	.50	4000	8.5	2 3/8	5 1/2 x 4 3/4	Cord	0.12	12-25	Magneto	Own	Ch-H10	Underwater	Pump	
Elito Pal Ch.V-2 Port	1	1 1/2 x 1 1/2	2.00	1.10	3750	14.0	2 3/8	6x5	Cord	0.20	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-H10	Underwater	Pump	
Elito Ace Ch.V-2 Port	1	1 1/2 x 1 1/2	3.75	1.80	3500	21.0	2 3/8	7x6	Cord	0.43	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-C7	Underwater	Pump	
Elito Handitwin Ch.V-2 Port	2	1 1/2 x 1 1/2	6.60	3.00	3500	31.5	2 3/8	7 1/2 x 6	Cord	0.43	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-C7	Underwater	Pump	
Elito Lightwin Ch.V-2 Port	2	2x1 1/2	10.00	5.00	3500	40.0	2 3/8	7 1/2 x 8	Cord	0.50	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-M6	Underwater	Pump	
Elito Weedless Lightwin Ch.V-2 Port	2	2x1 1/2	10.00	5.00	3500	48.0	2 3/8	7 1/2 x 8	Cord	0.50	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-M6	Underwater	Pump	
Elito Fleetwin RV-2 Port	2	2 1/4 x 1 7/8	15.00	8.50	4000	66.0	2 3/8	9x8 1/2	Cord	1.12	13-19	Magneto	Own	Ch-M6	Underwater	Pump	
Evinrude Mate Ch.V-2 Port	1	1 1/2 x 1	1.00	.50	4000	10.0	2 3/8	5 1/2 x 4 3/4	Cord	0.12	12-25	Magneto	Own	Ch-H10	Underwater	Pump	
Evinrude Ranger Ch.V-2 Port	1	1 1/2 x 1 1/2	2.00	1.10	3750	16.0	2 3/8	6x5	Cord*	0.50	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-H10	Underwater	Pump	
Evinrude Sportsman Ch.V-2 Port	1	1 3/4 x 1	3.75	2.00	3500	23.5	2 3/8	7x6	Cord*	0.50	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-H10	Underwater	Pump	
Evinrude Sportwin Ch.V-2 Port	2	1 3/4 x 1 1/2	6.60	3.30	3500	33.5	2 3/8	7 1/2 x 6	Cord*	0.75	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-H10	Underwater	Pump	
Evinrude Midget Racer RV-2 Port	2	1 3/4 x 1 1/2	7.50	6.00	5000	37.5	3 3/8	6 3/4 x 8 1/2	Cord*	1.25	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-R1	Muffler	Pump	
Evinrude Speeditwin EV-2 Port	2	2 1/2 x 2 1/2	30.00	22.50	4000	110.0	2 1/2	10 1/2 x 10 1/2	Cord	2.50	15-21	Magneto	Own	Ch-M5	Underwater	Pump	
Evinrude Racing Speeditwin RV-2 Port	2	2 1/2 x 2 1/2	30.00			97.0	2 1/2	9 1/2 x 14	Cord	2.50	13-19	Battery	Vac	Ch-R11S	Open Stacks	Pump	
Evinrude Zephyr RV-2 Port	4	1 1/2 x 1 1/2	9.70	5.40	4000	43.0	2 3/8	7 1/2 x 7 1/2	Cord*	0.75	13-20	Magneto	Own	Ch-J10	Underwater	Pump	
Evinrude Lightfour RV-2 Port	4	1 3/4 x 1 1/2	15.00	9.70	4000	63.0	3 3/8	8 3/4 x 9	Cord*	1.25	11-17	Magneto	Own	Ch-M5	Underwater	Pump	
Evinrude Sportfour RV-2 Port	4	2x2	25.00	17.60	4300	98.0	3 1/2	9 3/4 x 9 3/4	Cord*	2.75	13-19	Magneto	Own	Ch-M5	Underwater	Pump	
Evinrude Speedifour RV-2 Port	4	2 1/2 x 2 1/2	50.00	33.40	4000	140.0	2 1/2	10 1/2 x 13	Cord†	4.00	15-21	Magneto	Own	Ch-M5	Underwater	Pump	
Evinrude Racing-460 RV-2 Port	4	2 1/2 x 2 1/2	60.00			140.0	2 1/2	10 1/2 x 18	Cord	4.00	13-19	Battery	Vac	Ch-R11S	Open Stacks	Pump	
Johnson MS-15 NV-3 Port	1	1 1/2 x 1 1/2	2.42	1.50	4000	19.0	2 3/8	6 1/2 x 4 1/2	Cord	0.23	13-20	Magneto	Own-1/2	Ch-J8	Underwater	Pump	
Johnson MD-15 NV-3 Port	1	1 1/2 x 1 1/2	2.42	1.50	4000	24.0	2 3/8	6 1/2 x 4 1/2	RP	0.29	13-20	Magneto	Joh-1/2	Ch-J8	Underwater	Pump	
Johnson HS-15 CRV-3 Port	2	1 3/4 x 1 1/2	4.08	2.50	4000	21.5	2 3/8	6 1/2 x 5 1/2	Cord	0.41	13-20	Magneto	Joh-1/2	Ch-J8	Underwater	Pump	
Johnson HA-15 CRV-3 Port	2	1 3/4 x 1 1/2	4.08	2.50	4000	26.0	2 3/8	6 1/2 x 5 1/2	RP	0.41	13-20	Magneto	Joh-1/2	Ch-J8	Underwater	Pump	
Johnson HD-15 CRV-3 Port	2	1 3/4 x 1 1/2	4.08	2.50	4000	28.0	2 3/8	6 1/2 x 5 1/2	RP	0.47	13-20	Magneto	Joh-1/2	Ch-J8	Underwater	Pump	
Johnson LT-10 CRV-3 Port	2	1 1/2 x 1 1/2	8.84	5.00	4000	33.5	3 3/8	8 7/2 x 9	Cord	0.66	14-25	Magneto	Joh-1/2	Ch-J8	Underwater	Pump	
Johnson AT-10 CRV-3 Port	2	1 1/2 x 1 1/2	8.84	5.00	4000	38.0	3 3/8	8 7/2 x 9	RP	0.66	14-25	Magneto	Joh-1/2	Ch-J8	Underwater	Pump	
Johnson DT-10 CRV-3 Port	2	1 1/2 x 1 1/2	8.84	5.00	4000	42.5	3 3/8	8 7/2 x 9	RP	0.81	14-25	Magneto	Joh-1/2	Ch-J8	Underwater	Pump	
Johnson KA-10 RV-2 Port	2	2 1/2 x 1 1/2	13.96	9.80	4000	64.0	3 1/2	9 1/2 x 9 3/4	Cord	1.62	14-24	Magneto	Joh-1/2	Ch-R7	Underwater	Pre.Vac	
Johnson SD-10 RV-2 Port	2	2 1/2 x 2 1/2	22.10	16.00	4000	88.0	3 1/2	10x10	RP	2.50	14-24	Magneto	Joh-1/2	Ch-5M	Underwater	Pre.Vac	
Johnson PO-15 RV-2 Port	2	2 1/2 x 2 1/2	29.92	22.00	4000	109.0	3 1/2	12x12	Cord	2.50	12-21	Magneto	Vac-1/2	Ch-R7	Underwater	Pre.Vac	
Mercury (4) "3" DeL. Single -2 Port	1	2 1/2 x 1 1/2	5.50	3.00	4250	30.0	2 1/2	7 1/2 x 6	Cord	0.63		Magneto	Til	Ch-J4	Underwater	Pump	
Mercury "6" Alternate Twin -2 Port	2	2 1/2 x 1 1/2	11.00	6.00	4250	38.0	2 1/2	7 1/2 x 6	Cord	1.00		Magneto	Til	Ch-J4	Underwater	Pump	
Neptune (3) 101 NV-2 Port	1	1 1/2 x 1 1/2	2.65	1.20	3000	17.0	2 1/2	6x5	Cord	0.25	13-20	Magneto	Til-1/2	Ch-J8	Underwater	Pump	
Neptune 102 NV-3 Port	1	2 1/2 x 1 1/2	5.01	2.00	2800	30.0	3 1/2	7 1/2 x 5 1/2	Cord	0.50	14-21	Magneto	Til-1/2	Ch-6M	Underwater	Pump	
Neptune 104 NV-3 Port	2	2 1/2 x 1 1/2	10.02	4.00	3000	45.0	3 1/2	8x7	Cord	1.00	14-21	Magneto	Til-1/2	Ch-J10	Underwater	Pump	
Neptune 106 NV-3 Port	2	2 1/2 x 1 1/2	10.02	6.00	4000	50.0	3 1/2	8x7	Cord	1.00	14-21	Magneto	Til-1/2	Ch-J10	Underwater	Pump	
Neptune 1010 NV-3 Port	2	2 1/2 x 2	15.90	9.50	4000	63.0	3 1/2	9x9	Cord	1.00	12-21	Magneto	Til-1/2	Ch-J10	Underwater	Pump	
Neptune 1016 NV-3 Port	2	2 1/2 x 2	19.63	16.00	4000	95.0	3 1/2	10x10	Cord	2.00	12-21	Magneto	Til-1 1/2	Ch-6M	Underwater	Pump	

## ABBREVIATIONS

\*—Simplex starter optional at additional cost  
†—Electric starter optional at additional cost  
(1)—Bendix Aviation Corp., Marine Div.

(2)—Evinrude Motors  
(3)—Muncie Gear Works, Inc.  
(4)—Kiekhaefer Corp.  
Ch—Champion Spark Plug  
Ch.V—Check Valve

CRV—Combination Rotary and Valveless  
Joh—Johnson Carburetor  
NV—Valveless  
Pre.Vac—Pressure Vacuum  
RP—Ready Pull

RV—Rotary Valve  
Str—Stromberg Carburetor  
Til—Tillotson Carburetor  
Vac—Vacturi Carburetor

## Manufacture and Sale of Tractors, Combines and Grain Threshers, 1939 and 1938

KIND		MANUFACTURED		SOLD BY MANUFACTURERS					
		Number	Value	Total		For Domestic Use		For Export	
				Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Tractors, all types, total	1939	215,283	\$157,744,207	213,209	\$157,440,563	176,614	\$121,463,990	36,595	\$35,976,573
	1938	199,223	151,998,349	204,907	159,614,175	163,924	119,347,188	40,983	40,266,987
Wheel type, all kinds, total	1939	185,544	111,123,992	182,820	110,566,348	154,965	91,142,679	27,855	19,423,669
	1938	172,437	116,881,739	175,473	118,060,604	143,703	94,038,011	31,770	24,022,593
Except "all purpose," total	1939	26,976	20,422,572	30,593	23,629,800	10,803	8,379,845	19,790	15,249,955
	1938	41,377	33,591,356	40,857	33,143,342	14,751	12,245,464	26,106	29,897,878
Belt horsepower: Under 25, total	1939	11,251	6,688,133	10,754	6,413,531	3,425	1,862,034	7,329	4,551,497
	1938	10,591	6,979,224	10,342	6,608,238	4,239	2,832,128	6,103	3,776,110
25-29, total	1939	4,861	3,602,401	6,926	5,161,138	2,646	2,010,017	4,280	3,151,121
	1938	6,950	5,245,515	7,244	5,614,567	2,537	2,069,916	4,707	3,544,651
30 and over, total	1939	10,864	10,132,038	12,913	12,055,131	4,732	4,507,794	8,181	7,547,337
	1938	23,836	21,366,627	23,271	20,920,537	7,975	7,343,420	15,296	13,577,117
"All purpose," total	1939	158,568	90,701,420	152,227	86,936,548	144,162	82,762,834	8,065	4,173,714
	1938	131,060	83,290,373	134,616	84,917,262	128,952	81,792,547	5,664	3,124,715
Belt horsepower: Under 30, total	1939	149,178	83,272,484	143,774	80,129,372	136,255	76,410,334	7,519	3,719,038
	1938	120,991	73,831,989	123,361	74,645,423	118,257	71,975,275	5,104	2,670,148
30 and over, total	1939	9,390	7,428,936	8,453	6,807,176	7,907	6,352,500	546	454,676
	1938	10,069	9,458,384	11,255	10,271,839	10,695	9,817,272	560	454,567
Tracklaying type, all sizes, total	1939	20,127	45,431,189	20,890	45,684,295	12,797	29,228,999	8,093	16,455,296
	1938	16,837	33,771,693	19,801	40,221,557	11,251	24,082,926	8,550	16,138,631
Belt horsepower: Under 50	1939	13,284	19,361,967	14,158	20,339,893	8,175	11,620,524	5,933	8,719,369
	1938	12,593	17,581,554	14,636	20,506,479	7,865	10,962,353	6,771	9,544,126
50 and over	1939	6,843	26,069,222	6,732	25,344,402	4,622	17,608,475	2,110	7,735,927
	1938	4,244	16,190,139	5,165	19,715,078	3,386	13,120,573	1,779	6,594,505
Garden tractors	1939	9,612	1,189,026	9,499	1,189,920	8,852	1,092,312	647	97,608
	1938	9,949	1,344,917	9,633	1,332,014	8,970	1,226,251	663	105,763
Combines (harvester-threshers), total	1939	41,537	25,429,770	35,461	21,515,110	30,976	17,379,209	4,485	4,135,901
	1938	48,046	35,627,594	45,238	33,433,398	41,560	29,708,214	3,678	3,725,184
Grain threshers, including rice and alfalfa thres., total	1939	2,784	2,523,912	3,417	3,129,076	3,623	3,403,905	794	725,171
	1938	8,649	7,438,006	7,096	6,217,904	6,265	5,517,901	831	700,003



# American

Line Number	BUS MAKE AND MODEL	GENERAL										ENGINE													
		Passenger Rating	Type (City Service, Parlor, etc.)	Standard Wheelbase (In.)	Overall Length (In.)	Tread Front and Rear (In.)	Complete Vehicle Weight (Lb.)	Standard Tire Size (In.)		Maximum Permissible Load on Tires (Lb.)		Make and Model	Location	Number of Cylinders Bore and Stroke (In.)	Displacement (Cu. In.)	Rated Horsepower (A.M.A.)	Maximum Brake Hp. at Specified R.P.M.	Maximum Net Torque (Lb. Ft.) at R.P.M.	Valve Arrangement	Oil Pressure to—	Fuel System				
								Front	Rear	Front	Rear										Carburetor Make and Type	Carburetor Size (In.)	Gasoline Tank Capacity (Gal.)		
1	A. C. F. 25-P	25	Par	195	316 $\frac{1}{2}$	82-72	12050	9.00/18	9.00/18D	6000	12000	HS	95	UFA	6-4x5	377	38.4	106-2600	268-1000	I	acde(1)	Zen. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	
2	A. C. F. 26-S	28	CS	188	328 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -70 $\frac{1}{2}$	10420	9.00/18	7.50/20D	6000	8800	HS	95	UFA	6-4x5	377	38.4	106-2600	268-1000	I	acde(1)	Zen. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	
3	A. C. F. H-15-P	26-28	CS	188	328 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -70 $\frac{1}{2}$	15600	9.75/20	9.75/20D	7000	14000	HS	135	UFA	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5	477	48.6	140-2800	324-1000	I	acde(1)	Zen. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	
4	A. C. F. 26-U	26-28	CS	195	295 $\frac{1}{2}$	82-72	10750	9.00/18	9.00/18D	6000	12000	HS	95	UFA	6-4x5	377	38.4	106-2600	268-1000	I	acde(1)	Zen. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	
5	A. C. F. 31-S	31	CS	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	328 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -69 $\frac{1}{2}$	12500	9.00/18	9.00/18D	6000	12000	HS	130	UFA	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5	425	43.3	124-2800	290-1000	I	acde(1)	Zen. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	
6	A. C. F. H-15-S	32	CS	188	324	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -70 $\frac{1}{2}$	13100	9.00/20	9.00/20D	6500	13000	HS	135	UFA	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5	477	48.6	140-2800	324-1000	I	acde(1)	Zen. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	
7	A. C. F. 36-S	36	CS	188	366	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -70 $\frac{1}{2}$	13700	9.75/20	9.75/20D	7800	15600	HS	135	UFA	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5	477	48.6	140-2800	324-1000	I	acde(1)	Zen. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	
8	A. C. F. H-9-P	36	Par	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	395 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$ -72	18200	10.50/22	10.50/22D	10000	20000	HS	180	UFA	6-5x6	707	60.0	183-2200	496-1000	I	acde(1)	Zen. Up	2	125	
9	A. C. F. 37-P	37	Par	254 $\frac{1}{2}$	396	80 $\frac{1}{2}$ -72	18670	10.50/22	10.50/22D	10000	20000	HS	180	UFA	6-5x6	707	60.0	183-2200	496-1000	I	acde(1)	Zen. Up	2	135	
10	A. C. F. H-9-S	42	CS	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	395 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$ -72	16640	9.75/22	9.75/22D	8400	16800	HS	180	UFA	6-5x6	707	60.0	183-2200	496-1000	I	acde(1)	Zen. Up	2	115	
11	A. C. F. H-16-S	42	CS	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	394 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -72	16800	10.50/20	9.75/20D	9400	15600	HS	180	UFA	6-5x6	707	60.0	183-2200	496-1000	I	acde(1)	Zen. Up	2	90	
12	Aerocoach	EFI	22-25	Par	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	336	75-65	7.00/20	7.00/20D	3900	7800	Ford	99B	R	8-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x3 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	32.5	95-3600	170-2100	L	acdg	CG. Do	50	50	
13	Aerocoach	EFT	27-29	CS	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	336	75-65	7.00/20	7.00/20D	3900	7800	Ford	99B	R	8-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x3 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	32.5	95-3600	170-2100	L	acdg	CG. Do	50	50	
14	Flexible	21-CR-70	21	Par	182	351 $\frac{1}{2}$	76-70 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.50/20	7.50/20D			Che	194C	R	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x3 $\frac{1}{2}$	216	29.4	78-3200	170-(2)	I	acdf	Car. Do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
15	Flexible	25-CR-70	25	Par	182	351 $\frac{1}{2}$	76-70 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.50/20	7.50/20D			Che	194C	R	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x3 $\frac{1}{2}$	216	29.4	78-3200	170-(2)	I	acdf	Car. Do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
16	Flexible	25-BR-140	25	Par	182	358	76-70 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.25/20	8.25/20D			Bui	6C	R	8-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	320	37.8	141-3600	269-2000	I	abedf	Str. Do	1	40	
17	Flexible	29-BR-140	29	Par	218	395 $\frac{1}{2}$	76-70 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.25/20	8.25/20D			Bui	6C	R	8-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	320	37.8	141-3600	269-2000	I	abedf	Str. Do	1	40	
18	Ford	O9-B	27	CS	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	309	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ -83	9.00/18	7.50/20D	6000	8800	Ford	Bu	R	8-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x3 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	32.5	95-3600	170-1700	L	acd	Own Do		60	
19	Mack	L25	25	CS	165	300 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -75 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.00/20	7.00/20D			Mack	FK	R	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	290	33.8	94-3000	200-1200	L	acdfg	Str. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
20	Mack	CW	23-25	CS	165	301	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -74 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.50/20	7.50/20D			Mack	CU	R	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5	354	36.0	107-2800	245-1000	L	acdeg	Str. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	
21	Mack	CY	25-27	CS	182	318	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -74 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.50/20	7.50/20D			Mack	CU	R	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5	354	36.0	107-2800	245-1000	L	acdeg	Str. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	
22	Mack	31SB	31	SB	161	88-65		7.00/20	7.00/20D			Mack	FO	FH	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	253	29.4	75-2800	166-1200	L	acdeg	Str. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	
23	Mack	CQ	30-31	CS	178	353 $\frac{1}{2}$	82-73	9.00/22	9.00/22D			Mack	CT	R	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	525	48.6	129-2300	380-800	L	acdeg	Str. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
24	Mack	37SB	37	SB	195	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -65		7.50/20	7.50/20D			Mack	FM	FH	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	271	31.6	78-2800	188-1200	L	acdeg	Str. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	
25	Mack	CO	36-37	CS	212	382	82-72 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.75/20	9.75/20D			Mack	EO	R	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	519	45.7	141-2100	380-800	L	acdeg	Str. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
26	Mack	CT	35-37	CS	214	389 $\frac{1}{2}$	82-73	9.00/22	9.00/22D			Mack	CT	R	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	525	48.6	129-2300	380-800	L	acdeg	Str. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
27	Mack	CM	40-41	CS	232	396	82-72 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.75/20	9.75/20D			Mack	EP	R	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	525	48.6	129-2300	380-800	L	acdeg	Str. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
28	Mack	43SBN	43	SB	212	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ -69 $\frac{1}{2}$		8.25/20	8.25/20D			Mack	FK	FH	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	290	33.7	85-2800	192-1000	L	acdeg	Str. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
29	Mack	43SB	43	SB	212	77-69 $\frac{1}{2}$		8.25/20	8.25/20D			Mack	FK	FH	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	290	33.7	85-2800	192-1000	L	acdeg	Str. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
30	Mack	43SBX	43	SB	212	77-69 $\frac{1}{2}$		8.25/20	8.25/20D			Mack	BC	FH	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5	310	31.6	94-3000	210-1000	L	acdeg	Str. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
31	Mack	49SB	49	SB	231	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ -69 $\frac{1}{2}$		8.25/20	8.25/20D			Mack	CU	FH	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5	354	36.0	107-2800	245-1000	L	acdeg	Str. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
32	Mack	55SB	55	SB	250	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -69 $\frac{1}{2}$		9.00/20	9.00/20D			Mack	CU	FH	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5	354	36.0	107-2800	245-1000	L	acdeg	Str. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
33	Mack	61SB	61	SB	268	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -69 $\frac{1}{2}$		9.00/20	9.00/20D			Mack	CU	FH	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5	354	36.0	107-2800	245-1000	L	acdeg	Str. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
34	Reo	384-P	25-29	Par	150	291	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -72 $\frac{1}{2}$	10500	8.25/18	8.25/18D	4900	9800	Reo	GC-310	R	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5	310	31.5	97-2800	226-1000	L	abed	Zen. Do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
35	Reo	394-T, 394-TD	27-29	CS	150	302	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -72 $\frac{1}{2}$	9330	7.50/18	7.50/20D	4050	8100	Reo	GC-310	R	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5	310	31.5	97-2800	226-1000	L	abed	Zen. Do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	43
36	Reo	385-P	29-33	Par	186	322	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -72 $\frac{1}{2}$	11550	8.25/18	8.25/18D	4900	9800	Reo	361	R	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	361	40.8	105-2700	255-1000	L	abed	Zen. Do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
37	Reo	395-T, 395-TD	31-33	CS	186	338	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -72 $\frac{1}{2}$	10980	8.25/18	8.25/18D	4900	9800	Reo	361	R	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	361	40.8	105-2700	255-1000	L	abed	Zen. Do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	43
38	Twin Coach	23R-23G	23	CS	178	282 $\frac{1}{2}$	82-73 $\frac{1}{2}$	9400A	8.25/18	8.25/18D	4900	9800	Her	JXDT	R	6-4x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	320	36.4	92-2400	243-800	L	abedg	Zen. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	50
39	Twin Coach	27R-27C	27	CS	210	315 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ -73 $\frac{1}{2}$	10300A	8.25/18	8.25/18D	4900	9800	Her	WXC-3	R	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	383	43.3	104-2400	275-1000	L	abedg	Zen. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	65
40	Twin Coach	30R-30C	30	CS	235 $\frac{1}{2}$	342 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -74 $\frac{1}{2}$	11000A	9.00/18	9.25/20D	6000	10600	Her	WXL-3	R	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	404	43.3	111-2400	296-1100	L	abedg	Zen. Up	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	65
41	Tw. Coach	31RL-31G	31	CS	179	335	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ -72 $\frac{1}{2}$	12500	8.25/20	9.25/20D	5300	10600	Her	WXL-3	R	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	404	43.3	111-2400	296-1100	L	abedg	Zen. Up		

# Bus Chassis

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM				GOVERNOR			TRANSMISSION				REAR AXLE		BRAKES			SPRINGS		RUNNING GEAR										
Ignition System Make	Generator and Starter Make	Battery		Type	Maximum Governed Speed (M.P.H.)	Integral with Engine	Clutch—Make and Type	Make	No. of Forward Speeds	Low Speed Gear Reduction	Universal Joints Number and Make	Make and Model	Ratio		Service		Hand	Front		Rear		Front Axle Make	Steering Gear Make	Outside Diam. of Min. Turning Circle (Ft.)	Wheel—Make	Line Number		
		Make	Voltage and Amp. Hours Capacity										Standard	Optional	Type and Location	Operation		Lining Area (Sq. In.)	Operates On	Lining Area (Sq. In.)	No. of Leaves						Length and Width (In.)	No. of Leaves
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	62	N	Spi. SP	Spi	4	4.57	2-Spi	Tim. 54427	4.44	I-FW	A	460	De	88	8	54-3	13	58 1/2-3	Tim	Ro	65	Bd	1	
DR	DR	Exi	12-138	Ce	50	N	Spi. SP	Spi	4	4.01	2-Spi	Tim. 54418	5.43	I-FW	A	460	De	88	12	56-3	14	58 1/2-3	Tim	Ro	58	Bd	2	
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	66	N	Spi. SP	Spi	4	4.76	2-Spi	Tim. 58258	4.55	5.12	I-FW	A	623	De	88	14	56-3 1/2	15	60-4	Tim	Ro	60	Bd	3
DR	DR	Exi	12-138	Ce	51	N	Spi. SP	Spi	4	4.01	2-Spi	Tim. 54418	5.43	I-FW	A	460	De	88	12	54-3	15	58 1/2-3	Tim	Ro	65	Bd	4	
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	58	N	Spi. SP	Spi	4	3.80	2-Spi	Tim. 56515	5.29	4.44	I-FW	A	575	De	88	12	56-3	16	60-3 1/2	Tim	Ro	62	Bd	5
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	55	N	Spi. SP	Spi	4	4.04	2-Spi	Tim. 58258	5.12	4.55	I-FW	A	623	De	88	14	56-3 1/2	15	60-4	Tim	Ro	60	Bd	6
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	61	N	Spi. SP	Spi	4	3.80	2-Spi	Tim. 58282	5.57	5.12	I-FW	A	692	De	88	12	59-3 1/2	13	60-4	Tim	Ro	68	Dn	7
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	60	N	Lg. SP	Spi	4	4.36	2-Spi	Tim. 59023	4.55	3.53	I-FW	A	795	De	121	14	54-3 1/2	13	64-5	Tim	Ro	82	Bd	8
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	61	N	Lg. SP	Spi	4	4.36	2-Spi	Tim. 59023	4.55	3.53	I-FW	A	867	De	121	14	58-4	12	67-5	Tim	Ro	79	Bd	9
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	52	N	Lg. SP	Spi	4	4.36	2-Spi	Tim. 59023	5.12	4.55	I-FW	A	795	De	121	14	54-3 1/2	12	64-5	Tim	Ro	82	Bd	10
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	51	N	Lg. DP	Spi	3	3.80	2-Spi	Tim. 59023	5.12	I-FW	A	824	De	121	13	61-4	11	64-5	Tim	Ro	72	Dn	11	
Fo	LN	Exi	12-150	Su	...	N	Fo. SP	BL	4	4.92	2-Spi	Tim. 53300	5.14	I-FW	A	381	De	77	9	48-3	10	62-3	Tim	Ro	74	MW	12	
Fo	LN	Exi	12-150	Su	...	N	Fo. SP	BL	4	4.92	2-Spi	Tim. 53300	6.60	I-FW	A	381	De	77	9	48-3	10	62-3	Tim	Ro	74	MW	13	
DR	DR	DR	12-105	Su	55	N	Che. SP	Cla	4	6.35	2-Spi	Tim. 53542-TW	5.66	5.14	I-FW	A	...	De	...	52-	...	54-	Tim	Ro	...	Bd	14	
DR	DR	DR	12-105	Su	55	N	Che. SP	Cla	4	6.35	2-Spi	Tim 53542-TW	5.66	5.14	I-FW	A	...	De	...	52-	...	54-	Tim	Ro	...	Bd	15	
DR	DR	DR	12-140	Ce	60	N	Spi. SP	BL	4	4.57	2-Spi	Tim56411-TWX	4.44	5.28	I-FW	A	...	De	...	52-	...	54-	Tim	Ro	...	Bd	16	
DR	DR	DR	12-140	Ce	60	N	Spi. SP	BL	4	4.57	2-Spi	Tim56411-TWX	5.28	4.44	I-FW	A	...	De	...	52-	...	54-	Tim	Ro	...	Bd	17	
Fo	Fo	E-W	12-158	Su	50	Y	Fo. SP	Fo	3	3.81	2-Fo	Ford 09-B	5.83	6.66	I-FW	A	472	De	55	11	54-3	14	58-3	Own	Fo	56	Own	18
DR	DR	Exi	12-118	Su	40	N	BB. SP	Own	3	4.16	2-Spi	Own RA-41	5.83	5.14	I-FW	H	371	De	87	11	60-3	11	60-3	Own	Own	...	Own	19
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	44	Y	WL. SP	Own	3	4.16	2-Spi	Own CW	4.45	4.08	I-FW	A	456	De	87	11	60-3	11	60-3	Own	Own	53 1/2	Own	20
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	44	Y	WL. SP	Own	3	4.16	2-Spi	Own CW	4.45	4.08	I-FW	A	456	De	87	11	60-3	11	60-3	Own	Own	...	Own	21
DR	DR	Exi	6-135	Su	50	N	BB. SP	BL	4	6.34	3-Spi	Tim RA-31	5.83	4.85	I-FW	H	296	De	83	9	50-3	13	60-3	Tim	Ro	55	Own	22
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	45	Y	WL. SP	Own	3	3.79	2-Spi	Own CT	5.86	5.43	I-FW	A	635	De	86	...	60-3 1/2	...	60-4	Own	Own	63 1/2	Own	23
DR	DR	Exi	6-135	Su	50	N	BB. SP	BL	4	6.34	3-Spi	Tim RA-31	5.83	4.85	I-FW	H	329	De	83	9	50-3	13	60-3	Tim	Ro	66 1/2	Own	24
DR	DR	Exi	12-198	Ce	48	Y	WL. SP	Own	3	4.74	2-Spi	Own RA-42	3.70	3.08	I-FW	A	816	De	86	10	60-4	16	60-4	Own	Own	64	Own	25
DR	DR	Exi	12-158	Ce	45	Y	WL. SP	Own	3	3.79	2-Spi	Own CT	5.86	5.43	I-FW	A	635	De	86	...	60-3 1/2	...	60-4	Own	Own	76 1/2	Own	26
DR	DR	Exi	12-198	Ce	48	Y	WL. SP	Own	3	4.74	2-Spi	Own RA-42	3.70	4.62	I-FW	A	816	De	86	11	60-4	17	60-4	Own	Own	71 1/2	Own	27
DR	DR	Exi	6-118	Su	44	N	BB. SP	BL	4	6.34	4-Spi	Tim RA-26	6.83	6.16	I-FW	H	370	De	83	10	50-3	11	60-3	Tim	Own	68	Own	28
DR	DR	Exi	6-118	Su	44	N	BB. SP	BL	4	6.34	4-Spi	Tim RA-26	6.83	6.16	I-FW	H	370	De	83	10	50-3	11	60-3 1/2	Tim	Own	68	Own	29
DR	DR	Exi	6-118	Su	41	N	BB. SP	Fu	5	7.53	4-Spi	Tim RA-26	6.83	6.16	I-FW	H	370	De	87	10	50-3	11	60-3 1/2	Tim	Own	68	Own	30
DR	DR	Exi	6-118	Su	36	Y	WL. SP	Fu	5	7.53	4-Spi	Tim RA-26	6.83	6.16	I-FW	H	370	De	87	10	50-3	14	60-3 1/2	Tim	Own	72	Own	31
DR	DR	Exi	6-118	Su	38	Y	WL. SP	Fu	5	7.53	4-Spi	Tim RA-26	6.83	6.16	I-FW	H	370	De	87	12	50-3	14	60-3 1/2	Tim	Own	74 1/2	Own	32
DR	DR	Exi	6-118	Su	38	Y	WL. SP	BL	4	6.12	4-Spi	Tim RA-26	6.83	6.16	I-FW	H	370	De	83	12	50-3	16	60-3 1/2	Tim	Own	76 1/2	Own	33
DR	DR	Wil	12-153	Su	...	N	Lg. SP	Own	3	3.38	2-Mec	Tim	4.57	5.14	I-FW	A	470	De	88	9	58-3 1/2	11	58-3 1/2	Tim	Ro	57	MW	34
DR	DR	Wil	12-153	Su	...	N	Lg. SP	Own	3	3.38	2-Mec	Tim	5.66	5.14	I-FW	A	470	De	88	9	58-3 1/2	11	58-3 1/2	Tim	Ro	54 1/2	MW	35
DR	DR	Wil	12-153	Su	...	N	Lg. SP	Own	3	3.38	2-Mec	Tim	4.57	5.14	I-FW	A	470	De	88	9	58-3 1/2	11	58-3 1/2	Tim	Ro	63	MW	36
DR	DR	Wil	12-153	Su	...	N	Lg. SP	Own	3	3.38	2-Mec	Tim	5.66	5.14	I-FW	A	470	De	88	9	58-3 1/2	11	58-3 1/2	Tim	Ro	64	MW	37
DR	DR	Exi	12-117	Su	39	N	Spi. SP	Spi	3	4.11	2-Spi	Tim. 53537	5.14	4.57	I-FW	A	384	De	31	11	46-3	14	60-3	Tim	Ro	57 1/2	Bd	38
DR	DR	Exi	12-117	Su	38	N	Spi. SP	Spi	3	4.11	2-Spi	Tim. 54419	5.28	4.86	I-FW	A	472	De	31	13	46-3	14	60-3	Tim	Ro	66 1/2	Bd	39
DR	DR	Exi	12-134	Su	41	N	Spi. SP	Spi	3	4.11	2-Spi	Tim. 56219	5.28	4.44	I-FW	A	576	De	31	13	46-3	15	60-3	Tim	Ro	66 1/2	Bd	40
DR	DR	Exi	12-134	Su	41	N	Spi. SP	Spi	3	4.11	2-Spi	Tim. 56218	5.70	4.44	I-FW	A	576	De	31	10	60-4	12	60-4	Tim	Ro	57 1/2	Bd	41
DR	DR	Exi	12-134	Su	43	N	Spi. SP	Spi	3	3.97	2-Spi	Tim. 58286	5.57	4.55	I-FW	A	720	De	61	13	60-4	14	66-4	Tim	Ro	65 1/2	Bd	42
DR	DR	Exi	12-134	Su	43	N	Spi. SP	Spi	3	3.97	2-Spi	Tim. 58286	5.57	5.12	I-FW	A	720	De	61	13	60-4	16	66-4	Tim	Ro	74 1/2	Bd	43
DR	LN	E-W	12-118	Su	49	N	Whi. SP	Own	3	4.03	3-Spi	Own 27C	5.10	4.45	I-FW	A	368	De	88	15	41-2 1/2	16	54-2 1/2	Own	Ro	56	Bd	44
AL	AL	E-W	12-120	Su	44	N	Whi. SP	Own	3	3.31	2-Spi	Own 60C	6.80	5.83	I-FW	H	304	De	45	12	50-2 1/2	14	62-3	Own	Ro	52	Bd	45
AL	AL	E-W	12-120	Su	48	N	Whi. SP	Own	4	5.00	2-Spi	Own 37C	6.28	5.10	I-FW	H	346	De	45	12	50-2 1/2	14	62-3	Own	Ro	52	Bd	46
DR	DR	E-W	12-158	Su	55	N	Whi. SP	Own	3	4.07	2-Spi	Own 106C	5.71	6.43	I-FW	A	691	De	48	12	54-3 1/2	11	60-4	Own	Ro	52 1/2	Own	47
DR	DR	E-W	12-158	Ce	66	Y	Whi. SP	Own	3	4.07	2-Spi	Own 34CE	5.22	4.88	I-FW	A	818	De	123	12	54-3 1/2	11	60-4	Own	Ro	51	Own	48
DR	DR	E-W																										



# American Stock, Marine and

Line Number	MAKE AND MODEL	Designed for	Number of Cylinders, Bore and Stroke (In.)	Rated Hp. (A.M.A.)	Maximum Brake Hp. at Specified R.P.M.	Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	Compression Ratio - to 1	Maximum Torque at R.P.M. (Lb. Ft.)	CYLINDERS		VALVES												
									No. Cast in One Piece	Liners - Type	Crankcase - Upper Half Integral with Cylinders?	Arrangement	Exhaust Head Material (S.A.E. No.)	Max. Head Diameter (In.)		Min. Port Diameter (In.)		Lift (In.)		Stem Diameter (In.)			
														Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust		
1	Allis-Chalmers	B-15	Tr, Ind	4-3 1/2 x 3 1/2	16.9	22-1800	116.0	4.92	74-1100	4	W	In	I	I	Sil	1.43	1.31	1.20	1.03	.374	.374	.341	.341
2	Allis-Chalmers	W-25	Tr, Ind	4-4x4	25.6	40-1800	201.0	5.00	128-1200	4	W	In	I	I	Sil	1.68	1.50	1.50	1.32	.376	.376	.372	.372
3	Allis-Chalmers	U-40	Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5	32.4	51-1400	318.0	4.74	200-1000	4	W	In	I	I	Sil	2.03	1.78	1.75	1.50	.375	.375	.372	.372
4	Allis-Chalmers	E-60	Tr, Ind	4-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	44.1	70-1200	563.0	5.20	370-750	4	W	In	I	I	Sil	2.21	2.21	2.00	2.00	.440	.417	.497	.497
5	Allis-Chalmers	L-90	Tr, Ind	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	66.1	117-1200	844.0	5.20	590-700	6	W	In	I	I	Sil	2.21	2.21	2.00	2.00	.440	.417	.497	.497
6	Autocar	315	T	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	33.7	90-2600	315.0	6.00	220-1000	6	N	Se	L	L	Sil	1.75	1.65	1.56	1.43	.375	.375	.437	.437
7	Autocar	358	T	6-4x4 1/2	38.4	100-2600	358.0	5.80	270-1000	6	N	Se	L	L	Sil	1.90	1.78	1.68	1.56	.375	.375	.437	.437
8	Autocar	402	T	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	39.6	110-2400	408.0	5.50	295-1000	6	N	Se	L	L	Sil	2.06	1.93	1.87	1.75	.375	.375	.437	.437
9	Autocar	447	T	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	43.3	116-2400	447.0	5.50	333-900	6	N	Se	L	L	Sil	2.06	1.93	1.87	1.75	.375	.375	.437	.437
10	Autocar	501	T	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	48.6	127-2300	501.0	5.50	375-800	6	N	Se	L	L	Sil	2.06	1.93	1.87	1.75	.375	.375	.437	.437
11	Brennan	Imp. De Luxe	M	4-2x3	7.5	20-3900	45.0	7.00	31-2500	4	N	Se	L	L	Sil	1.00	1.00	.87	.87	.250	.250	.312	.312
12	Brennan	Imp. De Luxe Special	M	4-2 1/2 x 3 1/2	8.0	25-4000	50.0	7.40	34-3200	4	N	Se	L	L	Sil	1.00	1.00	.87	.87	.250	.250	.312	.312
13	Brennan	20	Tr, Ind	4-2 1/2 x 3 1/2	8.0	20-3900	50.0	7.40	34-3200	4	N	Se	L	L	Sil	1.00	1.00	.87	.87	.250	.250	.312	.312
14	Brennan	M	M	4-4x5	25.6	40-2000	251.0	5.00	155-1000	4	N	Se	L	L	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.87	1.87	.375	.375	.375	.375
15	Brennan	E-4	M	4-4 1/2 x 5	32.4	50-1500	318.0	5.00	203-1000	4	N	Se	L	L	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.87	1.87	.375	.375	.375	.375
16	Brennan	CE	T, Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5	32.4	50-1600	318.0	5.00	203-1000	4	N	Se	L	L	Sil	2.12	2.12	2.00	2.00	.375	.375	.437	.437
17	Brennan	90	M	6-4x5 1/2	38.4	100-2500	415.0	6.00	278-900	3	N	Se	I	I	Sil	2.12	2.12	2.00	2.00	.375	.375	.437	.437
18	Brennan	B-70	T, B, Ind	6-4x5 1/2	38.4	85-2000	415.0	6.00	278-900	3	N	Se	I	I	Sil	2.12	2.12	2.00	2.00	.375	.375	.437	.437
19	Brennan	125	M	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	45.9	125-2200	500.0	6.00	350-1200	3	N	Se	I	I	Sil	2.12	2.12	2.00	2.00	.375	.375	.437	.437
20	Brennan	B-100	T, B	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	45.9	100-2000	500.0	6.00	350-1200	3	N	Se	I	I	Sil	2.12	2.12	2.00	2.00	.375	.375	.437	.437
21	Brennan	150	M	6-4 1/2 x 6 1/2	48.6	150-2000	620.3	6.00	500-1200	3	N	Se	I	I	Sil	2.50	2.50	2.12	2.12	.437	.437	.500	.500
22	Brennan	150	T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 6 1/2	48.6	150-2200	620.3	6.00	500-1200	3	N	Se	I	I	Sil	2.50	2.50	2.12	2.12	.437	.437	.500	.500
23	Bridgeport	F-5	M	1-3 1/2 x 1 1/2	6	12-900	49.0			1	N	In	I	I	NS	1.43	1.43			.312	.312		
24	Bridgeport	F-10	M	2-3 1/2 x 1 1/2	12	12-900	99.0			2	N	In	I	I	NS	1.43	1.43			.312	.312		
25	Bridgeport	F-20	M	4-2 1/2 x 1 1/2	25	25-900	95.0			4	N	In	I	I	CNS	1.12	1.12			.312	.312		
26	Bridgeport	F-25	M	4-3 1/2 x 3 1/2	50	25-900	134.0			4	N	In	I	I	CNS	1.37	1.25			.312	.312		
27	Bridgeport	Pilot	M	4-4 1/2 x 5	55	20-900	283.0			4	N	In	I	I	NS	1.62	1.62			.375	.375		
28	Bridgeport	Piloter	M	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	80	20-900	428.0			6	N	In	I	I	Sil	1.75	1.75			.375	.375		
29	Buda	HP-205	T, Tr	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	23.2	51-2400	205.0	4.76	132-1200	4	N	In	L	I	2112	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.344	.344	.372	.372
30	Buda	HP-217	T, Tr	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	23.2	55-2400	217.0	5.50	148-1000	4	N	In	L	I	2112	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.344	.344	.372	.372
31	Buda	4HM-217-MD	M	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	56	2400	217.0	5.70	148-1000	4	N	In	L	I	2112	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.344	.344	.372	.372
32	Buda	4HM-217-MHD	M	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	48	1800	217.0	5.70	148-1000	4	N	In	L	I	2112	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.344	.344	.372	.372
33	Buda	4HM-217-HD	M	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	30	1200	217.0	5.70	148-1000	4	N	In	L	I	2112	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.344	.344	.372	.372
34	Buda	KT-281	Tr	4-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	27.2	49-1750	281.0	4.50	173-1000	4	N	Se	L	I	Sil	1.87	1.87	1.62	1.62	.281	.312	.372	.372
35	Buda	YR-425	T	4-4 1/2 x 6 1/2	36.0	57-1400	425.3	3.80	264-700	4	N	Se	L	I	2112	2.37	2.37	2.12	2.12	.281	.312	.434	.434
36	Buda	BTU	T, B, Tr	4-5x6 1/2	40.0	61-1200	510.5	4.65	360-650	4	N	Se	L	I	2112	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.25	.375	.375	.434	.434
37	Buda	FR	T, B, Tr	4-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	48.5	78-1200	618.0	4.60	405-650	4	N	Se	L	I	2112	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.25	.375	.375	.434	.434
38	Buda	JV-4	Tr, Ind	4-5 1/2 x 7 1/2	52.9	85-1200	740.0	3.85	472-750	2	N	Se	L	I	Sil	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.50	.375	.375	.497	.497
39	Buda	JK-4	Tr, Ind	4-6x7 1/2	57.6	115-1200	806.0	4.70	560-700	2	N	Se	L	I	2112	2.93	2.93	2.50	2.50	.375	.375	.497	.497
40	Buda	JL-877	Tr, Ind	4-6 1/2 x 7 1/2	62.5	122-1200	874.0	4.80	628-700	2	N	Se	L	I	2112	2.93	2.93	2.50	2.50	.375	.375	.497	.497
41	Buda	HP-260	T, B	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	29.4	68-2800	260.0	4.75	165-1200	6	N	In	L	I	2112	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.344	.344	.372	.372
42	Buda	HP-288	T, B, Tr	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	33.7	77-2800	298.0	4.75	190-1100	6	N	In	L	I	2112	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.344	.344	.372	.372
43	Buda	HP-326	T, B, Tr	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	34.8	78-2400	326.0	5.40	220-1000	6	N	In	L	I	2112	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.344	.344	.372	.372
44	Buda	6DHM-326-MD	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	80	2400	326.0	5.70	220-1000	6	N	In	L	I	2112	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.344	.344	.372	.372
45	Buda	6DHM-326-MHD	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	70	1800	326.0	5.70	220-1000	6	N	In	L	I	2112	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.344	.344	.372	.372
46	Buda	6DHM-326-HD	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	46	1200	326.0	5.70	220-1000	6	N	In	L	I	2112	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.344	.344	.372	.372
47	Buda	K-369	T, B	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	39.6	99-2800	369.0	4.73	234-1100	6	N	In	L	I	2112	1.90	1.78	1.75	1.62	.400	.400	.372	.372
48	Buda	K-393	T, B, Tr	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	42.0	101-2400	393.0	4.80	260-1200	6	N	In	L	I	2112	1.90	1.78	1.75	1.62	.400	.400	.372	.372
49	Buda	K-426	T, B, Tr	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	45.9	107-2400	426.0	5.33	302-1000	6	N	In	L	I	2112	1.90	1.78	1.75	1.62	.400	.400	.372	.372
50	Buda	6KM-428-MC	M	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	11																		



# Commercial Vehicle Engines

VALVES			PISTONS					CONNECTING RODS		CRANKSHAFT					CARBU-RETOR		OVERALL DIMENSIONS (In.)									
Angle (Deg.)	Inserts Used?	Insert Material (S.A.E. No.)	Front End Drive—Type	Material	Length (In.)	Weight with Pins, Rings and Bushings (Oz.)	Piston Pin—Diameter and Length (In.)	Number of Rings per Piston	Material	Center to Center Length (In.)	Weight with Bushing and Cap (Oz.)	Material	Counterbalance Used?	Crank-Pin Diameter and Length (In.)	Main Bearings		Oil Pressure To—	Spark Plug—Thread Size	Make	Size	Engine Weight without Carburetor or Ignition (Lb.)	Width	Height	Length	Line Number	
															Front	Rear										
45	N	TA	HG	CI	3.68	39	.813x2.87	3	1040	61 1/2	30	1045	N	1.93x1.22	3	2.25x1.62	2.25x1.50	ac	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	360	16 1/2	31 1/2	27	1
30	N	TA	HG	CI	4.43	67	.989x3.50	4	1040	71 1/2	42	1045	N	2.37x1.54	3	2.43x1.62	2.50x1.75	abce	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	500	24	31 1/2	33 1/2	2
45	N	TA	HG	CI	5.25	92	1.31x4.06	4	1040	91 1/2	92	1045	N	2.37x2.37	3	2.50x2.31	2.50x2.75	abce	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	985	28	37 1/2	43 1/2	3
45	N	TA	HG	CI	6.78	162	1.50x4.87	4	1040	13	182	1045	N	2.75x3.24	4	3.00x3.50	3.00x4.75	abce	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	1835	27	44 1/2	55 1/2	4
45	N	TA	HG	CI	6.78	162	1.50x4.87	4	1040	13	182	1045	N	2.75x3.24	4	3.00x3.50	3.00x4.75	abce	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	2875	28	50	62 1/2	5
45	N	71360	HG	AI	4.87	36	1.12x3.18	4	2340	10 1/4	73	1050	N	2.25x1.44	7	3.00x1.87	3.00x2.62	abdef	14 mm	Str	1 1/4	1070	23	34 1/2	43 1/2	6
45	N	71360	HG	AI	4.87	43	1.12x3.43	4	2340	10 1/4	73	1050	N	2.25x1.44	7	3.00x1.87	3.00x2.62	abdef	14 mm	Str	1 1/4	1080	23	34 1/2	43 1/2	7
45	N	71360	HG	AI	5.75	47	1.12x3.43	4	2340	10 1/4	83	1050	N	2.50x1.58	7	3.25x1.87	3.25x2.87	abdef	18 mm	Str	1 1/4	1270	26 1/2	38 1/2	47 1/2	8
45	N	71360	HG	AI	5.75	51	1.12x3.68	4	2340	10 1/4	83	1050	N	2.50x1.58	7	3.25x1.87	3.25x2.87	abdef	18 mm	Str	1 1/4	1270	26 1/2	38 1/2	47 1/2	9
45	N	71360	HG	AI	5.75	57	1.12x3.93	4	2340	10 1/4	88	1050	N	2.50x1.58	7	3.25x1.87	3.25x2.87	abdef	18 mm	Str	1 1/4	1270	26 1/2	38 1/2	47 1/2	10
45	N	N	HG	AI	6	62x1.87	3	1045	5 1/4	14	1045	Y	1.31x1.25	2	2.50x1.50	2.50x1.50	abce	14 mm	Til	1 1/4	160 1/2	12 1/2	17 1/2	29	11	
45	N	N	HG	AI	6	62x2.00	3	1045	5 1/4	14	1045	Y	1.31x1.25	2	2.50x1.50	2.50x1.50	abce	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	165 1/2	12 1/2	17 1/2	29	12	
45	N	N	HG	AI	6	62x2.00	3	1045	5 1/4	14	1045	Y	1.31x1.25	2	2.50x1.50	2.50x1.50	abce	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	128	12 1/2	17 1/2	29	13	
45	N	N	HG	SS	4.50	64	1.17x3.87	4	1045	11	64	1045	N	2.50x2.00	3	2.50x2.00	2.50x2.00	abce	14 mm	Str	1 1/4	650	12 1/2	19 1/2	53 1/2	14
45	N	N	HG	SS	5.00	72	1.17x4.00	4	1045	11	64	1045	N	2.50x2.00	3	2.50x2.00	2.50x2.00	abce	14 mm	Str	1 1/4	950	16	18	53	15
45	N	N	HG	SS	5.00	80	1.17x4.00	4	1045	11	64	1045	N	2.50x2.00	3	2.50x2.00	2.50x2.00	abce	14 mm	Str	1 1/4	600	21	23 1/2	37 1/2	16
45	N	N	HG	SS	4.50	64	1.17x3.87	4	1045	11	64	CNS	Y	2.50x2.00	3	2.75x4.50	2.75x3.00	abce	14 mm	Str	1 1/4	800	19 1/2	24 1/2	65	17
45	N	N	HG	SS	4.50	64	1.17x3.87	4	CNS	11	65	CNS	Y	2.50x2.00	3	2.75x4.50	2.75x3.00	abce	14 mm	Str	1 1/4	800	25 1/2	33 1/2	49	18
45	N	N	HG	SS	5.00	70	1.25x3.87	4	CNS	11	65	CNS	Y	2.50x2.00	3	2.75x4.50	2.75x3.00	abce	14 mm	Str	1 1/4	900	19 1/2	24 1/2	65	19
45	N	N	HG	SS	4.50	76	1.25x4.00	4	CNS	11	65	CNS	Y	2.50x2.00	3	2.75x4.50	2.75x3.00	abce	14 mm	Str	1 1/4	875	25 1/2	33 1/2	49	20
45	N	N	BG	SS	5.00	72	1.37x4.00	5	CNS	12	80	CNS	Y	2.62x2.67	7	2.62x5.00	2.62x3.50	abce	14 mm	Str	1 1/4	1450 1/2	20	30	74	21
45	N	N	BG	SS	5.00	72	1.37x4.00	5	CNS	12	80	CNS	Y	2.62x2.67	7	2.62x5.00	2.62x3.50	abce	14 mm	Str	1 1/4	1000	22	40	54	22
45	N	N	SG	CI	4.00	58	.75x3.62	3	CS	9	60	CS	Y	1.37x2.00	2	1.37x2.50	1.37x2.50	splash	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	155	14	22 1/2	21	23
45	N	N	SG	CI	4.00	58	.75x3.62	3	CS	9	60	CS	Y	1.37x2.00	2	1.50x3.00	1.50x3.00	splash	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	320	14	24	32	24
45	N	N	HG	AI	3.25	41	.62x2.62	3	CS	9	47	CS	N	1.50x1.75	3	2.75x1.50	2.75x1.50	abce	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	397	17	22	35	25
45	N	N	HG	AI	3.50	50	.75x3.18	3	AS	9	50	CNS	N	1.75x1.50	3	1.87x2.00	1.87x1.50	abce	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	460	20	22 1/2	35	26
45	N	N	HG	CI	4.00	59	1.37x4.12	3	AS	9 1/2	60	CNS	N	2.00x2.25	3	2.00x2.75	2.00x1.12	abce	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	950	20	28	53	27
45	N	N	HG	SS	3.75	42	1.12x3.22	4	CS	9 1/2	42	CS	N	2.50x1.75	7	3.00x2.00	3.00x3.00	abce	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	1650	18	31	62	28
45	N	N	HG	SS	3.75	42	1.12x3.22	4	CS	9 1/2	42	CS	N	2.12x1.62	5	3.00x1.50	3.00x2.12	abce	18 mm	Zen	1 1/4	590	26	29	31	29
45	N	N	HG	SS	3.75	42	1.12x3.22	4	CS	9 1/2	42	CS	N	2.12x1.62	5	3.00x1.50	3.00x2.12	abce	18 mm	Str	1 1/4	770	23 1/2	31	43 1/2	31
45	N	N	HG	SS	3.75	42	1.12x3.22	4	CS	9 1/2	42	CS	N	2.12x1.62	5	3.00x1.50	3.00x2.12	abce	18 mm	Str	1 1/4	770	23 1/2	31	43 1/2	32
45	N	N	HG	SS	3.75	42	1.12x3.22	4	CS	9 1/2	42	CS	N	2.12x1.62	5	3.00x1.50	3.00x2.12	abce	18 mm	Str	1 1/4	770	23 1/2	31	43 1/2	33
45	N	N	HG	CI	6.12	111	1.43x4.11	4	CS	11 1/4	89	CS	N	2.00x2.25	3	1.87x2.87	2.12x3.44	abce	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	875	25 1/2	33 1/2	40	34
45	N	N	HG	CI	6.75	142	1.37x4.37	4	AS	13 1/4	106	CS	N	2.50x2.87	3	2.50x3.00	2.50x4.50	abce	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	1087	25 1/2	36	47	35
45	N	N	HG	CI	6.75	144	1.37x4.87	4	AS	14 1/4	163	CS	N	2.50x3.12	3	2.25x4.12	2.62x4.69	abce	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	1409	28 1/2	40	52	36
45	N	N	HG	CI	6.87	172	2.00x4.87	4	AS	14 1/4	252	CS	N	3.00x3.31	3	3.00x4.75	3.00x4.75	abce	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	1430	28 1/2	40	52	37
45	N	N	HG	CI	6.87	172	2.00x5.12	4	AS	14 1/4	252	CS	N	3.00x3.31	3	3.00x4.75	3.00x4.75	abce	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	1925	30	47	58	38
45	N	N	HG	CI	6.87	199	2.00x5.33	4	AS	14 1/4	227	CS	N	3.00x3.31	3	3.00x4.75	3.00x4.75	abce	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	1925	30	47	58	39
45	N	N	HG	AI	3.75	37	1.12x2.97	4	CS	9 1/2	42	CS	N	2.12x1.62	7	3.00x1.50	3.00x2.12	abce	18 mm	Zen	1 1/4	825	25 1/2	33	39	41
45	N	N	HG	AI	3.75	42	1.12x3.25	4	CS	9 1/2	42	CS	N	2.12x1.62	7	3.00x1.50	3.00x2.12	abce	18 mm	Zen	1 1/4	825	25 1/2	33	39	42
45	N	N	HG	AI	3.75	42	1.12x3.25	4	CS	9 1/2	42	CS	N	2.12x1.62	7	3.00x1.50	3.00x2.12	abce	18 mm	Str	1 1/4	22 1/2	28	54	44	44
45	N	N	HG	AI	3.75	42	1.12x3.25	4	CS	9 1/2	42	CS	N	2.12x1.62	7	3.00x1.50	3.00x2.12	abce	18 mm	Str	1 1/4	22 1/2	28	54	44	45
45	N	N	HG	AI	3.75	42	1.12x3.25	4	CS	9 1/2	42	CS	N	2.12x1.62	7	3.00x1.50	3.00x2.12	abce	18 mm	Str	1 1/4	22 1/2	28	54	44	46
45	N	N	HG	AI	3.75	42	1.12x3.25	4	CS	9 1/2	42	CS	N	2.12x1.62	7	3.00x1.50	3.00x2.12	abce	18 mm	Str	1 1/4	22 1/2	28	54	44	47
45	N	N	HG																							

# American Stock, Marine and

Line Number	MAKE AND MODEL	Designed for	Number of Cylinders, Bore and Stroke (in.)	Rated Hp. (A.M.A.)	Maximum Brake Hp. at Specified R.P.M.	Piston Displacement (cu. in.)	Compression Ratio - to 1	Maximum Torque at R.P.M. (Lb. Ft.)	CYLINDERS		VALVES											
									No. Cast in One Piece	Liners - Type	Crankcase - Upper Half Integral with Cylinders?	Arrangement	Exhaust Head Material (S.A.E. No.)	Max. Head Diameter (in.)		Min. Port Diameter (in.)		Lift (in.)		Stem Diameter (in.)		
														Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	
1	Continental	F-6209	C.T.Tr,Ind	6-3 1/2 x 4 3/8	24.3	71-3100	209.5	5.75	154-1200	6	N	In	L	XCR	1.51	1.32	1.37	1.18	.284	.284	.341	.339
2	Continental	F-6218	C.T.Tr,Ind	6-3 1/2 x 4 3/8	25.4	73-3100	217.8	5.95	162-1200	6	N	In	L	XCR	1.51	1.32	1.37	1.18	.284	.284	.341	.339
3	Continental	A-6244	C.T.B,Ind	6-3 1/2 x 4 3/8	28.4	83-3200	243.6	5.40	178-1200	6	N	In	L	XCR	1.57	1.42	1.43	1.31	.311	.311	.339	.338
4	Continental	M-6271	T.B.Tr,Ind	6-3 3/8 x 4 3/8	31.5	85-2800	270.9	5.75	190-1200	6	N	In	L	XCR	1.76	1.51	1.62	1.37	.354	.354	.404	.402
5	Continental	M-6290	T.B,Ind	6-3 3/8 x 4 3/8	33.7	88-2750	289.9	5.70	205-1200	6	N	In	L	XCR	1.76	1.51	1.62	1.37	.354	.354	.404	.402
6	Continental	M-6330	T.B,Ind	6-4x4 3/8	38.4	98-2700	329.8	5.50	233-1200	6	N	In	L	XCR	1.76	1.51	1.62	1.37	.354	.354	.404	.402
7	Continental	E-600	T.B,Ind	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	32.6	78-2650	288.3	5.43	193-900	6	N	In	L	XCR	2.06	1.87	1.81	1.62	.361	.361	.435	.432
8	Continental	E-601	T.B,Ind	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	36.0	86-2600	318.4	5.48	214-1000	6	N	In	L	XCR	2.06	1.87	1.81	1.62	.361	.361	.435	.432
9	Continental	E-602	T.B,Ind	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	40.8	95-2500	360.8	5.40	253-850	6	N	In	L	XCR	2.06	1.87	1.81	1.62	.361	.361	.435	.432
10	Continental	E-603	T.B,Ind	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	43.3	98-2400	383.0	5.29	265-1000	6	N	In	L	XCR	2.06	1.87	1.81	1.62	.361	.361	.435	.432
11	Continental	20R	T.B,Ind	6-4 1/2 x 4 3/8	40.8	106-2600	380.9	4.76	276-1200	6	N	In	L	AUS	2.06	1.87	1.81	1.62	.420	.420	.435	.433
12	Continental	21R	T.B,Ind	6-4 1/2 x 4 3/8	45.9	118-2500	428.4	4.63	308-1200	6	N	In	L	AUS	2.06	1.87	1.81	1.62	.420	.420	.435	.433
13	Continental	22R	T.B,Ind	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/8	48.6	138-2400	501.0	4.50	364-1200	6	N	In	L	AUS	2.06	1.87	1.81	1.62	.420	.420	.435	.433
14	Dodge	T-105	T	6-3 1/2 x 4 3/8	23.4	79-3000	201.3	6.70	154-1200	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.46	1.46	1.31	1.31	.312	.312	.340	.340
15	Dodge	T-94	T	6-3 1/2 x 4 3/8	25.3	82-3000	217.7	6.50	166-1200	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.46	1.46	1.31	1.31	.312	.312	.340	.340
16	Dodge	T-98	T	6-3 3/8 x 4 1/2	27.3	92-3000	228.1	6.50	176-1200	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.379	.379	.394	.394
17	Dodge	T-100	T	6-3 3/8 x 4 1/2	27.3	99-3000	241.5	6.50	188-1200	6	N	In	L	Tun	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.37	.379	.379	.394	.394
18	Dodge	T-104	T	6-3 3/8 x 5	33.7	100-2800	331.3	5.20	230-800	6	N	In	L	Tun	1.93	1.75	1.78	1.59	.323	.323	.371	.371
19	Elco	F-42	M	4-5x6	...	90-1600	471.0	5.00	325-1050	2	W	Se	F	Sil	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.25	.303	.350	.437	.437
20	Elco	F-62	M	6-5x6	...	145-1600	707.0	5.00	490-1050	2	W	Se	F	Sil	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.25	.303	.350	.437	.437
21	Ford	60HP	C, T	8-2.6x3.2	21.6	60-3500	136.0	6.60	94-2500	8	N	In	L	CNS	1.28	1.28	...	...	.251	.251	.279	.279
22	Ford	85HP	C, T, M, Ind	8-3.06x3.75	30.0	85-3800	221.0	(1)	(5)	8	N	In	L	CNS	1.54	1.54	...	...	.292	.292	.311	.311
23	Ford	95HP	C, T, B	8-3.18x3.75	32.5	95-3800	239.0	6.15	170-2100	8	N	In	L	CNS	1.54	1.54	...	...	.292	.292	.311	.311
24	Franklin	6AH-377	T.B.Tr,Ind	6-4x5	38.4	104-2500	377.0	4.90	250-1500	1	...	Se	I	CNS	1.75	1.43	1.62	1.31	.375	.375	.375	.375
25	Franklin	6A-377	T.B.Tr,Ind	6-4x5	38.4	104-2500	377.0	4.90	250-1500	1	...	Se	I	CNS	1.75	1.43	1.62	1.31	.375	.375	.375	.375
26	Franklin	6AH-400	T.B.Tr,Ind	6-4 1/2 x 5	40.8	110-2500	400.0	5.00	268-1500	1	...	Se	I	CNS	1.75	1.43	1.62	1.31	.375	.375	.375	.375
27	Franklin	6A-400	T.B.Tr,Ind	6-4 1/2 x 5	40.8	110-2500	400.0	5.00	268-1500	1	...	Se	I	CNS	1.75	1.43	1.62	1.31	.375	.375	.375	.375
28	Franklin	4CHO-150	T, Tr	4-3 3/8 x 3 3/8	30.4	43-3000	150.0	5.50	100-1200	1	...	Se	I	CNS	1.66	1.51	1.50	1.40	.375	.375	.375	.375
29	G. M. C.	228	T	6-3 1/2 x 3 1/2	33.1	78-3000	228.0	6.15	178-1000	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.64	1.47	1.25	1.16	.289	.307	.343	.343
30	G. M. C.	248	T	6-3 1/2 x 3 1/2	33.1	89-3000	248.5	6.15	195-1100	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.64	1.47	1.25	1.16	.289	.307	.343	.343
31	G. M. C.	278	T, B	6-3 3/8 x 4 1/2	31.5	100-2900	278.6	6.00	223-1200	6	N	Se	I	CHS	1.81	1.56	1.44	1.37	.333	.333	.375	.375
32	G. M. C.	308	T, B	6-3 3/8 x 4 1/2	33.9	110-2800	308.2	6.00	240-1200	6	N	Se	I	CHS	1.81	1.56	1.44	1.37	.333	.333	.375	.375
33	G. M. C.	361	T	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	40.8	122-2800	360.8	6.00	278-800	6	N	Se	I	CHS	1.94	1.72	1.50	1.50	.406	.406	.375	.375
34	G. M. C.	426	T	6-4 1/2 x 5	43.3	145-2700	425.6	6.00	340-1100	6	N	Se	I	CHS	1.94	1.72	1.50	1.50	.406	.406	.375	.375
35	G. M. C.	451	T	6-4 1/2 x 5	45.9	149-2600	450.9	6.00	368-1200	6	N	Se	I	CHS	1.94	1.72	1.50	1.50	.406	.406	.375	.375
36	G. M. C.	479	B	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	51.3	141-2600	478.8	5.50	360-800	6	N	Se	I	CHS	2.12	1.94	1.65	1.62	.406	.406	.375	.375
37	G. M. C.	529	B	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/8	51.3	159-2500	529.2	5.50	405-1200	6	N	Se	I	CHS	2.12	1.94	1.65	1.62	.406	.406	.437	.437
38	G. M. C.	707	B	6-5x6	60.0	175-2100	706.8	4.83	540-1200	6	D	Se	I	CHS	2.44	2.17	1.75	1.75	.413	.413	.500	.500
39	Gray	Light Four	M	4-2 1/2 x 3 1/2	...	16-1800	69.0	5.50	...	4	N	In	L	Sil	1.20	1.01	1.06	.875	.291	.292	.314	.312
40	Gray	Sea Scout	M	4-2 1/2 x 3 1/2	...	37-3000	91.0	6.50	...	4	N	In	L	Sil	1.20	1.01	1.06	.875	.291	.292	.314	.312
41	Gray	Four-22	M	4	...	45-3000	112.0	6.50	...	4	N	In	L	Sil	1.20	1.01	1.06	.875	.291	.292	.314	.312
42	Gray	Phantom 4-45	M	4-2 1/2 x 3 1/2	...	45-3600	91.0	7.50	...	4	N	In	L	Sil	1.20	1.01	1.06	.875	.291	.292	.314	.312
43	Gray	Four-40	M	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	...	55-3000	140.0	5.50	...	4	N	In	L	Sil	1.51	1.32	1.37	1.18	.331	.331	.341	.339
44	Gray	Four-52	M	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	...	57-2600	162.0	6.00	...	4	N	In	L	Sil	1.51	1.32	1.37	1.18	.331	.331	.341	.341
45	Gray	Phantom 4-62	M	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	...	62-3600	140.0	7.20	...	4	N	In	L	Sil	1.51	1.32	1.37	1.18	.331	.331	.341	.339
46	Gray	Phantom 4-75	M	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	...	75-3600	162.0	7.00	...	4	N	In	L	Sil	1.51	1.32	1.37	1.18	.331	.331	.341	.339
47	Gray	Six-51	M	6-3 1/2 x 4	...	73-3200	200.0	6.00	...	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.51	1.32	1.37	1.18	.284	.284	.341	.339
48	Gray	Six-71	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	...	84-3000	218.0	6.50	...	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.51	1.32	1.37	1.18	.284	.284	.341	.339
49	Gray	Phantom 6-90	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	...	90-3600	218.0	7.00	...	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.51	1.32	1.37	1.18	.284	.284	.341	.339
50	Gray	Phantom 6-103	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	...	103-3600	218.0	7.00	...	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.51	1.32	1.37	1.18	.284	.284	.341	.339
51	Gray	Six-91	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	...	100-3000	244.0	7.00	...	6	N	In										



Commercial Vehicle Engines—Continued

VALVES			PISTONS				CONNECTING RODS		CRANKSHAFT				CARBU-RETOR		OVERALL DIMENSIONS (In.)										
Angle (Deg.)	Seats	Insert Material (S.A.E. No.)	Front End Drive—Type	Material	Length (In.)	Weight with Pins, Rings Bushings (Oz.)	Piston Pin—Diameter and Length (In.)	Number of Rings per Piston	Material	Center to Center Length (In.)	Weight with Bushing and Cap (Oz.)	Material	Counterbalance Used?	Crank-Pin Diameter and Length (In.)	Main Bearings		Oil Pressure To—	Spark Plug—Thread Size	Make	Size	Engine Weight without Carburetor or Ignition (Lb.)	Width	Height	Length	Line Number
															Number	Front									
(h)	WA	Ch	CT	3.56	859x2.6	4	CS	7	CS	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abcet	18 mm	1 1/4	506	26	27 1/4	36 1/2	1	2		
(h)	WA	Ch	CT	3.56	859x2.68	4	CS	7	CS	Y	1.93x1.31	4	2.25x1.21	2.25x1.81	abcet	18 mm	1 1/4	512	26	27 1/4	36 1/2	2	3		
(h)	WA	Ch	CT	3.93	859x2.87	4	CS	8 3/8	CS	Y	2.12x1.37	4	2.37x1.43	2.37x2.08	abcet	18 mm	1 1/4	548	25 3/4	29 1/4	42	4	5		
(h)	WA	Ch	CT	4.75	1.10x3.06	4	CS	8 3/8	CS	Y	2.25x1.56	7	2.62x1.56	2.62x2.18	abcet	18 mm	1 1/4	750	25 3/4	29 1/4	42	4	5		
(h)	WA	Ch	CT	4.75	1.10x3.18	4	CS	8 3/8	CS	Y	2.25x1.56	7	2.62x1.56	2.62x2.18	abcet	18 mm	1 1/4	760	25 3/4	29 1/4	42	5	6		
(h)	WA	Ch	CT	4.75	1.10x3.43	4	CS	9	CS	Y	2.25x1.56	7	2.62x1.56	2.62x2.18	abcet	18 mm	1 1/4	770	25 3/4	29 1/4	42	6	7		
30	WA	Ch	CT	5.31	1.25x3.09	4	CS	9	CS	Y	2.37x1.81	7	2.62x1.81	2.62x2.65	abcet	18 mm	1 1/4	925	25 3/4	32	44	7	8		
30	WA	Ch	CT	5.31	1.25x3.09	4	CS	9	CS	Y	2.37x1.81	7	2.62x1.81	2.62x2.65	abcet	18 mm	1 1/4	932	25 3/4	32	44	8	9		
30	WA	Ch	CT	5.31	1.25x3.43	4	CS	9	CS	Y	2.37x1.81	7	2.62x1.81	2.62x2.65	abcet	18 mm	1 1/4	938	25 3/4	32	44	9	10		
30	WA	Ch	CT	5.31	1.25x3.43	4	CS	9 1/2	CS	Y	2.50x1.81	7	2.75x1.75	2.75x2.81	abcet	18 mm	1 1/4	951	25 3/4	32	44	10	11		
30	WA	Ch	CT	5.31	1.25x3.43	4	CS	9 1/2	CS	Y	2.50x1.81	7	2.75x1.75	2.75x2.81	abcet	18 mm	1 1/4	1298	25 3/4	36	46	11	12		
30	WA	Ch	CT	5.31	1.25x3.68	4	CS	9 1/2	CS	Y	2.50x1.81	7	2.75x1.75	2.75x2.81	abcet	18 mm	1 1/4	1318	25 3/4	36	46	12	13		
30	WA	Ch	CT	5.31	1.50x3.71	4	CS	10 1/2	CV	Y	2.75x1.81	7	2.75x1.75	2.75x2.81	abcet	18 mm	2	1430	25 3/4	39	46	13	14		
45	SA	Ch	Alt	3.68	859x2.62	4	MS	7 1/2	1040	Y	1.93x1.00	4	2.25x1.23	2.25x1.87	abcet	14 mm	Car	500	23 3/4	31	37	14	15		
45	SA	Ch	Alt	3.68	859x2.75	4	MS	8	1040	Y	2.06x1.00	4	2.50x1.23	2.50x1.87	abcet	14 mm	Str	535	23 3/4	31	37	15	16		
45	SA	Ch	Alt	3.87	859x2.87	4	MS	8	1040	Y	2.12x1.21	4	2.50x1.31	2.50x1.87	abcet	14 mm	Car	580	23 3/4	31	39	16	17		
45	SA	Ch	Alt	3.87	859x2.87	4	MS	8	1040	Y	2.12x1.21	4	2.50x1.31	2.50x1.87	abcet	14 mm	Car	600	23 3/4	31	39	17	18		
45	SA	Ch	Alt	4.56	1.12x3.25	4	MS	10 7/8	1040	Y	2.31x1.43	3	3.00x1.87	3.00x3.04	abcet	14 mm	Str	1050	24 3/4	31	49	18	19		
45	SA	Ch	Alt	6.12	77 1.37x4.17	4	1040	12 3/4	132	CNS	Y	2.37x3.00	4	2.62x3.31	2.62x4.00	abcdeg	1 1/8-18	Zen	1450	27	37	70	19	20	
45	SA	Ch	Alt	6.12	11 687x2.36	3	MS	6 1/4	10	CAS	Y	1.70x1.41	3	2.10x1.50	2.10x2.00	abcet	14 mm	Own	78	3100	27	37	87 1/2	21	22
45	SA	Ch	Alt	16	750x2.84	3	MS	7	17	CAS	Y	2.00x1.75	3	2.50x1.37	2.50x1.97	abcet	14 mm	Own	94	485				23	24
45	SA	Ch	Alt	17	750x2.84	3	MS	7	18	CAS	Y	2.14x1.75	3	2.50x1.37	2.50x1.97	abcet	14 mm	Own	94	485				25	26
45	SA	Ch	Alt	4.37	36 1.25x3.12	5	AS	9 1/2	54	CS	Y	2.37x1.75	7	2.70x2.25	2.70x2.87	abcdefg	18 mm	Zen	1247	40 1/4	27 1/4	44	24	25	
45	SA	Ch	Alt	4.37	36 1.25x3.12	5	AS	9 1/2	54	CS	Y	2.37x1.75	7	2.70x2.25	2.70x2.87	abcdefg	18 mm	Zen	1087	40 1/4	27 1/4	44	25	26	
45	SA	Ch	Alt	4.37	38 1.25x3.12	5	AS	9 1/2	54	CS	Y	2.37x1.75	7	2.70x2.25	2.70x2.87	abcdefg	18 mm	Zen	1247	40 1/4	27 1/4	44	26	27	
45	SA	Ch	Alt	4.37	38 1.25x3.12	5	AS	9 1/2	54	CS	Y	2.37x1.75	7	2.70x2.25	2.70x2.87	abcdefg	18 mm	Zen	1087	40 1/4	27 1/4	44	27	28	
45	SA	Ch	Alt	3.21	18 859x3.12	5	AS	7	74	CS	Y	1.93x1.00	3	2.25x1.25	2.25x1.50	ace	14 mm	Op	1-11	315	34	18 1/2	18	28	
45	SA	Ch	Alt	4.20	33 990x3.08	4	1040A	7	33	1050	Y	2.31x1.23	4	2.69x1.19	2.78x1.47	abcdeg	14 mm	Zen	1	21	26	40	29	30	
45	SA	Ch	Alt	4.16	34 990x3.25	4	1040A	7	33	1050	Y	2.31x1.23	4	2.69x1.19	2.78x1.47	abcdeg	14 mm	Zen	1	21	26	40	30	31	
45	SA	Ch	Alt	4.39	37 1.00x3.18	4	1040A	9 3/4	51	1050	Y	2.37x1.34	7	2.75x2.09	2.75x2.09	abcdeg	14 mm	Zen	1	25	31	45	31	32	
45	SA	Ch	Alt	4.39	40 1.00x3.36	4	1040A	9 3/4	51	1050	Y	2.37x1.34	7	2.75x2.09	2.75x2.09	abcdeg	14 mm	Zen	1	25	31	45	32	33	
45	SA	Ch	Alt	5.39	59 1.25x3.39	4	1040A	10 3/4	73	1050	Y	2.62x1.47	7	3.00x2.22	3.00x2.22	abcdeg	14 mm	Zen	1	22	35	47	33	34	
45	SA	Ch	Alt	5.14	60 1.25x3.71	4	1040A	10 3/4	73	1050	Y	2.62x1.47	7	3.00x2.22	3.00x2.22	abcdeg	14 mm	Zen	1	22	35	47	34	35	
45	SA	Ch	Alt	5.14	63 1.25x3.84	4	1040A	10 3/4	73	1050	Y	2.62x1.47	7	3.00x2.22	3.00x2.22	abcdeg	14 mm	Zen	1	22	35	47	35	36	
45	SA	Ch	Alt	5.25	66 1.25x4.06	4	1040A	10 3/4	81	1050	Y	2.62x1.72	7	3.50x2.50	3.50x2.50	abcdeg	14 mm	Zen	2	22	35	47	36	37	
45	SA	Ch	Alt	5.25	66 1.25x4.06	4	1040A	10 3/4	81	1050	Y	2.62x1.72	7	3.50x2.50	3.50x2.50	abcdeg	14 mm	Zen	2	22	35	47	37	38	
45	SA	Ch	Alt	5.03	77 1.37x4.47	5	4140A	12 1/2	77	4140	Y	2.75x2.06	7	3.00x1.72	3.00x2.50	abcdeg	18 mm	Str	2					38	39
45	SA	Ch	Alt	2.87	16 703x2.06	3	CS	5 3/4	17	1045	N	1.50x1.18	3	1.75x1.78	1.75x1.37	abc	14 mm	Zen	1	330	16 1/4	17 1/2	30	39	40
45	SA	Ch	Alt	2.87	21 703x2.22	3	CS	5 3/4	17	1045	N	1.50x1.18	3	1.75x1.78	1.75x1.37	abcet	14 mm	Zen	1	375	15	18	30	40	41
45	SA	Ch	Alt	2.87	21 703x2.22	3	CS	5 3/4	17	1045	N	1.50x1.18	3	1.75x1.78	1.75x1.37	abcet	14 mm	Zen	1	410	15	18	31	41	42
45	SA	Ch	Alt	2.87	16 703x2.22	3	CS	5 3/4	17	1045	N	1.50x1.18	3	1.75x1.78	1.75x1.37	abcet	14 mm	Zen	1	340	17 1/2	18 1/2	30	42	43
45	SA	Ch	Alt	3.56	20 859x2.68	4	CS	7	32	1045	N	1.93x1.31	3	2.25x1.89	2.25x1.18	abcet	18 mm	Zen	1	510	18	23 1/4	34	43	44
45	SA	Ch	Alt	3.56	20 859x2.68	4	CS	7	32	1045	N	1.93x1.31	3	2.25x1.89	2.25x1.18	abcet	18 mm	Zen	1	540	18	23 1/4	35	44	45
45	SA	Ch	Alt	3.56	20 859x2.68	4	CS	7	32	1045	N	1.93x1.31	3	2.25x1.89	2.25x1.18	abcet	18 mm	Zen	1	435	20	21 3/4	33	45	46
45	SA	Ch	Alt	3.56	24 859x2.68	4	CS	7	32	1045	N	1.93x1.31	3	2.25x1.89	2.25x1.18	abcet	18 mm	Zen	1	460	20	21 3/4	33	46	47
45	SA	Ch	Alt	3.75	29 859x2.68	4	CS	7	32	1045	N	1.93x1.31	3	2.25x1.81	2.25x1.21	abcet	18 mm	Zen	1	650	18 1/2	23	41	47	48
45	SA	Ch	Alt	3.56	20 859x2.68	4	CS	7	32	1045	N	1.93x1.31	3	2.25x1.81	2.25x1.21	abcet	18 mm	Zen	1	665	18 1/2	23	42	48	49
45	SA	Ch																							



# American Stock, Marine and

Line Number	MAKE AND MODEL	Designed for	Number of Cylinders, Bore and Stroke (In.)	Rated Hp. (A.M.A.)	Maximum Brake Hp. at Specified R.P.M.	Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	Compression Ratio - to 1	Maximum Torque at R.P.M. (Lb. Ft.)	CYLINDERS		Crankcase - Upper Half Integral with Cylinders?	Arrangement	Exhaust Head Material (S.A.E. No.)	VALVES							
									No. Cast in One Piece	Liners - Type				Max. Head Diameter (In.)		Min. Port Diameter (In.)		Lift (In.)		Stem Diameter (In.)	
														Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust
1	Hercules	OXC Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5	28.9	56-1800	283.5	4.30	185-1000	4	N	In	L	CNS	1.87	1.87	1.62	1.62	.326	.326	.373	.373
2	Hercules	K T, Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	28.9	55-1600	326.3	3.89	202-1000	4	N	In	L	Sil	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	.326	.326	.434	.434
3	Hercules	L Tr, Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	32.4	59-1600	365.8	3.78	226-1000	4	N	In	L	Sil	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	.326	.326	.434	.434
4	Hercules	G T, Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	36.1	63-1600	407.6	3.89	250-1000	4	N	In	L	Sil	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	.326	.326	.434	.434
5	Hercules	E T, Tr, Ind	4-5 x 5 1/2	40.0	74-1600	451.4	4.00	288-1000	4	N	In	L	Sil	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	.326	.326	.434	.434
6	Hercules	TX Ind	4-5 1/2 x 7	48.4	88-1200	665.0	3.84	425-800	4	N	In	L	Sil	2.90	2.90	2.50	2.50	.375	.375	.497	.497
7	Hercules	TXA Ind	4-6 x 7	57.6	98-1200	792.0	3.84	485-800	4	N	In	L	Sil	2.90	2.90	2.50	2.50	.375	.375	.497	.497
8	Hercules	TXO Ind	4-6 1/2 x 7	65.0	112-1200	894.0	3.84	566-800	4	N	In	L	Sil	2.90	2.90	2.50	2.50	.375	.375	.497	.497
9	Hercules	OXA-3 T, B, Tr	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	23.4	29-3000	190.0	5.50	130-1000	6	N	In	L	CNS	1.50	1.37	1.31	1.12	.281	.281	.310	.310
10	Hercules	OXA-5 T, B, Tr	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	23.4	59-3000	190.0	5.50	130-1000	6	N	In	L	CNS	1.50	1.37	1.31	1.12	.281	.281	.310	.310
11	Hercules	OXA-3 T, B, Tr	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	25.3	65-3500	205.0	5.85	143-1000	6	N	In	L	CNS	1.50	1.37	1.31	1.12	.281	.281	.310	.310
12	Hercules	OXB-5 T, B, Tr, Ind	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	25.3	65-3500	205.0	5.85	143-1000	6	N	In	L	CNS	1.50	1.37	1.31	1.12	.281	.281	.310	.310
13	Hercules	OXC-3 T, B, Tr	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	27.3	70-3500	221.0	5.85	154-1000	6	N	In	L	CNS	1.62	1.37	1.43	1.12	.281	.281	.310	.310
14	Hercules	OXC-5 T, B, Tr, Ind	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	27.3	70-3500	221.0	5.85	154-1000	6	N	In	L	CNS	1.62	1.37	1.43	1.12	.281	.281	.310	.310
15	Hercules	JXA T, B, Tr, Ind	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	27.3	63-2800	228.0	5.16	141-1000	6	N	In	L	CNS	1.75	1.62	1.50	1.37	.322	.322	.373	.373
16	Hercules	JXB T, B, Tr, Ind	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	31.5	68-2800	263.0	5.40	163-1000	6	N	In	L	CNS	1.75	1.62	1.50	1.50	.322	.322	.373	.373
17	Hercules	JXC T, B, Tr, Ind	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	33.7	73-2800	282.0	5.35	175-1000	6	N	In	L	CNS	1.75	1.62	1.50	1.37	.322	.322	.373	.373
18	Hercules	JXD T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 x 4 1/2	38.4	84-2800	320.0	5.63	204-1000	6	N	In	L	CNS	1.75	1.62	1.50	1.37	.322	.322	.373	.373
19	Hercules	WYC T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 x 4 1/2	38.4	90-2400	339.0	5.00	212-1000	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.75	1.75	1.62	1.50	.356	.356	.373	.373
20	Hercules	WXC-2 T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	40.3	95-2400	360.8	5.00	233-1000	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.75	1.75	1.62	1.50	.356	.356	.373	.373
21	Hercules	WXC-3 T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	43.3	101-2400	383.0	5.00	262-1000	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.75	1.75	1.62	1.50	.356	.356	.373	.373
22	Hercules	WXL T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 x 4 1/2	38.4	104-2800	358.0	5.42	260-950	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.75	1.75	1.62	1.50	.356	.356	.373	.373
23	Hercules	WXL-3 T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	43.3	118-2800	404.0	5.30	294-950	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.75	1.75	1.62	1.50	.356	.356	.373	.373
24	Hercules	YXC T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	45.9	94-2200	428.4	4.40	281-900	6	N	In	L	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	.388	.388	.373	.373
25	Hercules	YXC-2 T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	48.6	98-2200	453.0	4.77	300-900	6	N	In	L	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	.388	.388	.373	.373
26	Hercules	YXC-3 T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	51.3	104-2200	478.8	4.40	320-900	6	N	In	L	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	.388	.388	.373	.373
27	Hercules	RXB T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	48.6	110-2200	500.9	4.95	330-1000	6	N	In	L	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	.388	.388	.373	.373
28	Hercules	RXC T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	51.3	114-2200	529.2	4.95	350-1000	6	N	In	L	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	.388	.388	.373	.373
29	Hercules	RXLC T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	51.3	135-2200	529.2	5.40	388-1000	6	N	In	L	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	.388	.388	.373	.373
30	Hercules	RXLD T, B, Tr, Ind	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	54.2	142-2200	558.0	5.40	407-1000	6	N	In	L	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.81	1.75	.388	.388	.373	.373
31	Hercules	HYB T, B, Tr, Ind	6-5 x 6	60.0	148-2000	707.0	4.50	455-900	3	N	Se	L	Sil	2.43	2.31	2.12	2.00	.468	.468	.498	.498
32	Hercules	HYC T, B, Tr, Ind	6-5 1/2 x 6	66.2	164-2000	779.0	4.50	505-900	3	N	Se	L	Sil	2.43	2.31	2.12	2.00	.468	.468	.498	.498
33	Hercules	HXD T, B, Tr, Ind	6-5 1/2 x 6	72.8	180-2000	855.0	4.50	555-900	3	N	Se	L	Sil	2.43	2.31	2.12	2.00	.468	.468	.498	.498
34	Hercules	HXE T, B, Tr, Ind	6-5 1/2 x 6	79.4	198-2000	935.0	4.50	612-900	3	N	Se	L	Sil	2.43	2.31	2.12	2.00	.468	.468	.498	.498
35	Hudson	40-C C, T	6-3 x 4 1/2	21.6	92-4000	175.0	7.00	138-1400	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.37	1.37	1.26	1.23	.343	.343	.339	.339
36	Hudson	48-C C, T	6-3 x 5	21.6	98-4000	212.0	6.50	167-1200	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.37	1.37	1.26	1.23	.343	.343	.339	.339
37	International	U-7 FU	4-3 1/2 x 5	22.5	34.5-1200	220.9	4.80	153-1000	4	W	Se	I	Sil	1.78	1.78	1.56	1.56	.402	.402	.432	.432
38	International	U-10 FU	4-4 1/2 x 5	28.9	45-1200	283.7	4.67	207-650	4	W	Se	I	Sil	1.90	1.75	1.68	1.48	.441	.441	.432	.432
39	International	300 FU	4-4 1/2 x 6	36.1	56.5-1050	425.3	4.74	300-750	4	W	Se	I	Sil	2.18	2.18	1.75	1.93	.381	.426	.432	.432
40	International	U-21 FU	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	33.7	66-2000	298.2	5.72	200-1200	6	W	Se	I	Sil	1.87	1.75	1.62	1.50	.343	.343	.372	.372
41	International	PA-100 FU	6-5 x 5 1/2	60.0	110-1400	648.0	5.30	447-700	6	W	Se	I	Sil	2.37	2.37	2.12	2.12	.437	.437	.437	.437
42	Kermath	1-10 M	2-4 x 4	10.0	10-100	101.0			2	N	Se	L	CNS	1.75	1.75	1.50	1.50		.375	.375	.375
43	Kermath	ZX M	4-2 1/2 x 3	25.3400	65.0	6.00	40-1700	4	N	In	L	Sil	1.25	1.12	1.12	.875	.250	.250	.310	.310	
44	Kermath	IXL M	4-3 1/2 x 4	33-2200	134.0	5.50	97-2200	4	N	In	L	Sil	1.48	1.35	1.25	1.12	.250	.250	.310	.310	
45	Kermath	IXH M	4-3 1/2 x 4	50-3200	134.0	5.50	97-2200	4	N	In	L	Sil	1.48	1.35	1.25	1.12	.250	.250	.310	.310	
46	Kermath	20 M	4-4 x 4	20-1000	201.0			4	N	Se	L	CNS	1.75	1.75			.218	.218	.375	.375	
47	Kermath	F M	4-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	55-1500	330.0	4.80		4	N	Se	L	CNS	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	.375	.375	.375	.375	
48	Kermath	P-840 M	6-3 1/2 x 3 1/2	110-3600	249.0	7.00		6	N	In	L	Sil	1.47	1.34	1.31	1.18	.296	.296	.312	.312	
49	Kermath	OXC M	6-3 1/2 x 4	95-3600	221.0	6.50		6	N	In	L	Sil	1.87	1.87	1.81	1.81	.281	.281	.310	.310	
50	Kermath	P-640 M	6-3 1/2 x 4	95-3700	223.0	7.20		6	N	In	L	Sil	1.59	1.47	1.37	1.31	.296	.296	.312	.312	
51	Kermath	JXD M	6-4 x 4 1/2	96-2600	320.0	5.80	225-1000	6	N	In	L	CNS	1.75	1.62	1.50	1.37	.322	.322	.373	.373	
52	Kermath	JXD-HS M	6-4 x 4 1/2	120-3000	320.0	6.90	235-2000														

# Commercial Vehicle Engines—Continued

VALVES		PISTONS				CONNECTING RODS		CRANKSHAFT				CARBU-RETOR		OVERALL DIMENSIONS												
Seats		Front End Drive—Type	Material	Length (In.)	Weight with Pins, Rings and Bushings (Oz.)	Piston Pin—Diameter and Length (In.)	Number of Rings per Piston	Material	Center to Center Length (In.)	Weight with Bushing and Cap (Oz.)	Material	Counterbalance Used?	Crank-Pin Diameter and Length (In.)	Main Bearings		Oil Pressure To—	Spark Plug—Thread Size	Make	Size	Engine Weight without Carburetor or Ignition (Lb.)	Overall Dimensions (In.)					
Angle (Deg.)	Inserts Used?													Insert Material (S.A.E. No.)	Number						Front	Rear	Width	Height	Length	Line Number
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.87	73	1.37x3.75	4	1035	9 1/2	58	1045	N	2.00x2.25	3	2.00x3.18	2.00x3.31	18	Op	1 1/4	655	20 1/2	28 1/2	36 1/2	1	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	5.25	82	1.50x3.75	4	1035	10 1/2	83	1045	N	2.50x2.62	3	3.00x3.37	3.00x3.50	18	Op	1 1/4	875	21 1/2	30 1/2	41 1/2	2	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	5.25	95	1.50x4.00	4	1035	10 1/2	83	1045	N	2.50x2.62	3	3.00x3.37	3.00x3.50	18	Op	1 1/4	880	21 1/2	30 1/2	41 1/2	3	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	5.25	103	1.50x4.25	4	1035	10 1/2	83	1045	N	2.50x2.62	3	3.00x3.37	3.00x3.50	18	Op	1 1/4	885	21 1/2	30 1/2	41 1/2	4	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	5.25	106	1.50x4.50	4	1035	10 1/2	83	1045	N	2.50x2.62	3	3.00x3.37	3.00x3.50	18	Op	1 1/4	890	21 1/2	30 1/2	41 1/2	5	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	7.00	196	1.87x4.37	5	1035	13 1/4	178	1045	N	3.00x3.00	3	3.75x4.37	3.75x4.50	18	Op	1 1/4	1800	26 1/2	38 1/2	52 1/2	6	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	7.00	222	1.87x5.37	5	1035	13 1/4	178	1045	N	3.00x3.00	3	3.75x4.37	3.75x4.50	18	Op	1 1/4	1815	26 1/2	38 1/2	52 1/2	7	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	7.00	240	1.87x5.75	5	1035	13 1/4	178	1045	N	3.00x3.00	3	3.75x4.37	3.75x4.50	18	Op	1 1/4	1850	26 1/2	38 1/2	52 1/2	8	
30	N	NN	HS	CG	3.50	53	.875x2.67	4	1035	7	26	CS	N	2.00x1.25	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x1.93	18	Op	1 1/4	480	17 1/2	20 1/2	33 1/2	9	
30	N	NN	HS	CG	3.50	53	.875x2.67	4	1035	7	26	CS	N	2.00x1.25	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x1.93	18	Op	1 1/4	480	17 1/2	20 1/2	33 1/2	10	
30	N	NN	HS	CG	3.50	53	.875x2.67	4	1035	7	26	CS	N	2.00x1.25	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x1.93	18	Op	1 1/4	480	17 1/2	20 1/2	33 1/2	11	
30	N	NN	HS	CG	3.50	53	.875x2.67	4	1035	7	26	CS	N	2.00x1.25	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x1.93	18	Op	1 1/4	480	17 1/2	20 1/2	33 1/2	12	
30	N	NN	HS	CG	3.50	53	.875x2.67	4	1035	7	26	CS	N	2.00x1.25	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x1.93	18	Op	1 1/4	480	17 1/2	20 1/2	33 1/2	13	
30	N	NN	HS	CG	3.50	53	.875x2.67	4	1035	7	26	CS	N	2.00x1.25	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x1.93	18	Op	1 1/4	480	17 1/2	20 1/2	33 1/2	14	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.37	43	1.00x3.15	4	1035	8	37	CS	N	2.00x1.50	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x2.12	18	Op	1 1/4	550	17 1/2	23 1/2	37 1/2	15	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.18	48	1.00x3.15	4	1035	8	37	CS	N	2.00x1.50	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x2.12	18	Op	1 1/4	560	17 1/2	23 1/2	37 1/2	16	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.12	56	1.00x3.37	4	1035	8	37	CS	N	2.00x1.50	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x2.12	18	Op	1 1/4	565	17 1/2	23 1/2	37 1/2	17	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.18	40	1.00x3.51	4	1035	8	37	CS	N	2.00x1.50	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x2.12	18	Op	1 1/4	570	17 1/2	23 1/2	37 1/2	18	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.56	64	1.12x3.56	4	3140	9 1/2	51	1045	N	2.25x1.50	7	2.62x1.75	2.62x2.75	18	Op	1 1/4	805	21 1/2	27 1/2	41 1/2	19	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.56	61	1.12x3.62	4	3140	9 1/2	51	1045	N	2.25x1.50	7	2.62x1.75	2.62x2.75	18	Op	1 1/4	810	21 1/2	27 1/2	41 1/2	20	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.56	83	1.12x3.68	4	3140	9 1/2	51	1045	N	2.25x1.50	7	2.62x1.75	2.62x2.75	18	Op	1 1/4	820	21 1/2	27 1/2	41 1/2	21	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.18	47	1.12x3.56	4	3140	8 1/2	50	CS	N	2.25x1.65	7	2.62x1.43	2.62x2.21	18	Op	Op	811	21 1/2	27 1/2	41 1/2	22	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.37	55	1.12x3.68	4	3140	8 1/2	50	CS	N	2.25x1.65	7	2.62x1.43	2.62x2.21	18	Op	Op	825	21 1/2	27 1/2	41 1/2	23	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.87	79	1.25x3.93	4	1035	9 1/2	64	1045	N	2.50x1.75	7	3.00x2.00	3.00x3.00	18	Op	Op	975	21 1/2	31 1/2	45 1/2	24	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.87	85	1.12x3.93	4	1035	9 1/2	64	1045	N	2.50x1.75	7	3.00x2.00	3.00x3.00	18	Op	Op	975	21 1/2	31 1/2	45 1/2	25	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.87	87	1.12x4.06	4	1035	9 1/2	64	1045	N	2.50x1.75	7	3.00x2.00	3.00x3.00	18	Op	Op	975	21 1/2	31 1/2	45 1/2	26	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.87	60	1.25x3.93	5	3140	9 1/2	81	1045	N	2.62x2.00	7	3.00x1.93	3.00x2.93	18	Op	Op	1000	21 1/2	31 1/2	45 1/2	27	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.87	62	1.25x4.06	5	3140	9 1/2	81	1045	N	2.62x2.00	7	3.00x1.93	3.00x2.93	18	Op	Op	1010	21 1/2	31 1/2	45 1/2	28	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.87	65	1.25x4.10	5	CNM	9 1/2	99	CS	N	3.00x2.00	7	3.50x1.93	3.50x2.93	18	Op	Op	1195	22 1/2	30 1/2	44 1/2	29	
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.87	69	1.25x4.10	5	CNM	9 1/2	99	CS	N	3.00x2.00	7	3.50x1.93	3.50x2.93	18	Op	Op	1195	22 1/2	30 1/2	44 1/2	30	
30	N	NN	HS	CG	6.50	95	1.50x4.43	4	3140	12	143	1045	N	3.00x2.25	7	3.50x2.37	3.50x3.50	18	Op	Op	2	1810	24 1/2	40 1/2	54 1/2	31
30	N	NN	HS	CG	6.87	105	1.50x4.56	4	3140	12	143	1045	N	3.00x2.25	7	3.50x2.37	3.50x3.50	18	Op	Op	2	1810	24 1/2	40 1/2	54 1/2	32
30	N	NN	HS	CG	6.87	117	1.50x4.81	4	3140	12	143	1045	N	3.00x2.25	7	3.50x2.37	3.50x3.50	18	Op	Op	2	1830	24 1/2	40 1/2	54 1/2	33
30	N	NN	HS	CG	7.25	127	1.50x5.06	4	3140	12	143	1045	N	3.00x2.25	7	3.50x2.37	3.50x3.50	18	Op	Op	2	1830	24 1/2	40 1/2	54 1/2	34
45	E	NN	HS	CG	3.18	8	.750x2.44	4	DFS	8 1/2	29	DFS	N	1.94x1.37	3	2.34x1.62	2.41x2.37	Splash	14 mm	Car	1 1/4	482	25 1/2	37 1/2	29 1/2	35
45	E	NN	HS	CG	3.18	8	.750x2.44	4	DFS	8 1/2	29	DFS	N	1.94x1.37	3	2.34x1.62	2.41x2.37	Splash	14 mm	Car	1 1/4	504	25 1/2	37 1/2	29 1/2	36
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.71	63	1.29x3.37	4	AS	10	73	CNS	N	2.25x2.23	24	SAE-313	SAE-313	Splash	1 1/8	Zen	1 1/4	1435	22 1/2	29 1/2	40 1/2	37
45	E	NN	HS	CG	6.03	95	1.29x3.68	4	AS	11 1/4	102	CNS	N	2.62x2.73	24	SAE-314	SAE-314	Splash	1 1/8	Zen	1 1/4	1735	25 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	38
45	E	NN	HS	CG	5.82	122	1.48x4.12	4	AS	11 1/4	152	CNS	N	3.12x2.73	24	SAE-315	SAE-315	Splash	1 1/8	Zen	1 1/4	2160	27 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	39
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.56	34	1.10x3.17	4	AS	9 1/4	49	CS	N	2.25x1.62	7	2.70x1.53	2.70x2.54	abode	1 1/8	Zen	1 1/8	1950	28 1/2	35 1/2	49 1/2	40
45	E	NN	HS	CG	5.75	130	1.50x4.10	4	AS	11 1/4	137	CNS	N	2.75x2.25	7	3.25x2.56	3.25x3.50	abode	1 1/8	Zen	1 1/8	3120	35 1/2	50 1/2	59 1/2	41
45	E	NN	HS	CG	4.12	73	.875x3.62	3	DFS	9	38	DFS	N	1.37x2.25	2	1.37x1.50	1.37x3.00	ab	1 1/8	May	1 1/8	465	18 1/2	28 1/2	40 1/2	42
30	N	NN	HS	CG	2.68	19	.687x2.18	3	CS	5 1/2	15	CS	N	1.50x1.00	3	2.00x1.37	2.00x1.31	acer	14 mm	Str	1 1/4	260	18 1/2	17 1/2	28 1/2	43
30	N	NN	HS	CG	3.06	20	.750x2.87	4	3140	6 1/2	20	CS	N	1.75x1.12	3	2.00x1.62	2.00x1.58	abcr	1 1/8	Str	1 1/4					



# American Stock, Marine and

Line Number	MAKE AND MODEL	Designed for	Number of Cylinders, Bore and Stroke (In.)	Rated Hp. (A.M.A.)	Maximum Brake Hp. at Specified R.P.M.	Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	Compression Ratio - to 1	Maximum Torque at R.P.M. (Lb. Ft.)	CYLINDERS		VALVES											
									No. Cast in One Piece	Liners - Type	Crankcase - Upper Half Integral with Cylinders?	Arrangement	Exhaust Head Material (S.A.E. No.)	Max. Head Diameter (In.)		Min. Port Diameter (In.)		Lift (In.)		Stem Diameter (In.)		
														Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	
1	M-M Twin City	RE	Tr, Ind	4-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	20.9	33-1500	185.8	5.75	120-1150	2	N	Se	HB	Sil	1.46	1.46	1.25	1.25	.354	.354	.343	.343
2	M-M Twin City	KEC	Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5	28.9	47-1275	283.7	5.60	190-1000	4	N	Se	Sil	Sil	1.71	1.59	1.50	1.37	.488	.488	.437	.437
3	M-M Twin City	KED	Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 5	28.9	47-1275	283.7	5.60	190-1000	4	N	Se	Sil	Sil	1.71	1.59	1.50	1.37	.488	.488	.437	.437
4	M-M Twin City	GE	Tr, Ind	4-4 1/2 x 6	34.2	59-1075	403.2	5.25	295-950	2	N	Se	Sil	Sil	1.84	1.71	1.62	1.50	.488	.488	.437	.437
5	M-M Twin City	TA	M, Ind	4-7 1/2 x 9	84.1	119-650	1486.0	4.80	1050-300	2	N	Se	Sil	Sil	3.34	2.84	3.00	3.00	.687	.687	.687	.687
6	M-M Twin City	BE	M, Ind	4-7 1/2 x 9	96.0	136-650	1698.0	4.40	1150-300	1	N	Se	Sil	Sil	3.50	2.84	3.00	3.00	.687	.687	.687	.687
7	M-M Twin City	ME	M, Ind	4-8 x 9	102.0	145-650	1810.0	4.70	1250-300	1	N	Se	Sil	Sil	3.50	2.84	3.00	3.00	.687	.687	.687	.687
8	M-M Twin City	SE	M, Ind	6-7 1/2 x 9	120.0	173-650	2229.0	4.80	1450-400	1	N	Se	Sil	Sil	3.50	2.84	3.00	3.00	.687	.687	.687	.687
9	M-M Twin City	TE	M, Tr	6-7 1/2 x 9	144.0	198-650	2547.0	4.40	1660-450	1	N	Se	Sil	Sil	3.50	2.84	3.00	3.00	.687	.687	.687	.687
10	M-M Twin City	NE	M, Ind	6-8 x 9	153.6	210-650	2714.0	4.70	1780-450	1	N	Se	Sil	Sil	3.50	2.84	3.00	3.00	.687	.687	.687	.687
11	Murray & Tregurtha	OC-4	M	4-6 1/2 x 8	80-1000	1062.4	3.33	560-600	2	N	Se	CNS	CNS	2.46	2.46	2.25	2.25	.500	.500	.437	.437	
12	Murray & Tregurtha	M-4	M	4-6 1/2 x 8	90-1000	1062.4	4.20	660-700	2	N	Se	CNS	CNS	2.46	2.46	2.25	2.25	.500	.500	.437	.437	
13	Murray & Tregurtha	K-6	M	6-6 1/2 x 7 3/4	346-1650	1426.6	5.25	1110-1525	3	N	Se	CNS	CNS	2.46	2.46	2.25	2.25	.375	.375	.375	.375	
14	Murray & Tregurtha	OC-6	M	6-6 1/2 x 8	140-1100	1593.6	3.33	910-600	2	N	Se	CNS	CNS	2.46	2.46	2.25	2.25	.500	.500	.437	.437	
15	Murray & Tregurtha	M-6	M	6-6 1/2 x 8	175-1100	1593.6	4.20	882-695	2	N	Se	CNS	CNS	2.46	2.46	2.25	2.25	.500	.500	.437	.437	
16	Murray & Tregurtha	OCX-6	M	6-7 1/2 x 8	175-1100	1981.4	4.00	1030-800	2	N	Se	CNS	CNS	2.71	2.46	2.37	2.25	.531	.531	.437	.437	
17	Plymouth	P9-10	C, T	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	84-3600	201.3	6.70	154-1200	6	N	In	L	CI	Sil	1.46	1.46	1.31	1.31	.312	.312	.340	.340
18	Regal	Y	M	1-3 1/2 x 3 1/2	2-800	29.0			1	Se	Se	L	CI	CI			1.12	1.12	.312	.312	.312	.312
19	Regal	OA	M	1-4 x 4 1/2	4-800	56.0			1	Se	Se	L	CI	CI			1.50	1.50	.312	.312	.375	.375
20	Regal	HA	M	1-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	6-800	97.0			1	Se	Se	L	CI	CI			2.00	2.00	.375	.375	.375	.375
21	Regal	EA	M	1-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	7-600	141.0			1	Se	Se	L	CI	CI			2.12	2.12	.375	.375	.375	.375
22	Regal	DV	M	2-2 1/2 x 2 1/4	5-2000	27.0			2	In	In	AS	AS	AS								
23	Regal	XB	M	2-3 1/2 x 4	15-1900	66.3			2	In	In	L	L	L								
24	Regal	NB	M	2-4 x 4 1/2	8-800	112.0			1	Se	Se	CI	CI	CI			1.50	1.50	.312	.312	.375	.375
25	Regal	(7)GB	M	2-4 1/2 x 6	16-1000	213.0			2	Se	Se	CI	CI	CI			2.18	2.18	.375	.375	.375	.375
26	Regal	KB	M	2-5 1/2 x 7	16-600	332.0			1	Se	Se	CI	CI	CI			2.37	2.37	.437	.437	.437	.437
27	Regal	LB	M	2-6 1/2 x 8	20-600	531.0			1	Se	Se	CI	CI	CI			2.62	2.62	.437	.437	.500	.500
28	Regal	SC	M	4-7 1/2 x 9	50-400	1590.0			1	Se	Se	CI	CI	CI			2.62	2.62	.375	.375	.562	.562
29	Reo	228	T, B	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	78-3200	228.0	6.20	169-1100	6	In	In	L	Sil	Sil	1.71	1.62			.312	.312	.373	.373
30	Reo	245	T, B	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	86-3400	245.0	6.20	174-1000	6	In	In	L	Sil	Sil	1.71	1.62			.312	.312	.373	.373
31	Reo	288	T, B	6-3 1/2 x 5	87-3000	288.0	6.20	208-800	6	In	In	L	Sil	Sil	1.71	1.62			.312	.312	.373	.373
32	Reo	310	T, B	6-3 1/2 x 5	97-2800	310.0	6.20	226-1000	6	In	In	L	Sil	Sil	1.71	1.62	1.43	1.43	.312	.312	.373	.373
33	Reo	361	T, B	6-4 1/2 x 4 1/2	100-2800	361.0	6.00	254-800	6	In	In	L	Tun	Tun	2.06	1.87	1.81	1.62	.359	.359	.434	.434
34	Scripps	34	M	4-3 1/2 x 4	30-	134.0	5.20	92-2000	4	In	In	L	Sil	Sil	1.48	1.35	1.25	1.12	.250	.250	.310	.310
35	Scripps	36	M	4-3 1/2 x 4	50-3200	134.0			4	In	In	L	Sil	Sil	1.48	1.35	1.25	1.12	.250	.250	.310	.310
36	Scripps	F4	M	4-3 1/2 x 5	81-3000	220.0	6.10		4	In	In	L	Sil	Sil	1.93	1.93			.406	.406	.375	.375
37	Scripps	94-95	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	70-2000	221.0	5.85	154-1000	6	In	In	L	Sil	Sil	1.60	1.39	1.43	1.12	.281	.281	.312	.312
38	Scripps	96-97	M	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	90-3600	221.0			6	In	In	L	Sil	Sil	1.60	1.39	1.43	1.12	.281	.281	.312	.312
39	Scripps	F6	M	6-3 1/2 x 5	120-3000	331.0	6.10		6	In	In	L	Sil	Sil	1.93	1.93			.406	.406	.375	.375
40	Scripps	104-105	M	6-4 x 4 1/2	83-2000	320.0	5.63	204-1000	6	In	In	L	Sil	Sil	1.75	1.62	1.50	1.37	.322	.322	.373	.373
41	Scripps	106-107	M	6-4 x 4 1/2	95-2600	320.0			6	In	In	L	Sil	Sil	1.75	1.62	1.50	1.37	.322	.322	.373	.373
42	Scripps	150, 1, 2, 3	M	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	165-3000	447.0	6.20		2	Se	Se	L	Sil	Sil	2.25	2.25			.375	.375	.437	.437
43	Scripps	154, 5, 6, 7	M	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	155-3000	447.0	6.20		2	Se	Se	L	Sil	Sil	2.25	2.25			.375	.375	.437	.437
44	Scripps	160, 1, 2, 3	M	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	166-2400	549.0	5.20		2	Se	Se	L	Sil	Sil	2.37	2.28			.405	.405	.437	.437
45	Scripps	164, 5	M	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	125-2000	549.0	5.20		2	Se	Se	L	Sil	Sil	2.37	2.28			.405	.405	.437	.437
46	Scripps	170, 1, 2, 3	M	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	186-2400	611.0	5.20		2	Se	Se	L	Sil	Sil	2.37	2.28			.405	.405	.437	.437
47	Scripps	174, 5	M	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	146-2000	611.0	5.20		2	Se	Se	L	Sil	Sil	2.37	2.28			.405	.405	.437	.437
48	Scripps	200, 1, 2, 3	M	6-5 x 5 1/2	212-2400	677.0	6.20		2	Se	Se	L	Sil	Sil	2.56	2.28			.405	.405	.437	.437
49	Scripps	204, 5, 6, 7	M	6-5 x 5 1/2	165-2000	677.0	6.20		2	Se	Se	L	Sil	Sil	2.56	2.28			.405	.405	.437	.437
50	Scripps	208, 9	M	6-5 x 5 1/2	220-2400	677.0	5.85		2	Se	Se	L	Sil	Sil	2.50	2.37	2.25	.406	.375	.437	.437	
51	Scripps	214, 15	M	6-5 x 5 1/2	185-2000	677.0	5.00		2	Se	Se	L	Sil	Sil	2.50	2.37	2.37	2.25	.406	.375	.437	.437
52	Scripps	V8	M	8-3 1/2 x 3 1/2	85-3400	221.0	6.16	150-2200	8	N	In	L	Sil	Sil	1.53	1.53			.296	.296	.312	.312
53	Scripps	V8-Mercury	M	8-3.185x3.1	95-3600	239.0	6.15	170-2100	8	N	In	L	CNS	CNS	1.53	1.53			.292	.292	.311	.311
54	Scripps	V12-61,63,65,67,71,73,75,77	M	12-2 1/2 x 3 1/4	110-3900	267.3	6.70	186-2000	12	N	In	L	CNS	CNS	1.							



Commercial Vehicle Engines—Continued

VALVES			PISTONS				CONNECTING RODS			CRANKSHAFT				CARBU-RETOR		OVERALL DIMENSIONS (In.)										
Angle (Deg.)	Inserts Used?	Seats	Front Drive—Type	Material	Length (In.)	Weight with Pins, Rings Bushings (Oz.)	Piston Pin—Diameter and Length (In.)	Number of Rings per Piston	Material	Center to Center Length (In.)	Weight with Bushing and Cap (Oz.)	Material	Counterbalance Used?	Crank-Pin Diameter and Length (In.)	Main Bearings		Oil Pressure To—	Spark Plug—Thread Size	Make	Size	Engine Weight without Carburetor or Ignition (Lb.)	Width	Height	Length	Line Number	
															Front	Rear										
45		CNM	HG	CI	4.37	54	1.00x3.00	4	1040	9	54	1045	N	2.62x1.28	2.4	SAE-313	SAE-314	bet	14 mm	Sch	1	650	18 1/2	36 1/2	34	1
45		CNM	HG	CI	5.00	80	1.25x3.87	4	1040	10	97	1045	N	2.37x2.50	3	2.50x2.50	2.62x3.50	abce	1/8-18	Sch	1	1125	24 1/2	41 1/2	41	2
45		CNM	HG	CI	5.00	80	1.25x3.87	4	1040	10	97	1045	N	2.37x2.50	3	2.50x2.50	2.62x3.50	abce	1/8-18	Sch	1	1125	24 1/2	41 1/2	41	3
45		CNM	HG	CI	5.00	104	1.25x4.25	4	1040	12	116	1045	N	2.37x2.87	3	2.25x2.96	2.75x4.00	abce	1/8-18	Sch	1 1/4	1110	24 1/2	57 1/2	45	4
45		CNM	HG	CI	10.00	522	2.18x6.68	4	1045	20 1/2	656	3140	N	3.50x4.37	5	3.50x5.21	3.50x6.37	abde	1/2-18	Zen	2	4600	38 1/2	68 1/2	72	5
45		CNM	HG	CI	10.25	572	2.18x7.18	4	1045	20 1/2	656	3140	N	3.50x4.37	5	3.50x5.21	3.50x6.37	abde	1/2-18	Zen	2	4700	38 1/2	68 1/2	72	6
45		CNM	HG	CI	10.25	588	2.18x7.18	4	1045	20 1/2	656	3140	N	3.50x4.37	5	3.50x5.21	3.50x6.37	abde	1/2-18	Zen	2	4700	38 1/2	68 1/2	72	7
45		CNM	HG	CI	10.00	522	2.18x6.68	4	1045	20 1/2	624	1045	N	3.81x4.25	7	4.00x5.21	4.00x6.37	abde	1/2-18	Zen(2)	1 1/4	6500	37 1/2	74	97	8
45		CNM	HG	CI	10.00	522	2.18x6.68	4	1045	20 1/2	624	1045	N	3.81x4.25	7	4.00x5.21	4.00x6.37	abde	1/2-18	Zen(2)	1 1/4	6600	37 1/2	74	97	9
45		CNM	HG	CI	10.25	588	2.18x7.18	4	1045	20 1/2	624	1045	N	3.81x4.25	7	4.00x5.21	4.00x6.37	abde	1/2-18	Zen(2)	1 1/4	6650	37 1/2	74	97	10
45		CNM	HG	CI	10.25	598	2.18x7.18	4	1045	20 1/2	624	1045	N	3.81x4.25	7	4.00x5.21	4.00x6.37	abde	1/2-18	Zen(2)	1 1/4	6650	37 1/2	74	97	11
30		CNM	HG	AI			1.37x4.50	6	3135	15 1/2	180	CNS	N	2.56x3.16	5	2.56x3.48	2.56x4.25	abde	18 mm	Sho(2)	2	2950	32 1/2	54 1/2	78 1/2	12
30		CNM	HG	AI			1.25x6.18	5	3135	17 1/2	212	CNS	N	2.56x3.16	5	2.56x3.48	2.56x4.25	abde	18 mm	Hol	1 1/2	2450	32 1/2	49 1/2	78 1/2	13
30		CNM	HG	AI			1.37x5.62	5	3135	15 1/2	184	CNS	N	2.56x3.15	7	2.56x1.50	2.56x4.25	abde	18 mm	Str	2	2400	27 1/2	51 1/2	96 1/2	14
30		CNM	HG	AI			1.37x4.50	5	3135	15 1/2	180	CNS	N	2.56x3.16	7	2.56x3.48	2.56x4.25	abde	18 mm	Sho(3)	2	3800	32 1/2	54 1/2	98 1/2	15
30		CNM	HG	AI			1.25x6.18	5	3135	17 1/2	212	CNS	N	2.56x3.16	7	2.56x3.48	2.56x4.25	abde	18 mm	Zen(2)	1 1/2	3050	32 1/2	49 1/2	98 1/2	16
30		CNM	HG	AI			1.37x4.50	6	3135	15 1/2	180	CNS	N	2.56x3.16	7	2.56x3.48	2.56x4.25	abde	18 mm	Sho(3)	2 1/2	4050	35	52 1/2	98 1/2	17
45		SA	Ch	Alt	3.68	19	.85x2.62	3	T-1335	7 1/2	31	1040	Y	1.93x1.00	2	2.25x1.23	2.25x1.87	abce	14 mm	Car	1 1/2	476	19 1/2	29 1/2	32 1/2	18
45		SA	SG	CI	3.50		.718x3.00	3	AS			CS	Y	1.37x1.50	2	1.37x2.62	1.37x2.25	Splash	1/8-18	Zen	1	130	11 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	19
45		SA	SG	CI	4.56		1.84x3.75	4	CS			CS	Y	1.50x2.00	2	1.87x5.25	1.87x5.00	Splash	1/8-18	Zen	1	245	16	17 1/2	21 1/2	20
45		SA	SG	CI	5.50		1.09x4.50	4	CS			CS	Y	1.75x2.50	2	1.62x4.25	1.62x4.12	Splash	1/8-18	Zen	1	610	20	24 1/2	44 1/2	21
45		SA	SG	CI	6.50		1.21x5.00	4	CS			CS	Y	1.87x2.81	2	1.25x1.25	1.25x1.25	Splash	1/8-18	Zen	1	145	13	17 1/2	18 1/2	22
45		SA	SG	CI			.625x	3	AI			CS	Y		2	2.00x	2.00x	ab	14 mm	Zen	1	375	20	19 1/2	28 1/2	23
45		SA	SG	CI	4.56		1.84x3.75	4	CS			CS	Y	1.50x2.00	3	1.37x4.00	1.37x4.00	Splash	1/8-18	Zen	1	540	16	17 1/2	42	24
45		SA	SG	CI	5.50		1.09x4.50	4	CS			CS	Y	2.25x2.25	3	2.25x5.00	2.25x5.00	Splash	1/8-18	Str	1 1/4	900	20	24	47 1/2	25
45		SA	SG	CI	7.00		1.21x5.25	4	CS			CS	Y	2.37x2.81	3	2.37x4.00	2.37x4.00	Splash	1/8-18	Str	1 1/2	1200	21 1/2	25 1/2	52 1/2	26
45		SA	SG	CI	8.00		1.59x6.25	4	CS			CS	Y	2.37x2.87	3	2.37x5.00	2.37x5.00	Splash	1/8-18	Str	1 1/2	1850	23 1/2	30 1/2	63	27
45		SA	SG	CI	9.87		2.00x7.25	5	CS			CS	Y	3.00x3.25	5	2.75x6.00	2.18x5.50	ML	1/8-18	ML						28
45		SA	SG	CI	4.00	23	.983x2.90	4	1040	10 1/2	104	1045	N	2.18x1.28	7	2.62x1.94	2.62x2.47	abde	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	410	15 1/2	21 1/2	32 1/2	34
45		SA	SG	CI	4.00	26	.983x3.02	4	1040	10 1/2	104	1045	N	2.18x1.28	7	2.62x1.94	2.62x2.47	abde	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	410	15 1/2	21 1/2	32 1/2	35
45		SA	SG	CI	4.00	26	.983x3.02	4	1040	10 1/2	104	1045	N	2.18x1.28	7	2.62x1.94	2.62x2.47	abde	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	410	15 1/2	21 1/2	32 1/2	36
45		SA	SG	CI	4.50	29	.983x3.13	4	1040	10 1/2	104	1045	N	2.18x1.28	7	2.62x1.94	2.62x2.47	abde	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	410	15 1/2	21 1/2	32 1/2	37
45		SA	SG	CI	5.31		1.25x3.43	4	1040	9	21	1045	N	2.37x1.59	7	2.62x1.71	2.62x2.50	abc	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	410	15 1/2	21 1/2	32 1/2	38
45		SA	SG	CI	3.06	29	.750x2.81	3	3140	6 1/2	21	1045	N	1.75x1.12	3	2.00x1.56	2.00x1.62	abr	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/4	410	15 1/2	21 1/2	32 1/2	39
45		SA	SG	CI	3.06		.750x2.81	3	AS	7 1/2	21	1045	N	1.75x1.12	3	2.00x1.56	2.00x1.62	abc	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/4	410	15 1/2	21 1/2	32 1/2	40
45		SA	SG	CI	4.25	33	1.12x3.25	4	Dur	10 1/2	41	NS	Y	2.18x1.87	3	2.25x2.62	2.25x2.62	abc	1/8-18	Str	1 1/4	680	23	28 1/2	45 1/2	41
45		SA	SG	CI	3.50		.875x2.90	4	CS	7	26	CS	Y	2.00x1.25	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x1.93	abr	14 mm	Zen	1 1/2	675	21	22 1/2	41 1/2	42
45		SA	SG	CI	3.50		.875x2.90	4	CS	7	26	CS	Y	2.00x1.25	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x1.93	abr	14 mm	Zen	1 1/2	675	21	22 1/2	41 1/2	43
45		SA	SG	CI	4.25	33	1.12x3.25	4	Dur	10 1/2	41	NS	Y	2.18x1.87	4	2.25x2.62	2.25x2.62	abc	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/2	900	19 1/2	29	56 1/2	44
45		SA	SG	CI	4.18	40	1.00x3.51	4	1035	8	37	1045	N	2.00x1.50	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x2.12	abr	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/2	880	21	31 1/2	49 1/2	45
45		SA	SG	CI	4.18	40	1.00x3.51	4	1035	8	37	1045	N	2.00x1.50	7	2.50x1.31	2.50x2.12	abr	1/8-18	Zen	1 1/2	880	21	31 1/2	49 1/2	46
45		SA	SG	CI	5.12	49	1.25x3.68	4	AS	10 1/2	70	NS	Y	2.75x2.25	4	3.25x2.25	3.25x2.25	abc	18 mm	Hol	2	1050	27 1/2	32 1/2	56 1/2	47
45		SA	SG	CI	5.12	49	1.25x3.68	4	AS	10 1/2	70	NS	Y	2.75x2.25	4	3.25x2.25	3.25x2.25	abc	18 mm	Str	2	1050	26 1/2	29 1/2	56 1/2	48
45		SA	SG	CI	5.12	50	1.37x3.84	4	AS	11 1/4	84	NS	Y	2.87x2.00	4	3.00x3.00	3.00x3.62	ab	18 mm	Hol	1 1/2	1295	26			

# American Stock, Marine and

Line Number	MAKE AND MODEL	Designed for	Number of Cylinders, Bore and Stroke (In.)	Rated Hp. (A.M.A.)	Maximum Brake Hp. at Specified R.P.M.	Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	Compression Ratio - to 1	Maximum Torque at R.P.M. (Lb. Ft.)	CYLINDERS		VALVES											
									No. Cast in One Piece	Liners—Type	Crankcase—Upper Half Integral with Cylinders?	Arrangement	Exhaust Head Material (S.A.E. No.)	Max. Head Diameter (In.)		Min. Port Diameter (In.)		Lift (In.)		Stem Diameter (In.)		
														Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	Intake	Exhaust	
1	Thorobred	BC-Super-4	M	4-6x7	78-1100	791.0	4.00	465-700	2	N	Se	L	CAI	2.75	2.75	2.37	2.37	.375	.375	.621	.621	
2	Thorobred	Hiawatha	M	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	82-2800	282.0	5.70	185-1100	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.68	1.43	1.50	1.25	.375	.375	.375	.375	
3	Thorobred	Arrow-Super-6	M	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{3}{4}$	95-2500	404.0	5.60	286-800	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.93	1.43	1.75	1.25	.375	.375	.375	.375	
4	Thorobred	BB-6	M	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x6	80-1725	572.5	4.00	379-900	6	N	Se	L	Dia	2.34	2.34	2.12	2.12	.300	.300	.434	.434	
5	Thorobred	BBS-6	M	6-5x6	101-1500	707.0	4.00	420-900	6	N	Se	L	Dia	2.34	2.34	2.12	2.12	.300	.300	.434	.434	
6	Thorobred	BC-6	M	6-5x7	90-1100	825.0	4.00	451-1000	2	N	Se	L	CAI	2.75	2.75	2.37	2.37	.375	.375	.621	.621	
7	Thorobred	BBS-6	M	6-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7	112-1100	1091.0	4.00	596-850	2	N	Se	L	CAI	2.75	2.75	2.37	2.37	.375	.375	.621	.621	
8	Thorobred	BC-Super-6	M	6-6x7	124-1100	1187.5	4.00	630-875	2	N	Se	L	CAI	2.75	2.75	2.37	2.37	.375	.375	.621	.621	
9	Universal	Fisherman-WM	M	1-4 $\frac{3}{4}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-1200	67.6	4.60		1	N	In	L	CNS	1.87	1.87			.250	.250	.375	.375	
10	Universal	Blue Jacket-AFTL	M	2-3x3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10-2000	49.5	5.75		2	N	In	L	CNS	1.50	1.50			.250	.250	.375	.375	
11	Universal	Utility Four-EN	M	4-2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x4	25-2500	95.0	5.00		4	N	In	L	CNS	1.12	1.12			.234	.234	.312	.312	
12	Universal	Flexifour-FSA	M	4-3x3 $\frac{1}{2}$	40-3500	99.0	5.00		4	N	In	L	Sil	1.50	1.50			.312	.312	.375	.375	
13	Universal	Superfour-LSG	M	4-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	50-3000	149.3	5.70		4	N	Se	L	CNS	1.37	1.37			.312	.312	.375	.375	
14	Universal	American Six-AMS	M	6-3x3 $\frac{1}{2}$	60-3500	148.5	6.00		6	N	In	L	Sil	1.50	1.50			.312	.312	.375	.375	
15	Universal	Cruiser Six-HCS	M	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	90-3000	260.0	5.75		6	N	Se	L	Sil	1.50	1.50			.312	.312	.375	.375	
16	Universal	Sea Lion Six-LHS	M	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	110-3400	260.0	5.75		6	N	Se	L	Sil	1.50	1.50			.312	.312	.375	.375	
17	Universal	Cruiser Eight-CCE	M	8-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	125-3000	347.0	5.75		8	N	Se	L	Sil	1.50	1.50			.328	.328	.375	.375	
18	Universal	Sea Lion Eight-LCE	M	8-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	141-3400	347.0	5.75		8	N	Se	L	Sil	1.50	1.50			.328	.328	.375	.375	
19	Vimalert	M-12	M	12-5x7	40-1900	1650.0	6.25	1266-1400	1	N	Se	L	Sil	2.73	2.73	2.25	2.25	.437	.437	.435	.435	
20	Vimalert	Duplex Unit	M	Note—Unit is composed of two Mo del M-12 Engines	1200-2500	2500.0	6.00		6	W	Se	L	CNS	2.20	2.21	1.95	1.96	.500	.500	.403	.559	
21	Vimalert	V-2500-2	M	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12-2200	57.5	4.75	36-1400	1	N	Se	L	Sil	1.53	1.53	1.37	1.37	.312	.312	.312	.312	
22	Volcano	12-2200	Ind	2-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	24-2200	115.0	4.75	72-1400	1	N	Se	L	Sil	1.53	1.53	1.37	1.37	.312	.312	.312	.312	
23	Volcano	48-2200	C.T.Tr.Ind	4-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	48-2200	230.0	4.75	144-1400	1	N	Se	L	Sil	1.53	1.53	1.37	1.37	.312	.312	.312	.312	
24	Waukesha	(H)150	C, Ind	2-3x2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.2	39.0	5.60		2	N	In	L	Sil	1.37	1.15	1.25	1.00	.300	.300	.312	.312	
25	Waukesha	ICK	T, M, Ind	4-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.0	18-2800	61.3	5.70	40-1800	4	N	In	L	Sil	1.12	.937	1.00	.937	.228	.250	.312	.312
26	Waukesha	FCS	T, Tr	4-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4	12.1	26-2600	94.0	4.85	67-1100	4	N	In	L	Sil	1.34	1.34	1.18	1.18	.281	.281	.312	.312
27	Waukesha	FC	T, Tr, Ind	4-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4	16.9	35-2600	133.5	5.58	92-1200	4	N	In	L	Sil	1.34	1.34	1.18	1.18	.281	.281	.312	.312
28	Waukesha	XAH	T, Tr, Ind	4-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	21.0	37-2200	186.0	5.10	121-900	4	N	In	L	Sil	1.56	1.56	1.37	1.37	.281	.281	.375	.375
29	Waukesha	130-GS	T, Tr, Ind	4-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5	22.5	47-1900	221.0	6.12	162-900	4	W	In	I	Sil	1.84	1.40	1.62	1.25	.445	.453	.434	.434
30	Waukesha	130-GL	T, Tr, Ind	4-4x5	25.6	53-1900	251.0	5.95	184-900	4	W	In	I	Sil	1.84	1.40	1.62	1.25	.445	.453	.434	.434
31	Waukesha	VIM	Tr	4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	29.0	53-1600	298.0	4.23	200-1000	4	W	In	I	Sil	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.50	.400	.400	.375	.375
32	Waukesha	VIK	Tr, Ind	4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	34.2	58-1600	334.0	4.30	224-1000	4	W	In	I	Sil	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	.400	.400	.375	.375
33	Waukesha	VRZ	T, Tr	4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	34.2		353.0	5.63		4	W	In	I	Sil			1.75	1.50				
34	Waukesha	CHK	Tr, Ind	4-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x6 $\frac{1}{2}$	42.0	79-1400	516.0	4.20	375-800	4	W	In	I	Sil	2.37	2.37	2.12	2.12	.437	.437	.437	.437
35	Waukesha	HL	Tr, Ind	4-6x6 $\frac{1}{2}$	57.6	91-1200	735.0	3.80	419-700	2	N	Se	L	Sil	2.40	2.15	2.12	1.87	.500	.500	.437	.437
36	Waukesha	WK	Ind	4-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8	73.0	120-950	1145.0	4.00	762-600	2	N	Se	L	Sil	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	.500	.500	.562	.562
37	Waukesha	WOK	Ind	4-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8	90.0	163-950	1414.0	4.16	950-700	4	N	Se	L	Sil	3.25	2.75	3.00	2.50	.756	.756	.562	.562
38	Waukesha	6BM	T, B	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	31.5	77-2800	263.0	5.70	176-1100	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.68	1.43	1.50	1.25	.375	.375	.375	.375
39	Waukesha	6BK	T, B, Ind	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	33.8	82-2800	282.0	5.70	185-1100	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.68	1.43	1.50	1.25	.375	.375	.375	.375
40	Waukesha	6BZ	T, B, Ind	6-4x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	38.4	85-2800	320.0	5.75	210-1200	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.68	1.43	1.50	1.25	.375	.375	.375	.375
41	Waukesha	6MKR	T, B, Ind	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	40.8	90-2500	381.0	5.34	270-800	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.93	1.43	1.75	1.25	.375	.375	.375	.375
42	Waukesha	6MZR	T, B, Ind	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	41.0	95-2500	404.0	5.38	286-800	6	N	In	L	Sil	1.93	1.43	1.75	1.25	.375	.375	.375	.375
43	Waukesha	140-GS	T, B, Ind	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	43.4	122-2200	468.0	5.78	360-1000	6	W	In	I	Sil	2.12	1.56	1.87	1.37	.531	.469	.434	.434
44	Waukesha	65RLR	T, B, Ind	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	46.0	114-2250	482.0	5.50	307-600	6	N	Se	L	Sil	1.90	1.65	1.56	1.37	.386	.375	.375	.375
45	Waukesha	140-GK	T, B, Ind	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	48.6	137-2200	525.0	5.78	406-1000	6	W	In	I	Sil	2.12	1.56	1.87	1.37	.531	.469	.434	.434
46	Waukesha	65RKR	T, B, Ind	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	51.3	125-2250	517.0	5.50	368-600	6	N	Se	L	Sil	1.90	1.65	1.56	1.37	.386	.375	.375	.375
47	Waukesha	145-GS	T, B, Ind	6-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x6	54.2	138-1800	638.0	5.63	506-800	6	W	In	I	Sil	2.12	1.62	1.87	1.37	.594	.531	.495	.495
48	Waukesha	6CAL	T, B, Ind	6-5x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	60.0	136-2000	648.0	5.00	468-700	6	D	In	I	Sil	2.21	1.75	2.00	1.50	.500	.400	.437	.437
49	Waukesha	6BRB	T, B	6-5x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	60.0	150-2000	677.0	5.35	490-800	6	N	Se	L	Sil	2.40	2.40	2.12	2.12	.400	.400	.437	.437
50	Waukesha	145-GK	T, B, Ind	6-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x6	66.2	168-1800	779.0	5.63	620-800	6	W	In	I	Sil	2.12	1.62	1.87	1.37	.594	.531	.495	.495
51	Waukesha	6GSK	T, B, Ind	6-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	72.5	155-2200	784.0	4.80	567-700	6	D	In	I	Sil	2.21	1.75	2.00	1.50	.500	.400	.437	.437



# Commercial Vehicle Engines—Continued

VALVES			Front End Drive—Type	PISTONS				CONNECTING RODS		CRANKSHAFT					CARBU-RETOR		OVERALL DIMENSIONS (In.)								
Angle (Deg.)	Seats	Insert Material (S.A.E. No.)		Material	Length (In.)	Weight with Pins, Rings Bushings (Oz.)	Piston Pin—Diameter and Length (In.)	Number of Rings per Piston	Material	Center to Center Length (In.)	Weight with Bushing and Cap (Oz.)	Material	Counterbalance Used?	Crank-Pin Diameter and Length (In.)	Main Bearings		Oil Pressure To—	Spark Plug—Thread Size	Make	Size	Engine Weight without Carburetor or Ignition (Lb.)	Width	Height	Length	Line Number
															Front	Rear									
45	N	HG	CIA	6.00	190	1.43x5.50	4	1045	13 1/4	168	1045	N	2.55x3.00	5	2.62x4.50	2.62x4.50	abede	7/8-18	Str	2	1740	25 1/2	35 1/2	74 1/2	1
45	N	HG	CI	4.37	37	1.00x3.00	4	1045	8	40	1045	N	2.00x1.50	7	2.62x2.00	2.62x1.25	abede	18 mm	Str	1 1/4	1000	22 1/2	28 1/2	53 1/2	2
45	N	HG	CI	4.37	78	1.00x4.00	4	1045	8 1/2	48	1045	N	2.25x1.50	7	2.62x2.75	2.62x1.62	abede	14 mm	Str	1 1/4	1185	20 1/2	27 1/2	57 1/2	3
45	N	HG	CIA	5.25	62	1.25x3.87	4	1045	11 3/8	87	1045	N	2.55x2.25	7	2.56x4.25	2.56x4.25	abce	7/8-18	Str	1 1/2	1475	33 1/2	30 1/2	72 1/2	4
45	N	HG	CIA	5.25	106	1.25x4.31	4	1045	11 3/8	87	1045	N	2.55x2.25	7	2.56x4.25	2.56x4.25	abce	7/8-18	Str	2	1565	24 1/2	30 1/2	72 1/2	5
45	N	HG	CIA	6.00	126	1.43x4.68	4	1045	13 1/4	168	1045	N	2.55x3.00	7	2.62x4.50	2.62x4.50	abede	7/8-18	Str	2	2330	27 1/2	35 1/2	91 1/2	6
45	N	HG	CIA	6.00	150	1.43x5.25	4	1045	13 1/4	168	1045	N	2.55x3.00	7	2.62x4.50	2.62x4.50	abede	7/8-18	Str	2	2360	27 1/2	35 1/2	91 1/2	7
45	N	HG	CI	6.00	190	1.43x5.50	4	1045	13 1/4	168	1045	N	2.55x3.00	7	2.62x4.50	2.62x4.50	abede	7/8-18	Str	2	2380	27 1/2	35 1/2	91 1/2	8
45	N	HG	CI	4.65	15	1.00x3.75	3	Dur	8 1/2	18	CS	Y	2.00x2.00	2	2.00x2.00	2.00x2.00	Solash	7/8-18	Str	1 1/2	200	15 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	9
45	N	HG	AI	3.25	15	1.00x3.75	3	CS	7 1/2	18	CS	Y	1.75x1.37	2	1.75x1.87	1.75x2.00	abc	18 mm	Str	1 1/2	300	20 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	10
45	N	HG	CI	3.25	20	1.00x3.75	3	CS	7 1/2	30	CS	Y	1.50x1.75	2	1.50x2.75	1.50x2.75	abce	18 mm	Zen	1	347	17 1/2	21 1/2	34 1/2	11
45	N	HG	AI	3.25	15	1.00x3.75	3	Dur	7 1/2	18	CS	Y	1.75x1.37	2	1.75x2.50	1.75x2.50	abce	18 mm	Zen	1	400	20 1/2	22 1/2	34 1/2	12
45	N	HG	AI	3.25	20	1.00x3.75	3	Dur	7 1/2	30	CS	Y	2.00x1.75	3	2.00x2.50	2.00x2.50	abce	18 mm	Zen	1	520	18 1/2	25 1/2	39 1/2	13
45	N	HG	AI	3.25	15	1.00x3.75	3	Dur	7 1/2	18	CS	Y	1.75x1.37	2	1.75x2.50	1.75x2.50	abce	18 mm	Zen	1 1/4	515	24 1/2	25 1/2	43 1/2	14
45	N	HG	AI	3.87	28	1.00x3.75	3	Dur	8 1/2	28	CS	Y	2.00x1.87	3	2.00x2.56	2.00x2.56	abce	18 mm	Str	1 1/4	775	20 1/2	28 1/2	49 1/2	15
45	N	HG	AI	3.87	28	1.00x3.75	3	Dur	8 1/2	28	CS	Y	2.00x1.87	3	2.00x2.56	2.00x2.56	abce	18 mm	Str	1 1/4	810	22 1/2	28 1/2	49 1/2	16
45	N	HG	AI	3.87	28	1.00x3.75	3	Dur	8 1/2	28	CS	Y	2.00x1.87	3	2.00x2.56	2.00x2.56	abce	18 mm	Str	1 1/4	1050	21 1/2	28 1/2	62 1/2	17
45	N	HG	AI	3.87	28	1.00x3.75	3	Dur	8 1/2	28	CS	Y	2.00x1.87	3	2.00x2.56	2.00x2.56	abce	18 mm	Str	1 1/4	1100	22 1/2	28 1/2	62 1/2	18
30	E	HG	Ala	4.65	76	1.25x4.18	5	AS	12	(aa)	AS	N	2.37x2.50	7	2.62x4.62	2.62x2.56	abce	18 mm	Str (2)	1 1/2	1920	32 1/2	40 1/2	90 1/2	19
45	N	HG	H.P.	4.59	181	1.62x5.99	5	4340	12	228	4140	Y	3.50x2.87	7	4.00x3.00	4.00x3.00	abce	18 mm	Str	2 1/4	3490	49	50	101	20
45	N	HG	AI	3.84	281	1.00x3.18	4	AS	7 1/2	29	CAS	Y	1.87x1.62	24	BT22168	BT22325	Splash	14 mm	Zen	1	160				22
45	N	HG	AI	3.84	281	1.00x3.18	4	AS	7 1/2	29	CAS	Y	1.87x1.62	24	BT22168	BT22325	Splash	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	250				23
45	N	HG	AI	3.84	281	1.00x3.18	4	AS	7 1/2	29	CAS	Y	1.87x1.62	24	BT22168	BT22325	Splash	14 mm	Zen	1 1/4	340				24
45	N	HG	AI	2.62	12	.625x2.62	2	1045	4 1/2	12	1045	Y	1.50x1.00	3	1.50x1.00	2.25x2.31	abce	14 mm	Op	1 1/4	125	20 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	25
45	N	HG	AI	2.34	9	.625x2.12	2	1045	6	14	1045	N	1.55x1.25	24	ND1207	ND1207	abede	14 mm	Op	1	143	14 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	26
45	N	HG	CI	3.25	20	.875x2.25	3	1045	7 1/4	29	1045	N	1.75x1.06	3	2.12x1.18	2.12x1.43	abede	18 mm	Op	1	280	19 1/2	26 1/2	37 1/2	27
45	N	HG	CI	3.93	30	.875x2.75	3	1045	7 1/4	29	1045	N	1.75x1.06	3	2.12x1.18	2.12x1.43	abede	18 mm	Op	1	290	19 1/2	26 1/2	37 1/2	28
45	N	HG	CI	5.12	58	1.12x3.03	4	1045	8 1/2	46	1045	N	2.00x1.50	3	2.00x1.87	2.00x2.50	abede	7/8-18	Op	1	395	17 1/2	27 1/2	32 1/2	29
45	N	HG	CI	4.87	76	1.31x3.87	4	1045	8 1/2	57	Pro	N	2.25x1.75	3	2.62x1.75	2.62x2.25	abede	18 mm	Op	1 1/4	670	21 1/2	38 1/2	35 1/2	30
45	N	HG	CI	5.12	58	1.12x3.03	4	1045	8 1/2	57	Pro	N	2.25x1.75	3	2.62x1.75	2.62x2.25	abede	18 mm	Op	1 1/4	680	21 1/2	38 1/2	35 1/2	31
45	N	HG	CI	4.87	76	1.31x3.87	4	1045	10 1/2	86	1045	N	2.37x2.12	3	2.37x2.12	2.37x2.75	abede	7/8-18	Op	1 1/4	870	21 1/2	35 1/2	39 1/2	32
45	N	HG	CI	5.96	96	1.31x4.06	4	1045	10 1/2	86	1045	N	2.37x2.12	3	2.37x2.12	2.37x2.75	abede	7/8-18	Op	1 1/4	925	21 1/2	35 1/2	39 1/2	33
45	N	HG	CI	5.96	96	1.31x4.06	4	1045	11 1/4	141	1045	N	2.75x2.50	3	3.00x2.37	3.00x3.56	abede	7/8-18	Op	1 1/2	1600	24 1/2	42 1/2	48 1/2	34
45	N	HG	CI	6.53	178	1.37x5.25	4	1045	13 1/4	146	1045	N	2.75x2.50	3	3.00x3.00	3.00x3.56	abede	7/8-18	Op	1 1/2	1600	24 1/2	42 1/2	48 1/2	35
45	N	HG	CI	7.50	370	1.56x6.06	4	1045	18	278	1045	N	3.25x2.75	5	3.75x3.75	3.75x5.50	abede	7/8-18	Op	2	2750	34	51 1/2	59 1/2	37
45	N	HG	CI	8.68	447	2.00x6.75	4	1045	18	278	1045	N	3.25x2.75	5	3.75x3.75	3.75x5.50	abede	7/8-18	Op	2 1/4	3560	34	63 1/2	59 1/2	38
45	N	HG	AI	4.43	34	1.00x3.25	4	1045	8	40	1045	N	2.00x1.50	7	2.62x1.25	2.62x2.00	abede	18 mm	Op	1 1/4	685	26	31	39 1/2	39
45	N	HG	AI	4.37	37	1.00x3.50	4	1045	8	40	1045	N	2.00x1.50	7	2.62x1.25	2.62x2.00	abede	18 mm	Op	1 1/4	690	28	31	39 1/2	40
45	N	HG	AI	4.37	46	1.00x3.85	4	1045	8	40	1045	N	2.00x1.50	7	2.62x1.25	2.62x2.00	abede	18 mm	Op	1 1/2	706	26	31	39 1/2	41
45	N	HG	AI	4.37	46	1.00x3.85	4	1045	8 1/2	45	1045	N	2.25x1.50	7	2.62x1.62	2.62x2.75	abede	18 mm	Op	1 1/2	890	20 1/2	31	43 1/2	42
45	N	HG	AI	4.37	48	1.00x4.00	4	1045	8 1/2	48	1045	N	2.25x1.50	7	2.62x1.62	2.62x2.75	abede	18 mm	Op	1 1/2	920	20 1/2	31	43 1/2	43
45	N	HG	CI	6.50	113	1.37x3.62	4	1045	10 1/2	85	Pro	N	2.62x2.00	7	3.25x1.75	3.25x3.00	abede	18 mm	Op	1 1/2	1185	21 1/2	35 1/2	45 1/2	44
45	N	HG	CI	4.62	89	1.37x4.00	4	1045	10 1/2	85	Pro	N	2.75x1.75	7	3.00x1.87	3.00x3.00	abede	7/8-18	Op	1 1/2	1349	21 1/2	35 1/2	45 1/2	45
45	N	HG	CI	6.50	113	1.37x3.87	4	1045	10 1/2	85	Pro	N	2.62x2.00	7	3.25x1.75	3.25x3.00	abede	18 mm	Op	1 1/2	1225	21 1/2	35 1/2	45 1/2	46
45	N	HG	CI	5.25	70	1.37x4.25	4	1045	11 1/4	133	Pro	N	3.00x2.25	7	3.50x2.00	3.50x3.00	abede	18 mm	Op	1					



# American Aircraft Engines

ENGINE MAKE AND MODEL	Civil Aeronautics License or A. T. C. No.	CYLINDER DATA										RATINGS						Weight (Lb.)		Ignition System	Starting	Installation Dimensions (In.)		Height Above Engine Bed (In.)	Diam. Mount, Ring or Distance Between Bearers										
		Arrangement	Cooling Medium	Number of Cylinders	Bore and Stroke (In.)	Total Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	Compression Ratio	B.M.E.P. at Cruising (Lb. per Sq. In.)	Blower Ratio	Cylinder Material	No. of Valves per Cyl-der		Valve Arrangement	Maximum (Except Take-off)			Take-off		Cruising			Fuel Required of Propeller Drive	Engine—Dry Without Hub or Starter			Per Cruising Hp.	Number and Make of Fitted Carburetors	Current Source	Number	Make	Method	Length	Height or O. D.	Width	
											Intake	Exhaust		Horsepower	R. P. M.	Altitude (Ft.)	Horsepower	R. P. M.	Horsepower																R. P. M.
Akron (1)-Funk	201	IV-L	W	4	3.7x4.1	170.0	8.25	117*	No	8.77	1	1	OH	63	2125	1090	3000	720	2230	100	73	255	4.05	1-Zen	1	Mag	1	PS	35	25	16	23 1/2	18 1/2		
Allison	C-15	V-60	L	12	5.1x5.6	1710.0	6.65	146	No	8.77	1	2	1	OH	950	2600	1200	1900	1900	2230	100	73	1360	1.86	1-Sir	1	Mag	1	EM	98	41 1/2	27	11 1/2	10	
Continental	Series 7, 8, 9-A-50	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	5.40	122	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	50	1900	50	1900	720	2230	100	73	1640	3.20	1-Sir	1	Mag	1	EM	30	23	31	11 1/2	10	
Continental	Series 7, 8, 9-A-65	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.30	131	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	65	2300	50	2300	720	2230	100	73	170	2.46	1-Sir	1	Mag	1	EM	30	23	31	11 1/2	10	
Continental	Series 8, 9-A-75	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.30	134	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	75	2500	50	2500	720	2230	100	73	170	2.27	1-Sir	1	Mag	1	EM	30	23	31	11 1/2	10	
Continental	Series 8, 9-A-80	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	7.50	137	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	80	2700	50	2700	720	2230	100	73	173	2.16	1-Sir	1	Mag	1	EM	30	23	31	11 1/2	10	
Continental	W670-M1	Hor	Air	7	5.1x4.5	688.0	6.10	135	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	225	2200	250	2200	720	2230	100	73	480	4.80	1-Mar	1	M-B	1	EM	34	42 1/2	20	11 1/2	20	
Continental	W670-K	Hor	Air	7	5.1x4.5	688.0	5.40	123	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	225	2175	250	2175	720	2230	100	73	480	4.80	1-Mar	1	M-B	1	EM	34	42 1/2	20	11 1/2	20	
Continental	A-40-4	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	115.0	5.14	90	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	42	2700	SL	2575	30	2300	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC150	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	150.0	6.60	94	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	50	2300	SL	37 1/2	2100	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC150	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	150.0	6.50	94	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	50	2300	SL	37 1/2	2100	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Continental	4AC171	Hor	Air	4	4.37x3.9	171.0	6.25	97	No	8.77	1	1	1	OH	60	2350	SL	45	2150	73	65	73	165	4.83	1-Sir	1	SE	1	PS	25	21	25 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	





# Automotive Diesel and Other Heavy Oil Engines

ENGINE MAKE AND MODEL	Type	Number of Cylinders	Bore and Stroke (In.)	Piston Displacement (Cu. In.)	Maximum Interimittant Hp. at Specified R.P.M.	Maximum Continuous Hp. at Specified R.P.M.	Compression Ratio	Cycle	Compression Pressure at Specified R.P.M.	Maximum Pressure (B.M.E.P. at Continuous (Lbs. per Sq. In.))	B.M.E.P. at Continuous (Lbs. per Sq. In.)	Weight per Continuous (Lbs.)	Maximum Torque in Lb. Ft. at Specified R.P.M.	Weight Equipped (Lb.)	Arrangement	Inlet Port Diameter and Lift (In.)	Exhaust Port Diameter and Lift (In.)	VALVES				PISTONS				CONNECTIN G RODS		INJECTION VALVE						
																		Timing (Degrees)	Intake Opens	Intake Closes	Exhaust Open	Exhaust Closes	Material	Length (In.)	No. of Rings per Piston	Weight with Rings and Pin (Lb.)	Material	Center to Center Length (In.)	Weight with Cap and Bushing (Lb.)	Value Type, Open or Closed	Type Orifices—Single, Multiple or Pintle	Injection Pressure (Lbs. per Sq. In.)	Fuel Consumption at Rated Load (Lb. per B. Hp. Hr.)	Starting Method
Allis-Chalmers	LO Tr	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	97-1050	86-1050	6.5	4	150-500	450	77	38.0	550-750	3275 VI	225-500	137-486	4A8B	4A8B	9A	TCI	TCI	8-18	4	11-10	1045	13.00	11-00	C	Mul	1300-48	H.E				
Allis-Chalmers	SO Tr	4-5 1/2 x 4 1/2	675	77-1050	68-1050	6.5	4	155-550	450	76	37.4	440-750	2550 VI	225-490	137-486	4A8B	4A8B	19A	TCI	TCI	8-50	4	12-00	1045	13.00	12-00	C	Mul	1300-50	H.E				
Allis-Chalmers	KO Tr	4-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	563	63-1050	56-1050	6.5	4	155-500	450	75	38.9	370-750	2180 VI	225-500	137-486	4A8B	4A8B	9A	TCI	TCI	8-18	4	11-10	1045	13.00	11-00	C	Mul	1300-49	H.E				
Atlas Imperial	2AM115 M	2-4 1/2 x 6 1/2	230		18-950	15.0	4	520-950	675	65	105.6		1900 VI	162-390	150-468	3A8B	3A8B	TC	CIA	CIA	8-25	6	11-50	1040	13.00	10-80	C	Mul	3500-42	Air				
Atlas Imperial	5 4EM253 M	4-6 1/2 x 6 1/2	1012		90-900	15.0	4	510-900	750	78					231-562	200-656	3A8B	3A8B	8A	CIA	9-75	6	26-00	1040	17.75	23-50	C	Mul	3500-43	Air				
Buda	4DT-212 C, Tr, R	4-3 1/2 x 5 1/2	212	52-2300	40-1800	14.5	4	390-600	725	83	23.8	152-1400	955 VI	137-486	118-486	20B	38AB	45BB	13A	AL	4-93	5	3-00	1035	9.50	3-41	C	Pin	2000-49	Ele				
Buda	4DTM-212 C, Tr, B	4-3 1/2 x 5 1/2	212	52-2300	40-1800	14.5	4	390-600	725	83	23.8	152-1400	1000 VI	137-486	118-486	20B	38AB	45BB	13A	AL	4-93	5	3-00	1035	9.50	3-41	C	Pin	2000-47	Ele				
Buda	6DT-278 C, Tr, B	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	278	72-2600	50-1800	14.5	4	330-600	725	79	25.0	196-1400	1250 VI	137-486	118-486	20B	38AB	45BB	13A	AL	4-93	5	3-00	1035	9.50	3-41	C	Pin	2000-47	Ele				
Buda	6DT-284 C, Tr, B	6-3 1/2 x 4 1/2	294	75-2300	54-1800	14.5	4	330-600	725	81	23.1	210-1400	1250 VI	137-486	118-486	20B	38AB	45BB	13A	AL	4-93	5	3-00	1035	9.50	3-41	C	Pin	2000-47	Ele				
Buda	6DT-317 C, Tr, B	6-3 1/2 x 5 1/2	317	81-2300	68-1800	14.5	4	330-600	725	84	16.7	210-1400	1333 VI	137-486	118-486	20B	38AB	45BB	13A	AL	4-93	5	3-00	1035	9.50	3-41	C	Pin	2000-47	Ele				
Buda	6DTM-317 M	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	317	81-2300	68-1800	14.5	4	330-600	725	84	16.7	210-1400	1250 VI	137-486	118-486	20B	38AB	45BB	13A	AL	4-93	5	3-00	1035	9.50	3-41	C	Pin	2000-47	Ele				
Buda	6DT-468 Tr, B	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	468	95-2000	75-1600	14.2	4	330-600	725	79	19.1	344-1200	1435 VI	159-478	137-478	12B	36AB	35BB	6A	AL	5-25	5	4-48	6140	11.00	4-87	C	Pin	2000-47	Ele				
Buda	6DTM-468 M	6-4 1/2 x 5 1/2	468	95-2000	75-1600	14.2	4	330-600	725	79	19.1	344-1200	1435 VI	159-478	137-478	12B	36AB	35BB	6A	AL	5-25	5	4-48	6140	11.00	4-87	C	Pin	2000-47	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-691 Tr, R	6-4 1/2 x 6 1/2	691	123-1700	124-1500	13.7	4	370-600	625	81	26.7	504-1100	2770 VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-47	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-691 M, Tr, R	6-4 1/2 x 6 1/2	691	123-1700	124-1500	13.7	4	370-600	625	81	26.7	504-1100	2770 VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-47	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-691 M, Tr, R	6-4 1/2 x 6 1/2	691	123-1700	124-1500	13.7	4	370-600	625	81	26.7	504-1100	2770 VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-47	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-844 M, Tr, R	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	158-1800	104-1200	13.6	4	390-600	725	82		596-1000	VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-43	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-844 M, Tr, R	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	158-1800	104-1200	13.6	4	390-600	725	82		596-1000	VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-43	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-844 M, Tr, R	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	158-1800	104-1200	13.6	4	390-600	725	82		596-1000	VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-43	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-844 M, Tr, R	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	158-1800	104-1200	13.6	4	390-600	725	82		596-1000	VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-43	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-844 M, Tr, R	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	158-1800	104-1200	13.6	4	390-600	725	82		596-1000	VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-43	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-844 M, Tr, R	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	158-1800	104-1200	13.6	4	390-600	725	82		596-1000	VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-43	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-844 M, Tr, R	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	158-1800	104-1200	13.6	4	390-600	725	82		596-1000	VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-43	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-844 M, Tr, R	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	158-1800	104-1200	13.6	4	390-600	725	82		596-1000	VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-43	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-844 M, Tr, R	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	158-1800	104-1200	13.6	4	390-600	725	82		596-1000	VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-43	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-844 M, Tr, R	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	158-1800	104-1200	13.6	4	390-600	725	82		596-1000	VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-43	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-844 M, Tr, R	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	158-1800	104-1200	13.6	4	390-600	725	82		596-1000	VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-43	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-844 M, Tr, R	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	158-1800	104-1200	13.6	4	390-600	725	82		596-1000	VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-43	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-844 M, Tr, R	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	158-1800	104-1200	13.6	4	390-600	725	82		596-1000	VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-43	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-844 M, Tr, R	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	158-1800	104-1200	13.6	4	390-600	725	82		596-1000	VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-43	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-844 M, Tr, R	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	158-1800	104-1200	13.6	4	390-600	725	82		596-1000	VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-43	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-844 M, Tr, R	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	158-1800	104-1200	13.6	4	390-600	725	82		596-1000	VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-43	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-844 M, Tr, R	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	158-1800	104-1200	13.6	4	390-600	725	82		596-1000	VI	172-516	156-516	15B	35AB	40BB	10A	AL	6-00	5	5-43	6140	12.50	10-25	C	Pin	2000-43	Ele				
Buda	6DHC-844 M, Tr, R	6-5 1/2 x 6 1/2	844	158-1800	104-1200	13.6	4	390-600	725	82		596-1000	VI	172-51																				



**ABBREVIATIONS**

+ Applies to opening and closing of Intake Ports

(1) Also built in 6 cylinder model  
(2) Also built in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 cylinder models  
(3) Also built in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 cylinder models  
(4) Also built in 4 and 8 cylinder models  
(5) Also built in 2 and 6 cylinder models  
(6) Also built in 1 cylinder model  
(7) Also built in 2 and 6 cylinder models  
(8) Also built in 2, 3 and 4 cylinder models  
(9) Two exhaust valves per cylinder

— Without reduction gear; weight with reduction gear, 1310 lbs.  
370-400 P. S. I. compression  
Weight without pin  
Weight with piston pin  
Weight of basic engine, not including generator, starter, fan, water and exhaust manifolds or engine mountings

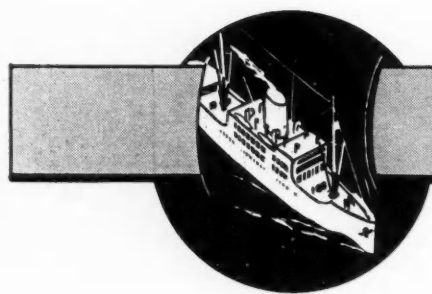
A - After top center  
AB - After bottom  
AC - Air chamber  
AD - Air and Electric  
AEG - Air, electric or gas  
AL - Aluminum alloy  
Als - Aluminum alloy-steel strat  
AT - Armasteel, tin plated  
(a) Two rows of 16 diam. holes —  
(b) 64 total in cylinder bore per cylinder

B - Before top center  
BB - Before bottom center  
C - Cars  
C-Cars  
CI - Cast Iron  
CIS - Chrome molybdenum steel  
CMS - Chromo molybdenum  
CNM - Chromo nickel molybdenum  
DI - Direct Injection  
E, G - Electric and Gas Engines  
Ele - Electric  
H - Hand

B - Buses  
Bt - Horizontal in-head  
I - Industries  
LE - Locomotive Energy Cell  
N - Marine  
MS - Manganese steel  
Mul - Multiple  
O - Open  
NI - Nickel Iron  
PC - Precombustion chamber  
PI - Pearlitic malleable iron

R - Rail cars  
Sta - Stationary  
TC - Turbulence chamber  
TCT - Tin plated cast iron  
Tr - Tractors  
V - Vertically in head  
(x) - For starting only, gasoline and spark ignition

March 1, 1940



# EXPORTS

## Leading Automotive Export Markets-1939

(U. S. Factory Shipments Only—Does Not Include Canadian Exports)

Passenger Cars and Chassis			Trucks, Buses and Chassis		
Country of Destination	Value	Units	Country of Destination	Value	Units
Union of South Africa	\$12,566,402	21,723	Hong Kong	\$4,496,023	6,808
Canada	10,706,346	15,544	British India	4,196,925	11,379
Argentina	6,244,444	11,676	Canada	4,092,852	2,260
Sweden	6,140,825	10,771	China	3,687,956	4,146
Australia	4,552,516	11,683	Venezuela	3,645,396	4,565
Mexico	4,424,647	6,089	Brazil	3,437,391	6,194
Belgium	4,050,075	7,536	Union of South Africa	3,280,764	6,756
Brazil	3,905,539	6,506	Belgium	3,054,947	6,842
Colombia	2,922,980	3,679	Argentina	2,796,189	5,567
Hawaii	2,728,121	3,746	Sweden	2,575,515	5,674
Philippine Islands	2,332,827	3,215	Colombia	2,495,615	3,155
Venezuela	2,267,200	3,170	Mexico	2,357,865	3,425
British India	2,020,384	3,607	Philippine Islands	2,143,431	3,250
United Kingdom	1,619,076	2,217	Spain	1,908,020	3,726
Puerto Rico	1,491,150	1,969	Australia	1,778,102	3,553
Cuba	1,410,328	1,941	Egypt	1,425,825	2,618
Egypt	1,112,703	1,457	Chile	1,218,410	1,611
Netherlands Indies	1,009,338	1,670	Netherlands	1,211,082	1,594
Finland	982,286	1,344	French Indo-China	1,094,890	1,629
Denmark	952,190	2,037	Japan	969,136	2,427
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$73,439,377</b>	<b>121,580</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$51,866,334</b>	<b>87,179</b>
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>\$89,172,300</b>	<b>143,909</b>	<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>\$71,422,015</b>	<b>116,913</b>

## Value of Leading U. S. Automotive Exports

Passenger Cars	\$89,172,300
Passenger Cars, Used	841,188
Trucks, Buses and Chassis	71,422,015
Trucks and Buses, Used	178,431
Trailers	1,087,074
Engines for Assembly:	
Truck and Bus	3,433,085
Passenger Cars	2,402,817
Engines for Replacement	281,979
Parts for Assembly	43,478,038
Parts for Replacement	40,980,909
Auto Accessories	4,367,874
Pumps for Gasoline and Oil	1,216,839
Other Auto Service Equipment	4,198,935
Motorcycles	942,142
Motorcycle Parts and Accessories	287,990
Storage Batteries	2,049,367
Battery Chargers	267,801
Portable Electric Tools	1,490,856
Truck and Bus Casings	8,697,171
Auto Casings	9,521,574
Inner Tubes	1,602,098
Solid Tires	76,294
Tire Sundries and Repair Material	994,412
Aeronautical Products	117,604,168
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$406,595,357</b>
<b>CANADIAN</b>	
Cars	\$14,394,485
Trucks	8,156,528
Parts and Accessories	2,991,697
Tires and Tubes	8,023,335
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$33,566,045</b>
<b>Grand Total Exports of American Manufacture</b>	<b>\$440,161,402</b>

## American Passenger Car Exports—1939\*

COUNTRIES	Not over \$850		Over \$850 but not over \$1200		Over \$1200 but not over \$2000		Over \$2000		Total 1939 New Passenger Cars		Total 1939 Second hand Passenger Cars	
	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars
Europe	29,252	\$16,074,706	4,968	\$2,837,416	359	\$ 562,583	93	\$ 231,349	32,672	\$19,706,054	234	\$ 132,096
North America	21,819	13,557,024	3,899	3,717,187	837	1,182,299	131	361,320	26,686	18,817,830	985	365,437
South America	24,867	14,250,288	2,752	2,655,174	441	606,970	48	118,853	28,108	17,631,285	154	98,715
Asia	11,379	6,790,745	1,210	1,172,047	229	334,340	49	125,168	12,867	8,422,300	85	66,492
Oceania	12,141	4,770,062	257	233,106	23	32,887	3	7,005	12,424	5,043,060	6	3,380
Africa	22,986	12,916,573	1,922	1,784,556	168	249,272	33	87,471	25,109	15,037,872	13	9,467
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,444</b>	<b>\$68,359,398</b>	<b>13,008</b>	<b>\$12,399,486</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>\$2,968,351</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>\$ 931,166</b>	<b>137,866</b>	<b>\$84,658,401</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>\$ 675,587</b>
Alaska	90	64,087	94	91,963	28	36,981	2	10,375	294	270,495	106	62,000
Hawaii	3,239	2,233,788	462	426,634	42	58,101	3	9,598	3,746	2,728,121	134	81,677
Puerto Rico	1,589	1,091,525	345	339,730	31	49,677	4	10,218	1,969	1,491,150	48	20,979
Virgin Islands	31	20,660	2	2,173	1	1,300			34	24,133	3	945
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>127,393</b>	<b>\$71,769,458</b>	<b>13,911</b>	<b>\$13,259,986</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>\$3,116,410</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>\$ 961,357</b>	<b>143,909</b>	<b>\$89,172,300</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>\$ 841,188</b>

\* Automotive-Aeronautics Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

## American Truck Exports—1939\*

COUNTRIES	Under 1 Ton		1 Ton and not over 1½ Tons		Over 1½ Tons and not over 2½ Tons		Over 2½ Tons		Bus Chassis		Total 1939 Trucks, Buses and Chassis	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Europe	3,798	\$1,395,448	20,948	\$9,904,457	2,739	\$2,100,527	1,175	\$1,638,764	446	\$ 304,980	29,106	\$15,344,176
North America	1,650	913,520	4,576	2,987,636	1,062	1,045,719	1,360	3,658,451	68	162,516	8,716	8,767,842
South America	3,240	1,494,822	18,096	11,048,907	1,601	1,677,317	587	1,145,472	78	72,256	23,602	15,438,774
Asia	3,116	1,129,973	26,313	13,255,341	5,362	4,871,790	623	1,175,829	26	22,974	35,440	20,455,907
Oceania	1,510	584,572	1,938	1,015,195	536	445,462	45	90,008	5	10,474	4,034	2,145,711
Africa	3,706	1,562,800	8,972	4,695,862	806	623,901	270	452,170	13	17,471	13,767	7,352,204
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,020</b>	<b>\$7,081,135</b>	<b>80,843</b>	<b>\$42,907,398</b>	<b>12,106</b>	<b>\$10,764,716</b>	<b>4,060</b>	<b>\$8,160,694</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>\$ 590,671</b>	<b>114,665</b>	<b>\$69,504,614</b>
Alaska	42	26,449	87	77,152	57	70,236	36	77,695	5	5,455	273	300,078
Hawaii	429	245,755	284	208,542	47	54,906	59	223,895			819	733,098
Puerto Rico	189	108,356	739	504,314	173	191,704	41	71,116			1,142	875,490
Virgin Islands	5	2,573	9	6,162							14	8,735
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17,685</b>	<b>\$7,464,268</b>	<b>81,962</b>	<b>\$43,703,568</b>	<b>12,383</b>	<b>\$11,081,562</b>	<b>4,196</b>	<b>\$8,533,400</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>\$ 596,126</b>	<b>116,913</b>	<b>\$71,422,015</b>

\* Automotive-Aeronautics Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

# AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES

## *Just among Ourselves*

**D**URING the week of Feb. 11, business and technical organizations throughout the United States arranged dinners in honor of "Modern Pioneers," men who have contributed by invention to a higher standard of living. Of the many men whose work has meant much to the automotive industry and who were honored at regional dinners, this page pauses to talk about James F. Lincoln.

Because: During the week devoted to honoring the pioneers, the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation announced in a handsome brochure a \$200,000 program of industrial awards (458 of them) for papers devoted to social progress achieved through arc welding, and

Because: This program and the vitality which distinguishes it are a prime example of the fact that "pioneers never stand still."

Two years ago, the Foundation announced its first program of cash awards for technical papers. Devoting \$200,000 to such a project was an example of far-sighted thinking which transcended the boundaries of commercial enterprise and made the project one of benefit to the whole welding industry, certainly, and to the metal working industries in general.

A hundred and nine of the papers submitted in the first program were published by the Foundation in a fat volume titled "Arc Welding in Design, Manufacture and Construction." The papers themselves were amazing in their diversity and practicality. They summed up recent progress in arc welding technique and procedure in a way that left the road clear in only one direction—the future. They covered the industrial benefits and economies of a thousand ingenious applications of arc welding technique in a way which made it clear to the trustees of the Foundation that a new factor had emerged—the social and economic progress assisted by the use of arc welding.

The response to the first program of awards was of such magnitude that the directors of the Lincoln Electric Co. turned over to the Foundation another \$200,000 to be expended in awards for a second series of papers on arc welding progress.

After careful thought on the part of the trustees of the Foundation, it was decided that the second program should cover a 2½-year period, in order to allow adequate time for the development of structures and designs, which might be stimulated into being by the announcement of the program.

It was decided further, that the second program should emphasize the social and economic benefits to

the community of the developed ideas, as well as their commercial significance. Throughout the present program, it is the intention of the trustees to mold the thinking of the contestants in a way which will bring out, through the award program a tremendous amount of information on the economic and social benefits achieved through arc welding.

About the only restriction on the present program of awards is that those who submit papers must have been engaged, in some connection, in the actual design or construction of the project described in a paper. Otherwise, the program is broad enough to permit entry of any arc welding idea which can be demonstrated to benefit industry and the economic structure as a whole.

We particularly urge executives in plants which utilize arc welding in any way to familiarize themselves with the details of the award program, so that other members of their organizations can be encouraged to enter the contest. If you're interested, please correspond directly with the secretary, James F. Lincoln, Arc Welding Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio.

### **"Detroit—Dynamic City"**

Arthur Pound, who wrote "The Turning Wheel" about the automobile industry and General Motors, who is a Michigander himself, and has a string of books to his credit which interpret American industry and agriculture in shirt-sleeves terms, has tried to interpret Detroit in a new book published by the Appleton-Century Co. The book is part of a series on American Cities, by various authors.

It covers the history, the tastes, and the industry of the automobile capital. It covers them sympathetically, but with a clear eye for some of the things which might be improved in the city itself.

E. H. Suydam has contributed illustrations which are a delight, and there are a lot of them.

If you are a Detroiter, or you come within Detroit's sphere of influence, you'll want a copy of the book to arrive at a better understanding of the city and its people. The book is recommended particularly to the thousands of people who visit Detroit sporadically on business, and who seldom have time to find out about the city's background. It seems to me that a copy of the book as a traveling companion on your next trip into Detroit would make you feel more in tune with the city when you arrived at Fort Street, the Central station or the airport.—  
HERBERT HOSKING.



# MEN and MACHINES

**D**OMESTIC and foreign demand for American-made machine tools continues at an unprecedented rate. The machine tool industry's operating activity, as indicated by the index prepared by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, stood at 93.3 per cent of capacity through January, 1940. The figure equals the level attained in December, 1939, and represents a sharp upward surge, as compared with January, 1939, of more than 77 per cent.

The industry has made substantial progress in solving the problems created by the heavy demand for its products and in this regard a statement made recently by J. E. Lovely, Association president, is especially interesting.

Mr. Lovely observes, "The industry has consistently endeavored to give domestic orders preference over foreign orders, with respect to delivery dates. In spite of the insistent foreign demand, many companies are telling foreign buyers that future orders will have to wait until requirements of domestic customers have been met.

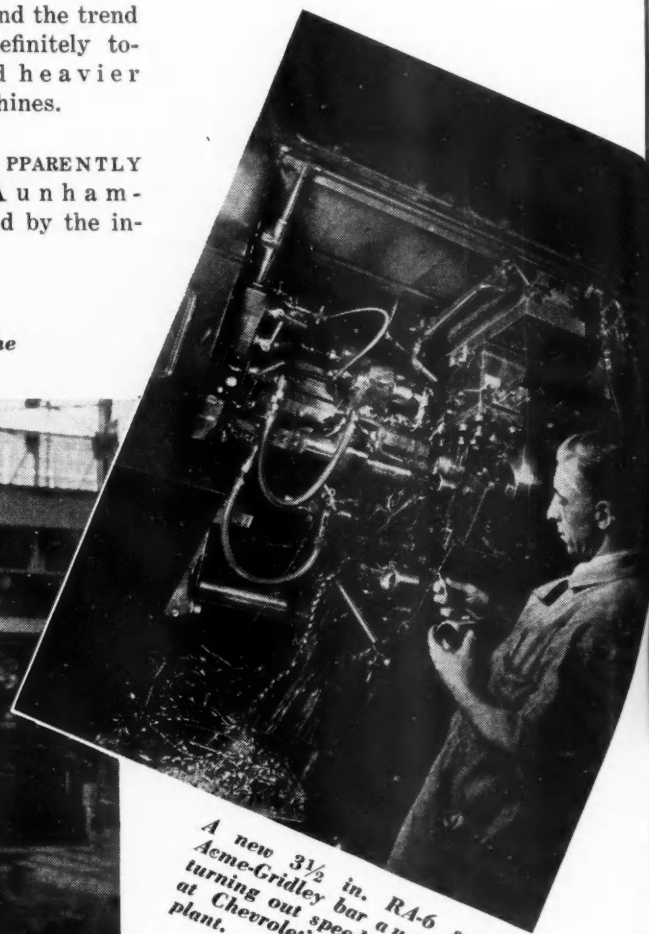
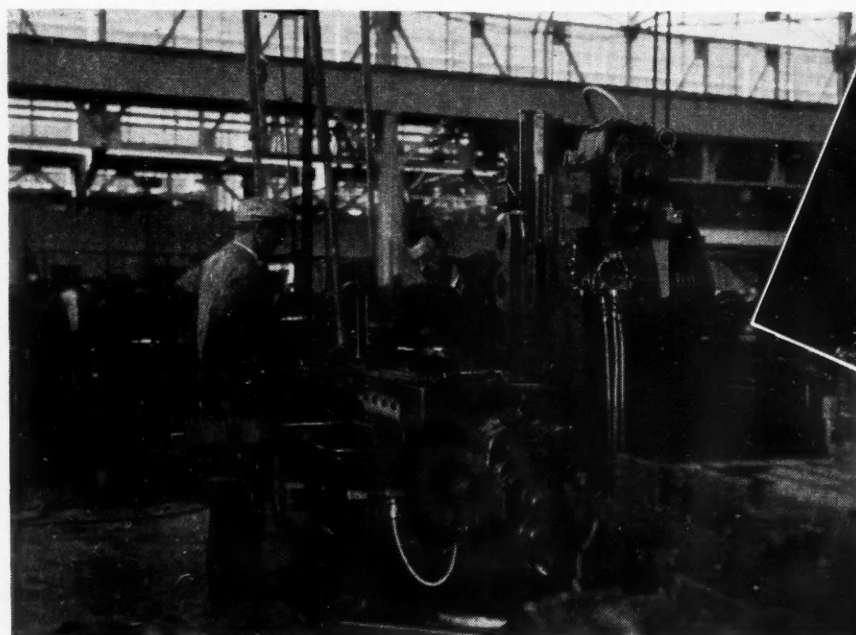
"Strenuous measures," he adds, "are being taken by the industry to increase output. New equipment has added substantially to plant facilities. In most cases it has seemed more practicable to secure the desired immediate set-up in production by increasing the productivity of existing plants, rather than attempting the building and equipping of new plants."

**T**HERE has been, however, a considerable amount of new building. Among the larger plants erected recently are the new factory and office buildings which Pratt & Whitney now occupies at West Hartford, Conn. P&W had been at its old stand for 79 years and is justly proud of the modern structure designed especially for precision machine tool, small tool and gage manufacture by Albert Kahn, Inc. The new plant includes a one-story building almost 1000 ft. long and 550 ft. wide, a two-story office building and a two-story pattern storage building, garage and heating plant.

P&W's 23 old buildings, while satisfactory for light manufacturing, were not suitable for the increased weights of modern machines. Also, the many stories and separate buildings presented a serious problem in handling heavy castings and parts. About 10 years ago the heaviest machine manufactured by the company weighed approximately 12,000 lb. Today a machine may weigh as much as 80,000 lb. and the trend is definitely toward heavier machines.

**A**PPARENTLY unhampered by the in-

*A Keller automatic tool room machine in process of assembly in the new Pratt & Whitney plant at West Hartford, Conn.*



*A new 3 1/2 in. RA-6 spindle Aeme-Gridley bar automatic turning out speed clutch blanks at Chevrolet's Muncie, Ind., plant.*

tensified activity in production, the inventive genius of the machine tool industry continues to turn out a large number of new equipment developments and refinements. A surface analyzer designed by the Brush Development Co., Cleveland, for rapidly analyzing the topography of finished surfaces, is a particularly interesting new product.

The instrument, which was demonstrated in Detroit at the 1940 annual meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers, furnishes an instantaneous and permanent record of surface irregularities which may be magnified as desired up to 100,000 times. Because of this magnification, satisfactory records may be made of surface irregularities smaller than 0.000001 in. These records show not only the amplitude, but also the form of the irregularities.

The Brush Model SA-1 surface analyzer consists of three principal units: 1. An analyzing head which explores the specimen surface. This head includes a piezo-electric crystal pickup actuated by a sapphire



General Foundry & Mfg. Co., manufacturer of Meehanite brake drums, reduces scrap losses with this "dog house scrap record board." Names of molders whose scrap returns exceed predetermined percentage are placed in the dog houses at the left. Those whose scrap losses remain in lower brackets compete for monthly money prize.

3. A direct inking oscillograph which makes an inked record of the magnified surface irregularities on a continuously moving strip of graph paper. The oscillograph direct inking pen is actuated by a piezo-electric crystal element.

The crystal element of the analyzing head has the property of generating a voltage proportional to the stylus deflection (amplitude). The calibrating amplifier magnifies the voltage as much as 50,000 times, sufficient to operate the crystal element of the direct inking oscillograph. The deflection of the pen of the oscillograph, since it is actuated by a crystal element, is proportional to this magnified voltage.

Because of these facts, the deflection of the pen of the oscillograph is proportional to the original deflection of the stylus of the analyzing head very much magnified by the mechanical linkages and calibrating amplifier.

**A**N ACCURATE, speedy abrasive cut-off machine, announced by the Delta Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, will cut such materials as steel, brass, copper, cast iron, monel metal, bakelite and all plastic materials, pipe, wire rope, Stellite, tool steel, manganese steel, fibrous material such as brake linings, tile brick, carbon, porcelain, slate hard rubber, concrete coping and sand cores. On metal it leaves the cut with a

(Turn to page 247, please)



Work station of 2000-ton Ajax forging press used at Buick for producing hypoid axle ring gears. Operations in this three-station die start with annealed blank in left foreground. Material is SAE 1320A and SAE 4120A.

stylus. The stylus is provided with two types of motion, rotary and reciprocating; 2. A calibrating amplifier which magnifies the output of the pickup;



## BUSINESS IN BRIEF

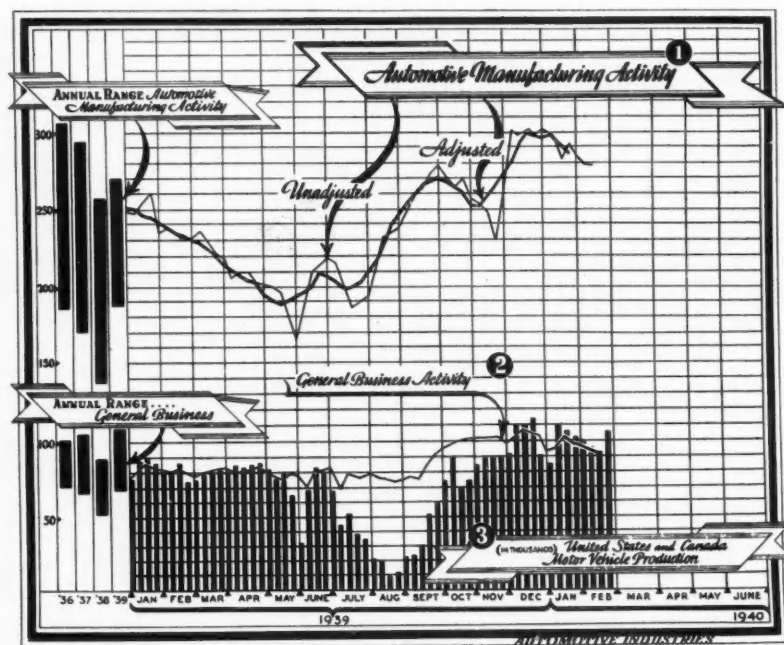
*Our own view of automotive production and sales;  
authoritative interpretation of general conditions*

**P**RODUCTION of cars and trucks for the last half of February, reacting to better than expected sales reports for the first 10-day period of the month, demonstrated a strong upswing which brought weekly totals almost back to the levels reached in January when the industry established a new high production record for the month.

Preliminary checks of factory schedules for the week ending Feb. 24 indicated that car and truck production for the week would be well over 100,000 units<sup>1</sup>, in fact close to the 106,000 and 107,000 totals reached during the higher weeks in January. With the week ending March 2, which included four working days in February, giving all indications that production also would exceed 100,000 cars and trucks, it is reasonable to anticipate that at least 80,000 of this total can be credited to February.

On this basis, February production totals will exceed the 400,000 mark by several thousand units to put the month well ahead of the comparable period a year ago when 317,517 cars and trucks were turned out. Unlike January, however, the February total will not set a new high record although it will be the highest February since 1929 when 497,705 cars and trucks came off the lines. In 1929 new models were being introduced in January and production at that time reflected the usual initial rush to stock dealers whereas February's production is based entirely on the industry's sales record four and five months after the intro-

<sup>1</sup> 1923 average = 100; <sup>2</sup> Prepared by Administrative and Research Corp., New York. 1926 = 100; <sup>3</sup> Estimated by J. A. Laansma, Detroit News Editor, AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES.



**Weekly indexes of automotive general business  
charted**

## Month's Production Tops 400,000

ductory period, and output does represent a new high since introductions were pushed ahead into the late fall.

First weeks in February saw manufacturers beginning to trim their schedules from the highs established in January, but unusually favorable sales reports for the first 10-day period, and preliminary reports on the second 10 days, saw a number of makers revising their monthly quotas upward.

The week ending Feb. 24 saw GM divisions producing better than 44,000 cars and trucks, a significant increase over

the previous weeks with several divisions going back to five days after dropping to four at the beginning of the month. Chrysler divisions continued at approximately the rate in effect during January to account for better than 24,000 cars and trucks for the week ending Feb. 24, while Ford divisions continued on a four-day basis to produce better than 22,000 units.

Independents also reported increases with Packard and Studebaker leading this group followed by Hudson and Nash. Resumption of production by the latter, after a week of inventory, also helped to increase the industry's total.

AUTOMOTIVE MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY slowed slightly in the weeks ended Feb. 10 and 17, the unadjusted index charted herewith passing through the points 279 and 278, respectively. The adjusted index curve also continues downward, moving through 290 and 286 during the weeks ending Jan. 20 and Jan. 27, respectively.

## NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

### Railway-Auto Plan to Be Inaugurated on May 1

**New Traveler Service Calls for Expenditure of \$1,500,000 for 2000 Five-Passenger Sedans**

A travel service consolidating the mobility of the automobile with the high speed of modern railroad trains will be inaugurated May 1, by 11 western railroads. The new automobile affiliate of the railroads, Railway Extension, will spend \$1,500,000 for 2000 motor cars, according to Edward M. O'Shea, president. The plan calls for the purchase of a complete new fleet of cars each year.

On Feb. 8, 1940, Hugh W. Siddall, chairman of the Trans-Continental Western Passenger Associations announced the adoption of the railway-auto plan whereby rail travelers will have available a motor car for use at

their destination. More than 150 key cities are included in the plan. It is understood that the railroads will not share in the profits of the automobile service, their only profit under the plan being from additional passenger revenues.

The participating railroads are: Burlington Lines; Chicago and Eastern Illinois; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; Chicago and North Western; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; Great Northern; Illinois Central; Northern Pacific; Rock Island Lines; Santa Fe System Lines; Union Pacific Railroad.

Railway Extension, Inc., is headed

by Edward M. O'Shea and R. H. Rogers of Lincoln, Neb. Main headquarters of Railway Extension, Inc., will be in Chicago, with branch offices in many western cities.

Under the train-auto plan a traveler may arrange for an automobile before leaving his home town, or after reaching the key city where he wishes to engage it. Advance reservations will, of course, assure the car being available when wanted. Railway Extension representatives will meet the passenger upon arrival of his train, where final arrangements are made.

The basis of rates for the automobiles, which includes gasoline, oil and maintenance as well as insurance protection will be as follows:

Eight cents a mile, subject to following minimum mileages:

Per hr.—10 mi. ....	80c
Per 12-hr. day—75 mi. ....	\$6.00
Per 24-hr. day—135 mi. ....	\$10.80
Per week—350 mi. ....	\$28.00
Per 24-hr. day after first week— 50 mi. ....	\$4.00

Six and one-half cents a mi. subject to minimum of 1000 mi., \$65.00 per week

The rental will be the same whether one or five persons occupy the automobile. Where passengers do not have an identification card, a cash deposit will be required. There are no extra charges. Should the passenger buy gas, oil or repairs, upon presentation of a receipted bill he is reimbursed.

### The Brass-Hat Rack



"But really, Mr. Whifle, don't you think the statistics in AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES would be more helpful to you?"

### NSPA Reports Increase In Automotive Sales

Automotive sales for January, 1940, according to the National Standard Parts Association, were 11 per cent ahead of December, 1939 and 12 per cent ahead of January last year.

The NSPA further reports that replacement parts shipped to wholesalers in January advanced five and one-half per cent over December and topped January a year ago by eight per cent.

The index prepared by NSPA also indicates that shop equipment and tools shipped to wholesalers in January registered 20 per cent ahead of December, putting January, 1940, 30 per cent ahead of January, 1939. Original equipment shipped to vehicle manufacturers in January advanced 13 per cent ahead of December, and equalled January a year ago. Export shipments in January were just slightly above December figures and passed January last year by 10 per cent.

## Ourselves & Government

### A Check List of Federal Action Corrected to Feb. 22

#### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

**F.O.B. PRICE CASE**—Trial examiner's report next development expected in the Ford case. Testimony closed in GM case with trial examiner's report, commission's brief and respondent's reply brief all filed. Expected to follow final arguments will be FTC order. In both cases, FTC alleged misleading price advertising.

**VS. GENERAL MOTORS**—Trial examiner's report due. Rebuttal testimony concluded Sept. 11. Case involves FTC charge that GM dealers are required to handle GM parts exclusively.

**FAIR TRADE PRACTICE RULES**—Proposed FTC rules made public on Feb. 19. Hearing called for March 20. (See page 256.)

**VS. AUTOMOTIVE TRADE ASSOCIATIONS**—Counsel for the FTC and for the respondents are negotiating, a stipulation, which if agreed upon will result in the issuance of a cease and desist order or a dismissal. Involved are the National Standard Parts Association, the Motor and Equipment Wholesale Association, both national organizations, and three mid-western regional associations which were charged in October, 1936, in an FTC complaint with allegedly forming a combination to control the market and maintain resale prices.

#### C. Leo Wenzel

C. Leo Wenzel, general sales manager for the Budd Wheel Co., died Feb. 12 after a two month's illness, at the Mayo Hospital, Rochester, Minn. Mr. Wenzel was forty-two years old. He was widely known in the tire and truck industries and was past president of the Tire and Rim Association.

#### New Fiat Truck

Interior of driver's cab of Fiat 666 truck which is equipped with a six-cylinder 565-cu. in. Diesel engine developing 105 hp. at 2000 r.p.m. The truck has a net weight of 12,220 lb., and the load-carrying capacity is 14,000 lb. The transmission has seven forward speeds and two reverse, and the final drive is through double reduction gears (straight bevel and helical spur).



## FTC Plans to Undertake Distribution Cost Study

### National Advertising May Be Due for Close Scrutiny In Inquiry Which Is to Start Sometime After June 30

While Congress was seeking to set itself up as being "economy minded" in recent weeks, the energetic Federal Trade Commission successfully angled for an \$89,000 distribution cost study which will be launched sometime after June 30. Out of a total appropriation of \$2,300,000 for next fiscal year, the independent office appropriation bill earmarked the \$89,000 figure which, according to some authorities, may be used as a forerunner in an Administration attack aimed at national advertising.

Attention was focused on the advertising phases of the inquiry when this statement was made by an FTC official before the House Appropriations Committee:

"The place of advertising in distribution, especially national advertising, is a matter of great importance and general interest. Is it costing the consumer too much for the service it renders? Does it sometimes render the consumer a disservice? The proposed inquiry would seek to answer these and other similar questions."

Secret hearings before the committee also revealed that the FTC, as part of its study program for next fiscal year, plans to:

1. Collect periodic financial accounting reports from selected corporations (about 1000 companies in from 80 to 100 industries will be selected) for the purpose of providing reliable information "about operating conditions as a guide for business management." This phase of the FTC's work will cost \$61,000 and is designed to satisfy President Roosevelt's request two years ago for "information concerning the organization, business, conduct, practices and management of corporations."

2. Seek the causes for mounting costs in distribution which are said to absorb benefits which "should go to

(Turn to page 241, please)

### January Rim Inspections Increased 23% Over '39

The Tire & Rim Association reports that during January, 1940, it inspected and approved a total of 2,163,914 rims, an increase of approximately 26 per cent over the January, 1939, total.

### New Car Registrations and Estimated Dollar Volume by Retail Price Classes\*

	DECEMBER, 1939		TWELVE MONTHS, 1939			
	Units	Dollar Volume	Units	Per Cent of Total	Dollar Volume	Per Cent of Total
Chevrolet, Ford and Plymouth...	126,979	\$96,900,000	1,428,644	53.86	\$1,056,600,000	46.54
Others under \$1,000.....	83,950	76,300,000	940,053	35.44	858,500,000	37.82
\$1,001 to \$1,500.....	32,796	37,700,000	246,743	9.30	285,700,000	12.59
\$1,501 to \$2,000.....	1,828	3,200,000	24,569	.93	38,800,000	1.71
\$2,001 to \$3,000.....	946	2,300,000	11,953	.45	27,300,000	1.20
\$3,001 and over.....	21	100,000	697	.02	3,100,000	.14
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>246,520</b>	<b>\$216,500,000</b>	<b>2,652,659</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>\$2,270,000,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Miscellaneous.....	24	.....	718	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>246,544</b>	<b>\$216,500,000</b>	<b>2,653,377</b>	.....	<b>\$2,270,000,000</b>	.....

\* All calculations are based on delivered price at factory of five-passenger, four-door sedan, in conjunction with actual new car registrations of each model. The total dollar volumes are then consolidated by price classes.



# *Now Nearing Completion --*

THE LARGEST PLANT IN THE WORLD . . . DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE MANUFACTURE OF MILLING MACHINES

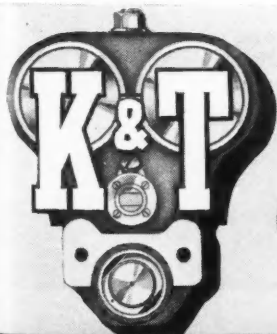


INDICATING AREA OF ADDITION  
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

IN response to a continuing and unprecedented demand for Milwaukee Milling Machines, the Kearney & Trecker plant is now being expanded with every modern facility to enable us to increase our production and maintain the standards which have won world-wide recognition for the advanced design and construction of Milwaukee Milling Machines.

KEARNEY & TRECKER CORPORATION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

MORE THAN  
**41** years  
OF DOING  
ONE THING WELL



# *Milwaukee* **MILLING MACHINES**

## Business in Brief

*Written by the Guaranty Trust Co., New York, Exclusively for AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES*

Uninterrupted recession in general business activity is indicated. The New York Times seasonally adjusted index for the week ended Feb. 10 stood at 98.6 per cent of the estimated normal, as compared with 101.5 for the preceding week and 89.6 a year ago. The Journal of Commerce unadjusted index, at 97.6 per cent of the 1927-29 average, was 3.8 points below the level a fortnight earlier.

Retail trade improved moderately in the two weeks ended Feb. 17, with sales totals ranging, according to Dun & Bradstreet estimates, from 5 to 10 per cent above the corresponding 1939 turnover. Department store sales during the week ended Feb. 10 were even with those of a year ago, according to the Federal Reserve compilation, breaking a long series of year-to-year gains.

Production of electricity by the light and power industry declined contraseasonally in each week of the fortnight ended Feb. 10 but was 11.4 per cent above the comparable output last year.

Railway freight movement during the week ended Feb. 10 dropped substantially, reflecting in the greatest degree yet shown the current slowing down of industrial activity. Car loadings numbered 626,903, as compared with 657,004 the week before and 576,352 a year ago.

Bank debits to individual accounts in leading cities during the week ended Feb. 7 were one per cent above the total for the preceding week and five per cent above the comparable 1939 figure.

Average daily production of crude oil during the week ended Feb. 10 was

3,688,100 barrels, as compared with 3,498,800 barrels in the week before, and exceeded by 159,100 barrels the required output as computed by the Bureau of Mines.

Production of bituminous coal during the same period averaged 1,633,000 tons daily, as compared with 1,700,000 tons for the preceding week and 1,424,000 tons a year ago.

Business failures during the week ended Feb. 8 numbered 251, according to the Dun & Bradstreet report, as against 285 the week before and 318 a year ago.

Cotton-mill activity increased more than seasonally in the week ended Feb. 10. The New York Times adjusted index rose to 137.5 from 135.7 for the preceding week and 121.8 a year ago.

Engineering construction contracts awarded during the first seven weeks of this year fell 23 per cent below the corresponding 1939 total, although private contracts registered a gain of 35 per cent, according to Engineering News-Record. Contracts for all types of construction in 37 States during January, as reported by F. W. Dodge Corp., were 22 per cent below the total a year ago.

Professor Fisher's index of wholesale commodity prices for the week ended Feb. 17 stands at 84.3 per cent of the 1926 average, as compared with 84.7 a fortnight earlier and 86.3 for the first week of the year.

Excess reserves of the member banks of the Federal Reserve system rose \$60,000,000 during the week ended Feb. 14 to an estimated total of \$5,580,000,000, only \$10,000,000 below the all-time peak reported for Jan. 24.

### AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES

#### Summary of Automotive Production Activity

**BUSES** The horizons in this field continue to brighten with one of the leading manufacturers reporting an increase in operating rate of about one per cent each week since the first of the year. This particular producer now operating at about 65 per cent of capacity.

**TRUCKS** Prospects for this year continue to be favorable and, in general, production schedules are heavier. A number of producers seem to feel that this condition will last indefinitely inasmuch as dealer orders show no signs of slackening.

**TRACTORS** Makers state that sales last year were about seven per cent less than in 1938 due to lower prices which farmers received for products and the change over to new tractor lines. However, present production schedules are strong and the first two months show gratifying increases.

**AUTOMOBILES** Preliminary estimates indicate that production totals for February will exceed 400,000 cars and trucks by several thousand units to put the month well ahead of the comparable period a year ago.

**MARINE ENGINES** A fairly large volume of orders has stepped up production. Larger units still predominate, although boat shows have produced increased sales of smaller units.

**AIRCRAFT ENGINES** Backlogs are piling up in spite of heavy production schedules. Development work is continuing.

*This summary is based on confidential information of current actual production rates from leading producers in each field covered. Staff members in Detroit, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia collect the basic information, in all cases from official factory sources.*

(Copyright 1940, Chilton Co., Inc.)

## Wants Engineers for Labor Mediation Jobs

Because of their training and temperament, engineers are qualified to take over the exacting duties of mediators or arbitrators in solving disputes between labor and management, the annual meeting of the American Engineering Council in Washington, D. C., was told by Otto S. Beyer, who is of the National Mediation Board. The selection of such men is difficult, Mr. Beyer said, since they must have a working knowledge of conditions in the industry concerned, yet cannot be identified with labor or management. Mr. Beyer suggested that the engineering profession give active consideration to ways and means of making available, from its members, the names of "broad-minded, intelligent socially-conscious and technically well-informed" individuals willing to undertake such tasks.

## Retail Automotive Sales Up 28% in '39

Making a gain of 28 per cent, retail sales of products in the automotive group, as classified by the Bureau of the Census, rose to a value of \$4,990,000,000 in 1939 compared with \$3,900,000,000 in 1938, according to *Domestic Commerce*, published by the Department of Commerce. In the group are included motor vehicles, accessories, tires, batteries and garage supplies. Retail sales at filling stations increased 1 per cent to \$2,428,000,000 from \$2,400,000,000.

## WPA Reports on Study Of Industrial Research

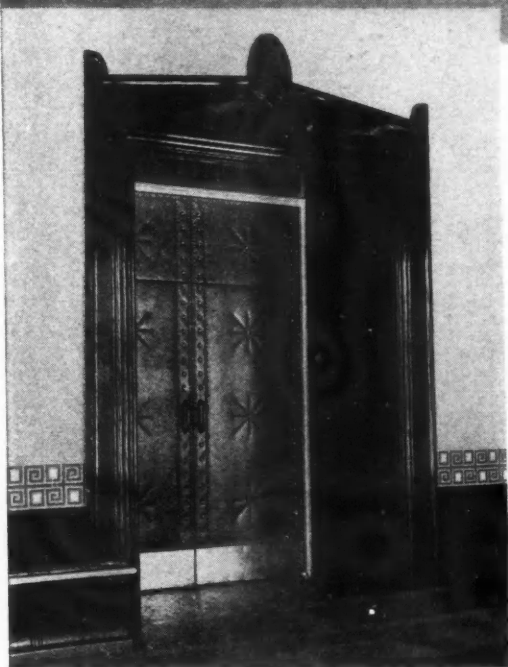
A WPA project report released recently shows that the number of persons engaged in industrial research—laboratories from which the bulk of new inventions and improved processes have come in recent years—has increased fourfold since 1929 with 50,000 employees at present and annual expenditures averaging between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000.

The report, an 81-page document with charts, tables and a statistical appendix, set forth that the greatest amount of research is being done in the relatively new, mass-production industries and mentions specifically the electric goods, rubber, petroleum, industrial chemicals and automobiles—all industries in which research activity, measured in terms of personnel employed, was said by the report to have grown most rapidly during the last two decades.

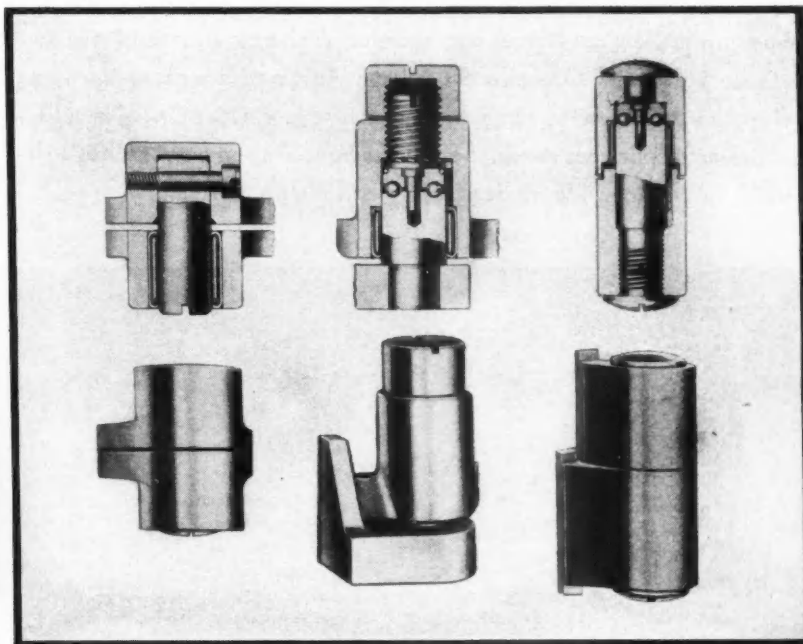
The report noted that, while the rapid growth of industrial research has been an important source of employment for an increasing number of specially trained persons, the rate of absorption by industry has not been as great as the rate at which they have been trained in schools.

# RUSSWIN

## HINGES SWING FREELY ON TORRINGTON NEEDLE BEARINGS



Russwin Anti-friction Pivot Hinges are designed for just such jobs as carrying these heavy ornamental doors, weighing up to 1000 pounds each.



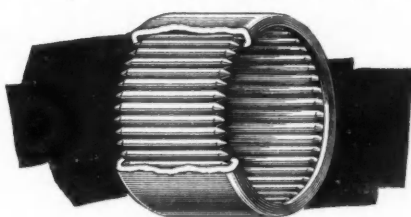
In these three types of pivot hinges, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co. combines Torrington Needle Bearings and ball bearings—the Needle Bearings to carry heavy radial loads in a limited space, the ball bearings to take the thrust. Note the compact designs obtained.

**M**INIMUM friction was the first requirement in the design of Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company's Adjustable Ball Bearing Pivot Hinges. Because hinges involve both radial and thrust loads, the design utilizes both ball thrust and Torrington Needle Bearings—an interesting example of the adaptability of the Needle Bearing for use with other types of bearings.

"Torrington Needle Bearings were selected for the radial loads," say Russell & Erwin engineers, "because of their compactness, ease of assembly, lubricant retaining qualities, and their comparatively low cost. With them we were able to keep the knuckle diameters to an absolute minimum and to provide a truly anti-friction bearing capable of handling the heavy oscillating loads at very slow speeds, which the hinges are called upon to carry.

"We feel that Torrington Needle Bearings have assisted us materially in making a most distinct advance in pivot hinge design."

You can build better value into your own product by incorporating the



Torrington Needle Bearing—the bearing that gives anti-friction construction in small space at low cost, and needs little attention in service. The Torrington Engineering Department will be glad to cooperate with you in laying out appli-

cations for the Needle Bearing in your product. If you would like additional information on this unusual bearing, write for Catalog No. 7. For Needle Bearings to be used in heavier service, request Booklet 103X from our associate, the Bantam Bearings Corporation, South Bend, Indiana.

*The Torrington Company*  
ESTABLISHED 1866  
*Torrington, Conn., U.S.A.*

Makers of Ball and Needle Bearings

New York Boston Philadelphia Detroit  
Cleveland Chicago London, England

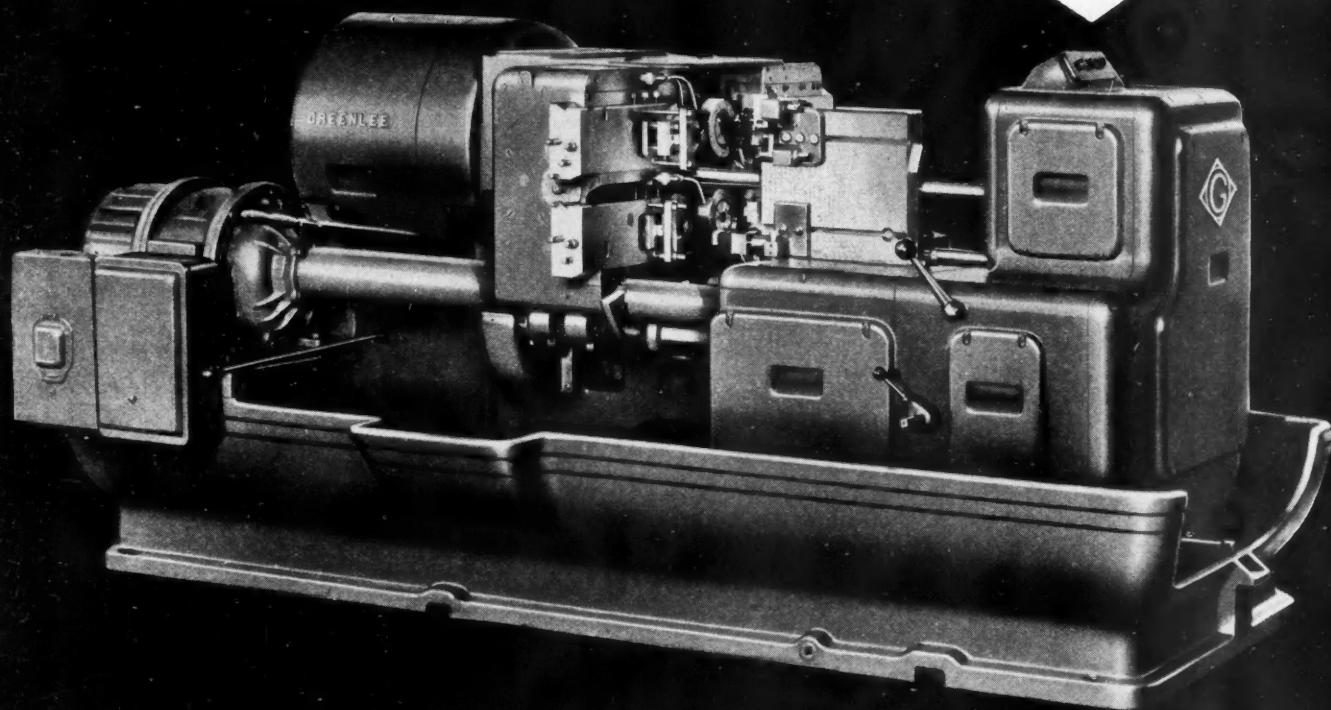
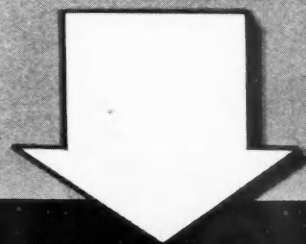
# TORRINGTON NEEDLE BEARING



# WHEN YOU INSTALL A GREENLEE

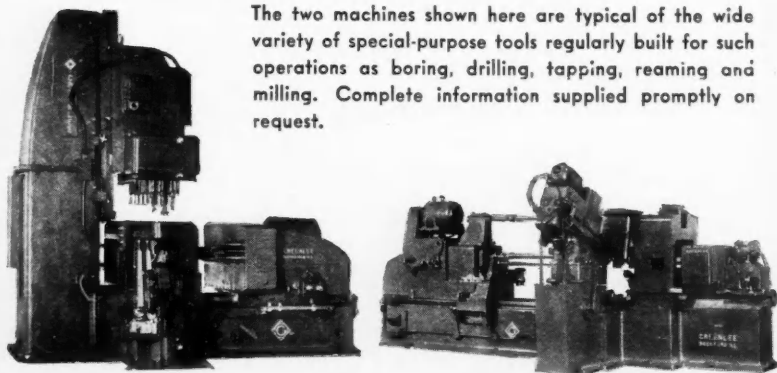
The excellent record made by Greenlee Four-Spindle Automatics under all kinds of conditions is the result of sound engineering, extensive machine-building experience, and a combination of features in the design, which provide maximum production, continuous accuracy, quick change-over, and minimum down time. Now, with Greenlee Six-Spindle Automatics making the same kind of a record and for the same reasons, you have a wider choice in selecting a machine to suit your needs. Both types have the same strong basic design, which insures long life, dependability and high production.

# 4 OR



## ★ ★ ★ GREENLEE Special-Purpose Tools

The two machines shown here are typical of the wide variety of special-purpose tools regularly built for such operations as boring, drilling, tapping, reaming and milling. Complete information supplied promptly on request.

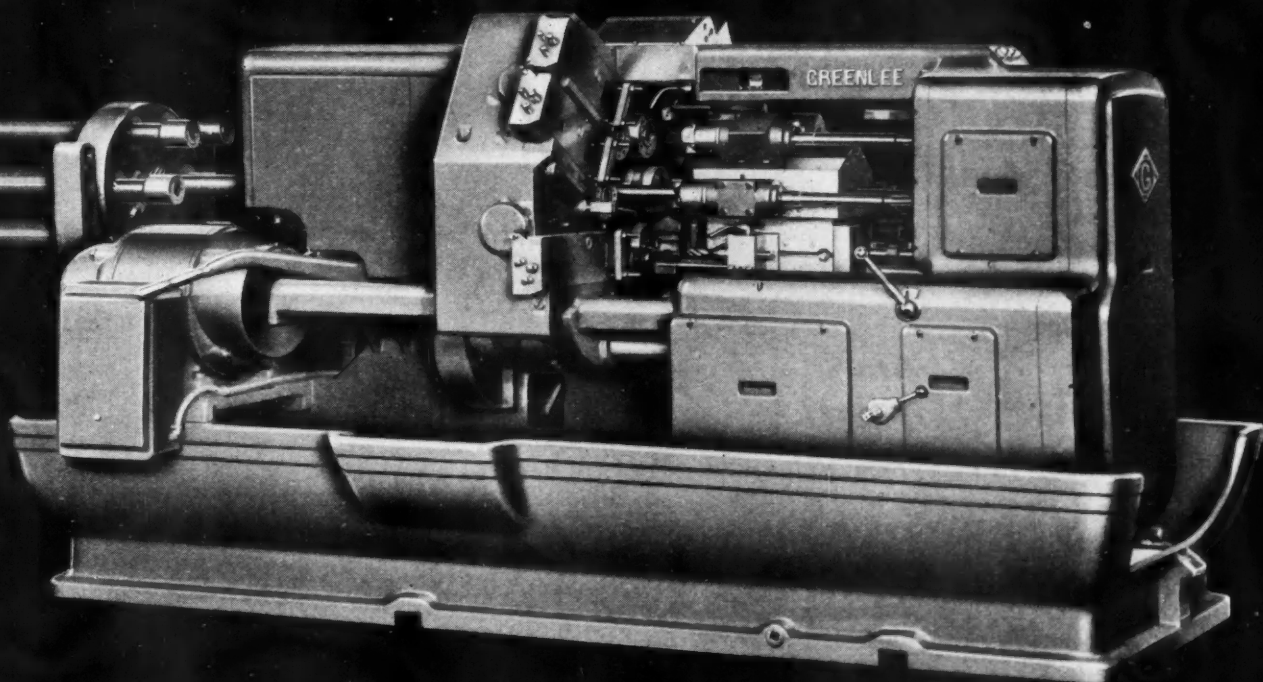


AUTOMATIC  
SCREW MACHINES  
•  
MULTIPLE SPINDLE  
MACHINES for DRILLING  
BORING, TAPPING  
MILLING, REAMING and  
SIMILAR OPERATIONS

# 6

# -SPINDLE AUTOMATIC

*You Get* FAST PRODUCTION  
CONTINUOUS ACCURACY ★ QUICK  
SET-UP ★ ACCESSIBILITY ★ ★  
EASE OF CONTROL



• When you install a Greenlee "Six", you get the latest in six-spindle screw machine design, because it not only incorporates the basic principles of the "Four", but includes others of especial value in six-spindle performance. You get six independent cross slides actuated by interchangeable plate cams; a main tool slide operated by intermittent gearing, not cams; collets that can be removed without indexing the head; and you get many other features, such as built-in set-up lighting and wide-open accessibility. All these features make for easier operation, quicker change-over and higher production. And they all help win the battle for lower manufacturing costs.

★ Let us send descriptive matter on Greenlee Four and Six-Spindle Screw Machines. And if you have a work piece up for consideration, let us have full information concerning it. A production estimate will be furnished promptly. No obligation, of course.

**GREENLEE BROS. & CO., ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.**



Acme

### "Young Tom"

Henry and Edsel Ford gave a cordial welcome to movie star Mickey Rooney when he visited Detroit recently. The irrepressible Mickey appears in "Young Tom Edison," the Hollywood version of the boyhood of the late Thomas E. Edison.

### MEN . . . . .

Six promotions in the engineering staff of Pontiac Motor Division have been announced. William H. Manning moves from the post of assistant chief engineer in charge of experimental work to assistant chief engineer in charge of design. George A. Delaney, former electrical engineer, now heads the experimental laboratories. L. Raymond Sampson, head of the technical data section, has been shifted to the electrical engineer post. William J. deBeaubien of the drafting department has been appointed engineer in charge of accessories. In recognition of the growing use of rubber in engine design, George W. Lampman, designer, has been placed on special assignment in charge of all rubber developments. Forrest H. Kane, assistant to the chief engineer, has been elevated to executive engineer and will continue to specialize in cost analysis, budget and sales contact.

H. R. MacMillan, prominent Canadian industrialist of Vancouver, B. C., was elected a director of The International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., at the February monthly meeting of the board. He fills the vacancy caused by the death of James A. Richardson, of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

General Tire and Rubber Co. directors have named the following company officers for the coming year: W. O'Neil, president and general manager; W. E. Fouse, vice-president; C. J. Jahant, vice-president and factory manager; T. S. Shore, vice-president and treasurer; L. A. McQueen, vice-president, in charge of sales; S. S. Poor, vice-president, in charge of retail merchandising; H. R. Jenkins, secretary; T. S. Clark, assistant treasurer; F. W. Knowlton, assistant secretary. This increases the list of vice-presidents of the company from two to five, by the promotion of Mr. Shore, Mr. McQueen and Mr. Poor to vice-presidencies. Mr. Jenkins was promoted from assistant secretary to secretary, and Mr. Knowlton is the newly appointed assistant secretary.

The Timken-Detroit Axle Co. has announced the appointment of R. L. "Bob" Koeppen as West Coast field representative. Mr. Koeppen will make his headquarters in San Francisco, Calif.

J. M. Cosgrove has been made director of the development laboratory of the Standard Steel Spring Co., Coraopolis, Pa.

Appointment of Ira B. Groves, manager of the St. Louis branch, as manager of the Ford Motor Co. assembly



## • • • Unequalled SURFACE SMOOTHNESS and SPHERICITY

The series of lapping operations performed as a matter of course in the Strom plant give Strom Steel Balls a degree of surface smoothness and sphericity that has always been unequalled in any other regular grade of ball. Only through such unique lapping practice can extreme precision be obtained.

Physical soundness, correct hardness, size accuracy, and sphericity are guaranteed unconditionally in all Strom Balls.

Other types of balls—*stainless steel, monel, brass and bronze*—are also available in all standard sizes. Write for catalog and prices.

# Strom

## STEEL BALL CO.

1850 So. 54th Avenue, Cicero, Ill.

*The largest independent and exclusive Metal Ball Manufacturer*



branch at Kansas City, and promotion of J. C. Doyle to be manager of the St. Louis branch has been announced. Mr. Groves succeeds W. L. Yule, who lost his life recently in an automobile accident near Carthage, Mo. Mr. Doyle was assistant manager of the St. Louis branch.

H. H. Yeager has been appointed assistant sales manager of the Shafer Bearing Corp., Chicago, manufacturers of Shafer radial-thrust roller bearings. Mr. Yeager was for a number of years district sales manager of the Dodge Mfg. Corp., and prior to that was manager of the mill supply department of SKF Industries, Inc.

C. Lawrence Muench has been elected president of the Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass., moving up from executive vice-presidency to succeed Arthur B. Newhall. Mr. Muench became vice-president and sales manager in 1933 and had been executive vice-president since May, 1939.

Diamond T Motor Car Co. has announced the appointment of William G. Norris as national sales manager of the Diamond T Pag-Age-Car Division.

The Timken Roller Bearing Co. has appointed M. H. Kuhl assistant manager of the Industrial Division. This position was formerly held by S. D. Partridge, who was recently made manager of the Industrial Division. P. J. Reeves has been transferred to the home office to engage in special sales work. Mr. Reeves' former position as manager of the Los Angeles office is being filled by S. T. Salvage, promoted from the company's sales-engineering ranks.

Richard R. Powell has been appointed special representative of the sales department of Studebaker.

E. A. Longenacker, Milwaukee industrial engineer, has been elected executive president of the Lauson Co., New Holstein, Wis., outboard motor and gasoline engine manufacturers. Other officers named at the annual meeting in January were Henry S. Wright, Milwaukee, president and general manager; H. F. Edson, New Holstein, vice-president and sales manager; Eugene Wulff, New Holstein, vice-president; Harold E. Bruns, New Holstein, secretary-treasurer. Directors include Roland Wheeler, A. S. Puelicjer, W. Thurman Reiley and Stanley Evans, Milwaukee, and Robert Rolfs, West Bend.

Walter F. Rockwell, vice-president of the Wisconsin Axel Corp., Oshkosh, Wis., subsidiary of the Timken-Detroit Co., Detroit, was named Oshkosh's "man-of-the-year" by the Oshkosh Junior Chamber of Commerce, which credited him with having done most to assure the city's future industrial security and progress. Mr. Rockwell

is at present associated with the Detroit headquarters, in charge of the company's plants in Detroit, Oshkosh, Milwaukee and Waukegan.

Arthur A. Maynard, has been appointed director of engineering of General Motors of Canada, Ltd., Oshawa, Ont.

## Casing Shipments During 1939 Totaled 56,975,044

Automotive pneumatic casing shipments during 1939 amounted to 56,975,044 units. This is 32.1 per cent above

shipments during 1938 and represents the best year since 1929 when over 69,000,000 units were shipped according to statistics released by the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc.

Replacement units shipped in 1939 are estimated at 37,536,608, an increase of 22.8 per cent above 1938 and were the highest since 1931. Original equipment shipments, in 1939, estimated at 18,164,441 units, gained 57.7 per cent over 1938.

Total shipments for December are estimated at 4,740,112 units, an increase of 11.7 per cent over November, and 10.7 per cent above December a year ago.



## ONLY LAPPING As Strom Does It CAN PRODUCE SUCH PRECISION

Strom Steel Balls possess a degree of surface smoothness and sphericity that has never been equalled in any other regular grade of ball. Such precision is exclusive with Strom because it can be attained only through a series of lapping operations such as are standard practice in the Strom plant.

Physical soundness, correct hardness, size accuracy and sphericity are guaranteed in all Strom Balls.

Other types of balls—stainless steel, monel, brass and bronze, are also available in all standard sizes.

Write for complete details.

# Strom

## STEEL BALL CO.

1850 So. 54th Avenue, Cicero, Ill.

*The largest independent and exclusive Metal Ball Manufacturer*

## International Harvester Announces New Tractors

Three new models of Diesel-powered, crawler-type tractors have been announced by the International Harvester Co. The new units are being built at the company's tractor works in Chicago. Diesel engines, gears and several other parts, will be made at Milwaukee Works, in Milwaukee, Wis. Sizes range from the smallest unit, weighing 6800 lb. and providing 30 hp. at the drawbar, to the largest, weighing 22,000 lb. and providing more than 70 hp. at the drawbar.

The two smallest units—the TD-6

and TD-9—have five forward and one reverse speeds, and the two largest—the TD-14 and TD-18—have six forward and two reverse speeds. All four models travel 1.5 m.p.h. in first speed. Top speed for the two smaller models is about 5.3 m.p.h., while top speed for the two largest models is about 5.8 m.p.h. All of the new models are powered with 4-cylinder, 4-cycle Diesel engines except the largest tractor, which has a 6-cylinder, 4-cycle Diesel engine.

Bore of the cylinders ranges from 3 $\frac{3}{8}$  in. in the smallest model, to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. in the largest unit. The stroke ranges from 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. in the smallest tractor, to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in the largest. Piston displace-

ment is 247.7 cu. in. for the smallest model and 691.1 cu. in. for the largest model.

Among the features of the new International Diesel crawlers are replaceable cylinder sleeves, crankshafts hardened by the electrical induction method, aluminum alloy pistons, full pressure lubrication system providing lubrication for all operating parts, multiple disc steering clutches, balanced weight of the tractor on tracks, variable speed governor and an operator's seat designed to give the operator comfort and easy visibility of all important parts of the tractor.

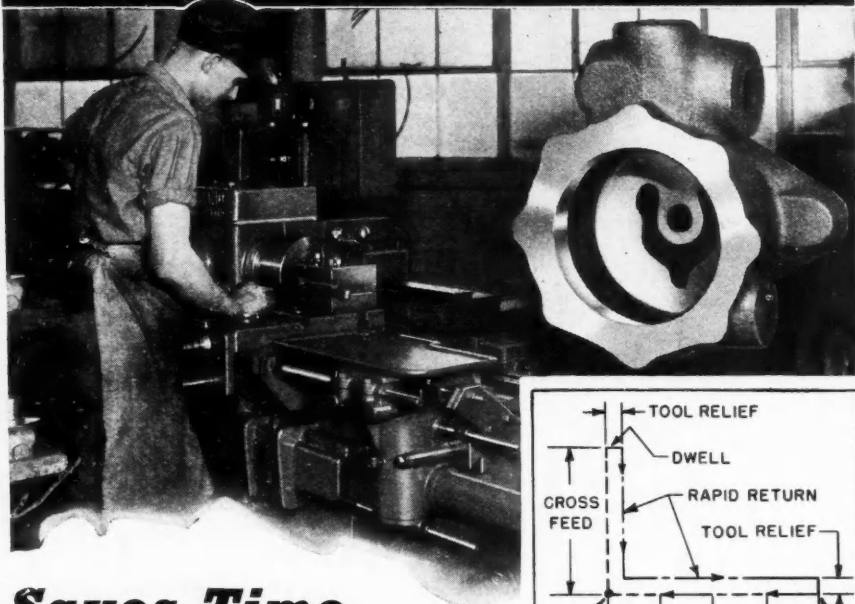
These are equipped with the standard International Diesel starting system, which converts the Diesel into a gasoline engine for starting, and after a quick cylinder warm-up switches to regular Diesel operation. The TD-18 is equipped with an electric starting system. Electric starting is also available on the other models.

The crankshaft of the TD-18 is mounted on seven main bearings and the three other new tractors have shafts mounted on five main bearings. All gears and bearings are protected by sealed inclosures and operate in a bath of oil.

## Laminated Shim Co. Building New Plant

The Laminated Shim Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., manufacturer of Laminum shims, shim stock and small stampings, has announced that work has started on a new plant located at Stamford, Conn. The new building is to be a modern, one-story manufacturing building of about 30,000 sq. ft. of floor space. Provision is being made in the structure for new general offices. It is expected that the plant will be completed early in June of this year.

## Automatic Stub Lathe Increases Production 75%



## Saves Time, Space, Investment

The standard Sundstrand Model 8 Automatic Stub Lathe shown above increased production 75% in machining close-grained pump bodies illustrated at upper right. This job formerly required three machines, three chuckings, three handlings. The Automatic Stub Lathe does the same work with one chucking . . . saves investment, floor space, work-handling, labor. It uses cemented carbide tools effectively, improves quality of finish, maintains much closer limits . . . and can be set up quickly for many other jobs. Investigate! See what Automatic Stub Lathes can save for you.

**Sundstrand Machine Tool Co.**  
2527 Eleventh St., Rockford, Illinois, U. S. A.



## RIGID MILS-STUB LATHES

Tool Grinders - Drilling & Centering Machines  
Hydraulic Operating Equipment - Special Machinery

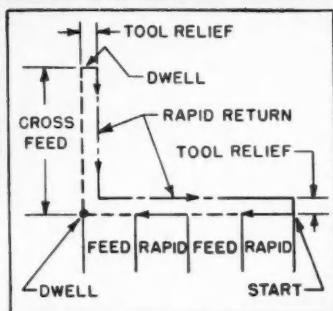


Diagram above indicates cycle of front carriage tools on interior of pump body, beginning at right. Note combination of 3 feeds, 3 rapid traverses, dwells, and tool relief.



Many other standard cycles, features of construction, advantages, and specifications of Models 8, 10 and 12 Automatic Stub Lathes are shown in Booklet 391 . . . Write for a copy, today.

## 40 YEARS AGO

The Autocar Co., who are this week moving from Pittsburgh, Pa., to their new factory at Ardmore, Pa., have completed their 1900 model. The carriage weighs 635 lb. with water and gasoline for a 75 mile run, and seats two persons comfortably. The motor, of the Otto cycle type, has two cylinders, with cranks set at 180 deg. and develops 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hp. by actual brake test.

Power is transmitted to the rear axle by means of a countershaft consisting of a speed drum, to which band brakes are applied, so that any speed, including a hill-climbing speed, may be obtained. The vehicle is entirely automatic, both as to fuel supply and lubrication, and is controlled by a single lever.

The frame is composed of steel tubes, with brazed joints. The front axle is

flexible to compensate for the inequalities of the road. Wire wheels, with flared rims and 2½-in. pneumatics, are employed. A condenser cooling the water from the cylinders is placed under the footboard.

An innovation adopted by the Auto-car Co. is to take an indicator card from every engine and to give it to the purchaser as a guarantee of the horsepower of the motor.

From *The Horseless Age*, March, 1900.

## Crude Rubber Consumption In January 13.5% Over '39

According to statistics released by The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., it is estimated that rubber manufacturers in the U. S. A. consumed 54,978 long tons of crude rubber during the month of January. This represents a 13.5 per cent increase over December, 1939, and a 18.9 per cent increase over January, 1939, when 46,234 long tons were consumed.

Gross imports for January, as reported by the Department of Commerce, were 72,496 long tons, representing a 1.5 per cent increase over imports for December, 1939, of 71,395 long tons (revised) and a 85.5 per cent increase over the imports for January, 1939, which amounted to 39,082 long tons.

Total domestic stocks were estimated by the Association at the end of January to be 156,830 long tons, which is an increase of 11.8 per cent over the stocks on hand at the end of December, 1939, amounting to 140,280 long tons. The stocks, however, were lower than the quantity on hand at the end of January, 1939, by 29.9 per cent.

Crude rubber afloat to United States ports on Jan. 31, was estimated to have been 90,285 long tons, which is slightly lower than the 91,095 long tons reported afloat as of the end of December, 1939.

Reclaimed rubber consumption for January was estimated at 17,596 long tons, production at 20,447 long tons, and stocks on hand Jan. 31, 1940, at 25,530 long tons.

## Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co. Changes New York Office

The Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., Mount Gilead, Ohio, has moved its New York office. The new address is 233 Broadway.

## U. S. Testing Co. and E. E. Free Laboratories Merge

The United States Testing Co., Inc., has announced the merger of the personnel and facilities of the E. E. Free Laboratories with the testing company.

The complete equipment, staff and associates of the E. E. Free Laboratories will be maintained at their pres-

ent location—175 Fifth Avenue, corner of Twenty-third St., New York. E. A. Graham, formerly associated with Dr. E. E. Free, will manage the laboratories which will be known as the Engineering and Research Division of the testing company.

## AC Spark Plug Expands Plant

Immediate construction of a large new spark plug plant in Flint, Mich., by the AC Spark Plug division of General Motors has been announced. The new plant will comprise 156,000 sq. ft. of floor space.

## Yellow Truck Reports Net Profit for 1939

Net sales of Yellow Truck & Coach Mfg. Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1939, were \$58,862,137. The preliminary consolidated net profit, subject to final audit, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1939, amounted to \$3,276,474, after deducting provision for depreciation of \$913,470 for plants and equipment and provision for Federal income taxes of \$649,847. This compares with net sales of \$43,334,283 and a net profit of \$514,983 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1938.

## Two Special Rigidmils Replace 15 Other Machines



## Save Capital, Overhead, and More than \$2000 Monthly on Cutters



### Standard Rigidmils

Substantial savings are being made on a wide variety of milling by standard Rigidmils. Two of these, No. 0 and No. 1, are illustrated and described in pamphlets shown above. Write for copies today. Ask for Bulletins 382 and 383.

Chamfering 140 teeth on steel ring gears is the job shown above. Formerly this work required 15 machines, two operators, and cutters costing \$2500 to \$3000 a month. Now, two operators run two special Sundstrand Rigidmils, turn out same volume of work much easier, in less space . . . and cutter cost averages only \$200 a month! No tricks, no mirrors, no foolin'. Ask our Engineered Production Department for details. Send samples and data on your milling problems. Our estimates will show if we can save you cash.

**Sundstrand Machine Tool Co.**  
2527 Eleventh St., Rockford, Illinois, U. S. A.

## RIGIDMILS-STUB LATHES

Tool Grinders - Drilling & Centering Machines  
Hydraulic Operating Equipment - Special Machinery





## Pick-Up in Steel Market Awaits Automotive Buying

**Mill Operating Rate of About 65% Up to  
End of June Predicted by Ernest T. Weir**

As happens at regular intervals in the steel market, a pick-up in activity waits on a revival of buying by automobile manufacturers. Some of the steel sellers find comfort in the slowing down of the decline, but the volume of fresh orders continues inadequate for the support of the current operating

rate, and little change is looked for until the rate of automobile production and with it the need of steel move into higher ground.

Steel of all descriptions can now be obtained on short notice, and fill-in orders, coming from both automobile manufacturers and parts-makers, clear-

ly indicate reluctance to anticipate requirements more than absolutely necessary. An interesting development is that disclosed by the American Iron & Steel Institute's 1939 statistics, which show that sheet capacity is now 11,374,065, an increase of 869,712 tons over that of 1938. Sheet production last year was 7,799,577 tons, so that a considerable expansion in demand could be met without overtaxing rolling and finishing capacity. What little in the way of difficulties buyers experienced during the November rush, resulted from minor delays in the provisioning of the continuous rolling mills with primary forms of steel. It is noteworthy that the only addition to capacity was in sheets, the preponderant consumption of which is of automotive character. Only minor changes in steel bar capacity have been noted in the last few years.

A steel mill operating rate of between 60 and 70 per cent of ingot capacity between now and the end of June was forecast recently by Ernest T. Weir, president of the American Iron & Steel Institute. Mr. Weir looked for more favorable weather and a pick-up in export demand to bring some improvement in March. Mr. Weir said that he did not look for any price-cutting when orders begin to come in and that steel was being sold at present at "list prices."

Leading mine producers raised the price of copper \$5 a ton to 11½ cents a pound during the week ended Feb. 24. One of the large marketers had for some time quoted that figure, refusing to meet the price of the others when they announced a reduction from 11½ to 11¼ cents. The advance came just ten days after the placing of an order for 25,000 tons by France. It is said that the policy of that country and that of her British allies now is to make the heaviest possible purchases of strategic metals, so as to leave no supplies for neutrals who might re-export to Germany or Russia. Copper and brass products prices were immediately revised upward to the extent of the advance in the basic metal. Domestic demand has improved of late and stocks of refined metal have been sharply reduced.

The advance in the copper market caused tin prices to firm. Sellers again asked 46 cents for spot Straits, following several days of lower prices. There is much talk of tightening trading in tin, so as to eliminate continuing seeping of supplies through Russia and neutral countries to Germany. The large automotive interests, which usually buy in 25-ton lots, have not shown much interest in the market lately.—W. C. H.



## BENDIX DRIVE assures owner-satisfaction

**T**HE reputation of a motor car embraces all of that car... from tires to cigar lighter. Reliable starting, the responsibility for which necessarily rests upon battery, carburetor, gasoline, ignition system, wiring and the starter-drive, never ceases, in the owner's mind, to be an attribute of the car itself,

rather than its component parts.

All of which is by way of suggesting the desirability of specifying the thoroughly reliable Bendix Drive, which has started so many millions of engines so many billions of times that there can be no doubt of its enduring, consistent efficiency.

**ECLIPSE MACHINE DIVISION**  
BENDIX AVIATION CORPORATION • ELMIRA, NEW YORK

## Goodyear's 1939 Net Profits at \$9,838,797

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.'s annual report shows a total income for 1939 of \$216,496,842. Net profits on Goodyear's 1939 operations are reported

at \$9,838,797, out of which five dollars were paid on each of 649,632 shares of outstanding preferred stock and one dollar was paid on each of 2,059,168 shares of outstanding common stock.

## Curtiss Tests Military Plane

Equipped with the most powerful engine ever installed in a pursuit plane, a new military airplane designated Hawk 75 A-4 has been announced in Buffalo by the Curtiss Aeroplane Division of Curtiss-Wright Corp.

With structural design features similar to those of its predecessors in the Curtiss Hawk series, the new plane is built to be powered with the recently developed Wright Cyclone 1200-hp. engine. Other Hawk pursuits have approximately 1000-hp. The Hawk 75 A-4 now is undergoing tests at Buffalo Airport.

It was pointed out that the new engine, with the largest horsepower of any single-row radial engine, will materially increase the speed and other military-performance characteristics of the plane. Officials declined to say to whom the new ship would be offered for sale.

## PUBLICATIONS

Many new listings and new prices for Bunting standardized bearings are included in general catalog No. 40 issued by the Bunting Brass & Bronze Co.\*

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., has published a 32-page, two-color catalog which describes its model HD14 Diesel crawler tractor.\*

Modern air-control instruments and their applications are discussed in a new catalog No. 4050 issued by the Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.\*

"Light for Work" is the title of a new booklet prepared by the Acme Electric & Mfg. Co., Cuba, N. Y. In addition to describing Acme mercury vapor transformers for indoor and outdoor applications, the booklet explains the characteristics of mercury vapor lighting, the various types of lighting systems for a specific and general applications.\*

The James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation has prepared an illustrated brochure in which its \$200,000 Industrial Progress Award Program is completely described.\*

Seventy-eight Diesel-powered machines that have operated a total of more than 1,000,000 hours to date, are illustrated and described in a 32-page booklet, designated as form 5856, prepared by the Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.\*

The Lumber Mutual Casualty Insurance Co., New York, has prepared a manual which deals with the correct barricading of road excavating and paving jobs. It is titled, "You Must Protect The Careless Driver."\*

Results of a nationwide survey of traffic engineering departments in major cities of the United States are presented in a 63-page booklet published by the Institute of Traffic Engineers with the cooperation of the National Conservation Bureau, accident prevention division of the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives. The booklet is titled "Organization and Functions of

City Traffic Engineering Departments" and was edited by Dr. Bruce D. Greenshields. Price, 50 cents.

"Link-Belt Conveyors in American Industry," a booklet containing statistical data and rationings dealing with different applications of mechanical elevating and conveying equipment, has been published by the Link-Belt Co., Chicago.\*

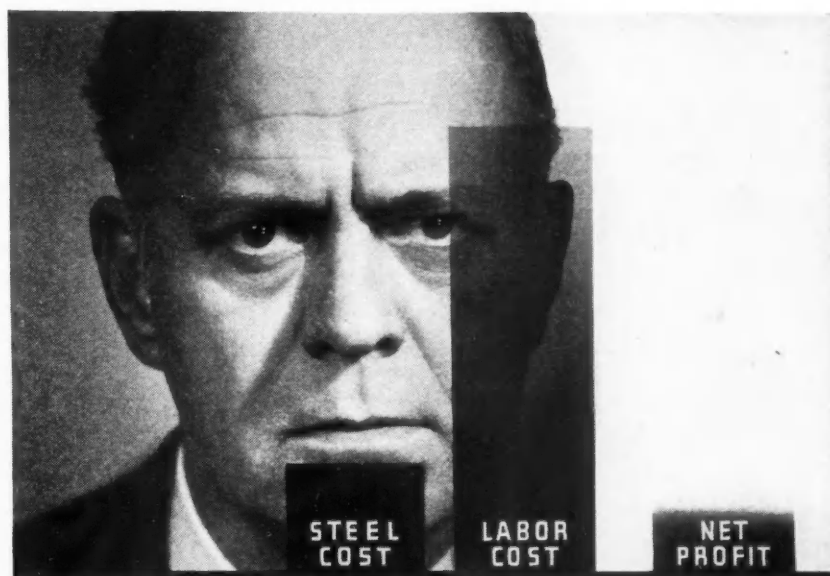
"The Fabrication of U. S. S. Stainless Steels" is the title of a 92-page book bound in stiff covers, just issued by United States Steel Corp. Subsidiaries. The book is divided into three comprehensive sections: part one is devoted to welding, riveting, soldering and joint design; part two is concerned with machining, cutting, forming, annealing and pickling operations; and, part three deals with surface finishing and protection. Austenitic, ferritic and martensitic stainless steels are treated separately. Laboratory

corrosion data covering a wide range of chemicals and acids are presented for four types of U. S. S. Stainless Steels. Price of the book is \$1.

A practical guide for the care and use of carbide-tipped tools is contained in a 32-page catalog which has been issued by the McKenna Metals Co., Latrobe, Pa. Known as Catalog No. 3, it contains complete descriptions, drawings and recommended uses for standard Kennametal tools and blanks for turning, boring and facing steel and other metals.\*

The Ford Motor Co. has prepared a pamphlet entitled "The Ford Way of Doing Business."\*

\*Obtainable through editorial department, AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES. Address Chestnut and 56th Sts., Philadelphia. Please give date of issue in which literature was listed.



## Consider Labor Costs When Buying Steel

On most jobs, shop labor costs are the biggest single factor—and they depend to a large degree on the steel used. If bars are too hard for bending or forming—or have hard spots to break or dull tools—if some shapes are not straight—or if in the case of alloy steel the required properties are not developed by the first heat treatment—then up go costs, down go profits.

Purchasing steel that is uniform and has the properties most desirable for your particular use often pays big dividends in the form of decreased shop costs. You do not have to pay any more for this kind of steel—so why not get it?

For several years Ryerson has been building up stocks of these better, more uniform steels. Careful selection, checking, testing, and inspecting assure the uniform high quality necessary for Ryerson Certification. Try Ryerson Certified Steels on your hardest job—and check the labor costs. Many have told us that it pays.

JOSEPH T. RYERSON & SON, Inc. Plants at: Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Boston, Philadelphia, Jersey City.

**RYERSON**  
*Certified*  
**STEELS**



# Chrysler Workers Awarded \$3,000,000 Compensation

## Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission's Decision Favors 27,000 Employees; Appeal Expected

Award of approximately \$3,000,000 in unemployment compensation benefits to 27,000 of the 50,000 workers in Chrysler plants who were affected by the labor dispute which tied up operations of the corporation from Oct. 6 to Nov. 29 last year marked the latest

phase in developments which will determine whether state unemployment benefits will be paid to workers affiliated with unions engaged in strikes or other work stoppages.

The award decision was announced on Feb. 21 by Charles Rubinoff, referee

for the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, after a review of month-long testimony and briefs filed by all parties interested in the dispute, including the UAW-CIO, UAW-AFL, Chrysler Corp., and the Unemployment Compensation Commission. His ruling reversed a previous decision of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation which held that all of the 50,000 claimants were ineligible under the Michigan Compensation law which eliminates those "directly interested" in work stoppages resulting from labor disputes.

The referee's ruling drew a distinction between workers in three Chrysler plants, the Dodge main, forge and truck plants, in which there were labor disputes, and workers in seven other Chrysler plants in which work was halted because of a shortage of materials even though a majority of employees in these plants were members of the UAW-CIO which used the dispute as a vehicle for obtaining a new contract with the corporation.

It was expected that one or more parties interested in the decision would appeal the referee's ruling to the appeal board established by the Michigan Unemployment Compensation law which allows 15 days for the filing of appeals. Decisions of the appeal board may be carried to the courts so that it is possible that the actual payment of compensation may be subject to continued adjudication.

The earlier decision of the Compensation Commission treated all plants in the corporation as one establishment while the referee considered each of the 10 plants as separate establishments. In refusing compensation to 23,000 workers in the three plants directly engaged in the dispute, however, the referee ruled that they had effected an illegal slowdown—an act which the UAW-CIO had denied throughout the period of the dispute.

Observers of the labor situation pointed out that if the referee's decision is allowed to stand it would in effect amount to state financing of strike benefits to members of a union who could tie up production in a key plant with assurance that all members except those directly involved in the dispute could collect benefits from the state even though the entire membership was directly interested in the outcome of an eventual settlement.

(Turn to page 264, please)

## Despatch Oven Co. Officers Re-Elected

A. E. Grapp was re-elected president and treasurer for 1940 of the Despatch Oven Co., Minneapolis, Minn., at the stockholders annual meeting held recently. Other officers re-elected include H. L. Grapp, vice-president and general manager; G. C. Keyes, vice-president and chief engineer, and F. H. Faber, secretary and sales manager.

## Continental Uses the MAGNAFLUX method



MAGNAFLUX tells us what's beneath the surface—if there are any internal defects, it spots them instantly. It is but one of the many ways by which Continental insures to its customers the greatest of precision and reliability in the parts it is called upon to make. You can be sure that when Continental makes it, whatever the quantity, it will be done right.

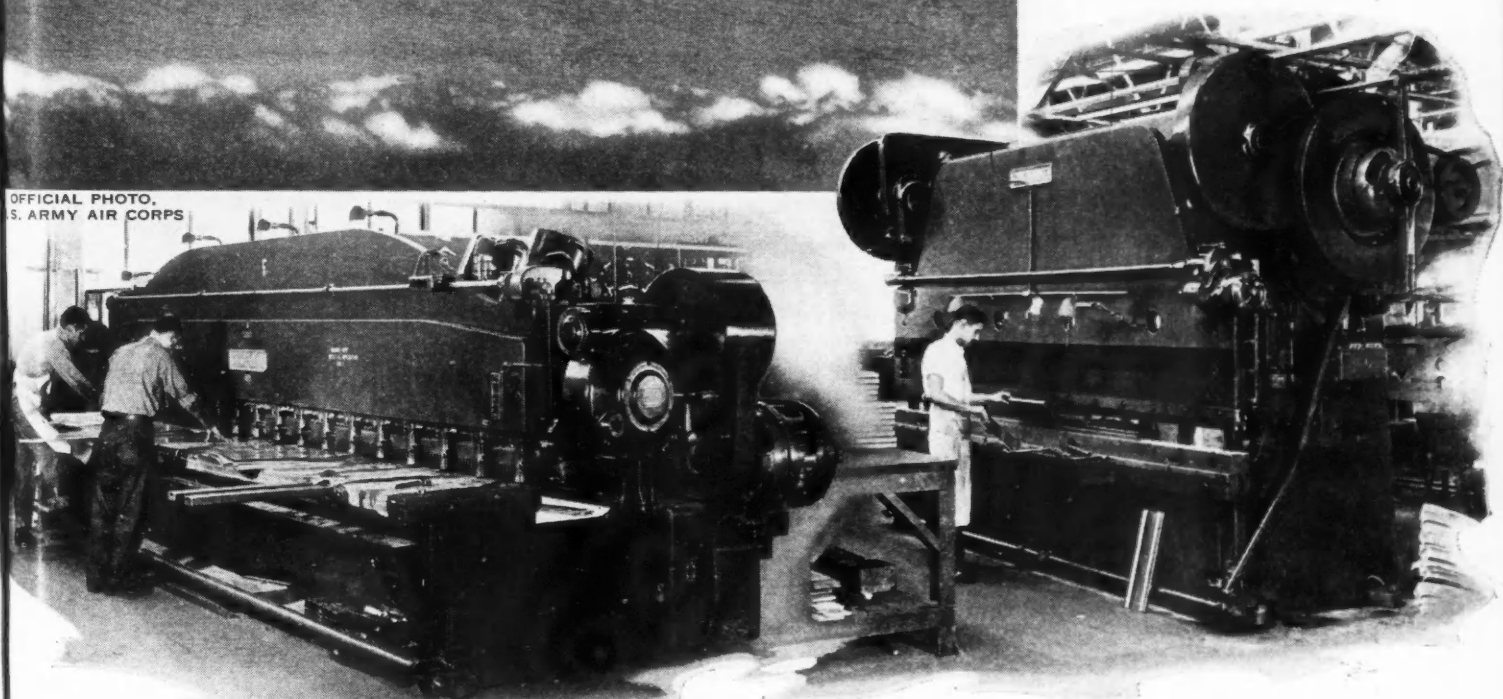
SERVING THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

**Continental Motors Corporation**  
MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN





OFFICIAL PHOTO.  
U.S. ARMY AIR CORPS



Metal sheets for aircraft and automobiles are sheared to micrometer accuracies on Cincinnati All-Steel Shears, and accurate Cincinnati Steel Press Brakes form parts that fit together easily.

*Write for recommendations on your job.*

THE CINCINNATI SHAPER COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

SHAPERS • SHEARS • BRAKES • PRESSES



# Chrysler Workers Awarded \$3,000,000 Compensation

## Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission's Decision Favors 27,000 Employees; Appeal Expected

Award of approximately \$3,000,000 in unemployment compensation benefits to 27,000 of the 50,000 workers in Chrysler plants who were affected by the labor dispute which tied up operations of the corporation from Oct. 6 to Nov. 29 last year marked the latest

phase in developments which will determine whether state unemployment benefits will be paid to workers affiliated with unions engaged in strikes or other work stoppages.

The award decision was announced on Feb. 21 by Charles Rubinoff, referee

for the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, after a review of month-long testimony and briefs filed by all parties interested in the dispute, including the UAW-CIO, UAW-AFL, Chrysler Corp., and the Unemployment Compensation Commission. His ruling reversed a previous decision of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation which held that all of the 50,000 claimants were ineligible under the Michigan Compensation law which eliminates those "directly interested" in work stoppages resulting from labor disputes.

The referee's ruling drew a distinction between workers in three Chrysler plants, the Dodge main, forge and truck plants, in which there were labor disputes, and workers in seven other Chrysler plants in which work was halted because of a shortage of materials even though a majority of employees in these plants were members of the UAW-CIO which used the dispute as a vehicle for obtaining a new contract with the corporation.

It was expected that one or more parties interested in the decision would appeal the referee's ruling to the appeal board established by the Michigan Unemployment Compensation law which allows 15 days for the filing of appeals. Decisions of the appeal board may be carried to the courts so that it is possible that the actual payment of compensation may be subject to continued adjudication.

The earlier decision of the Compensation Commission treated all plants in the corporation as one establishment while the referee considered each of the 10 plants as separate establishments. In refusing compensation to 23,000 workers in the three plants directly engaged in the dispute, however, the referee ruled that they had effected an illegal slowdown—an act which the UAW-CIO had denied throughout the period of the dispute.

Observers of the labor situation pointed out that if the referee's decision is allowed to stand it would in effect amount to state financing of strike benefits to members of a union who could tie up production in a key plant with assurance that all members except those directly involved in the dispute could collect benefits from the state even though the entire membership was directly interested in the outcome of an eventual settlement.

(Turn to page 264, please)

## Despatch Oven Co. Officers Re-Elected

A. E. Grapp was re-elected president and treasurer for 1940 of the Despatch Oven Co., Minneapolis, Minn., at the stockholders annual meeting held recently. Other officers re-elected include H. L. Grapp, vice-president and general manager; G. C. Keyes, vice-president and chief engineer, and F. H. Faber, secretary and sales manager.

## Continental Uses the MAGNAFLUX method



MAGNAFLUX tells us what's beneath the surface—if there are any internal defects, it spots them instantly. It is but one of the many ways by which Continental insures to its customers the greatest of precision and reliability in the parts it is called upon to make. You can be sure that when Continental makes it, whatever the quantity, it will be done right.

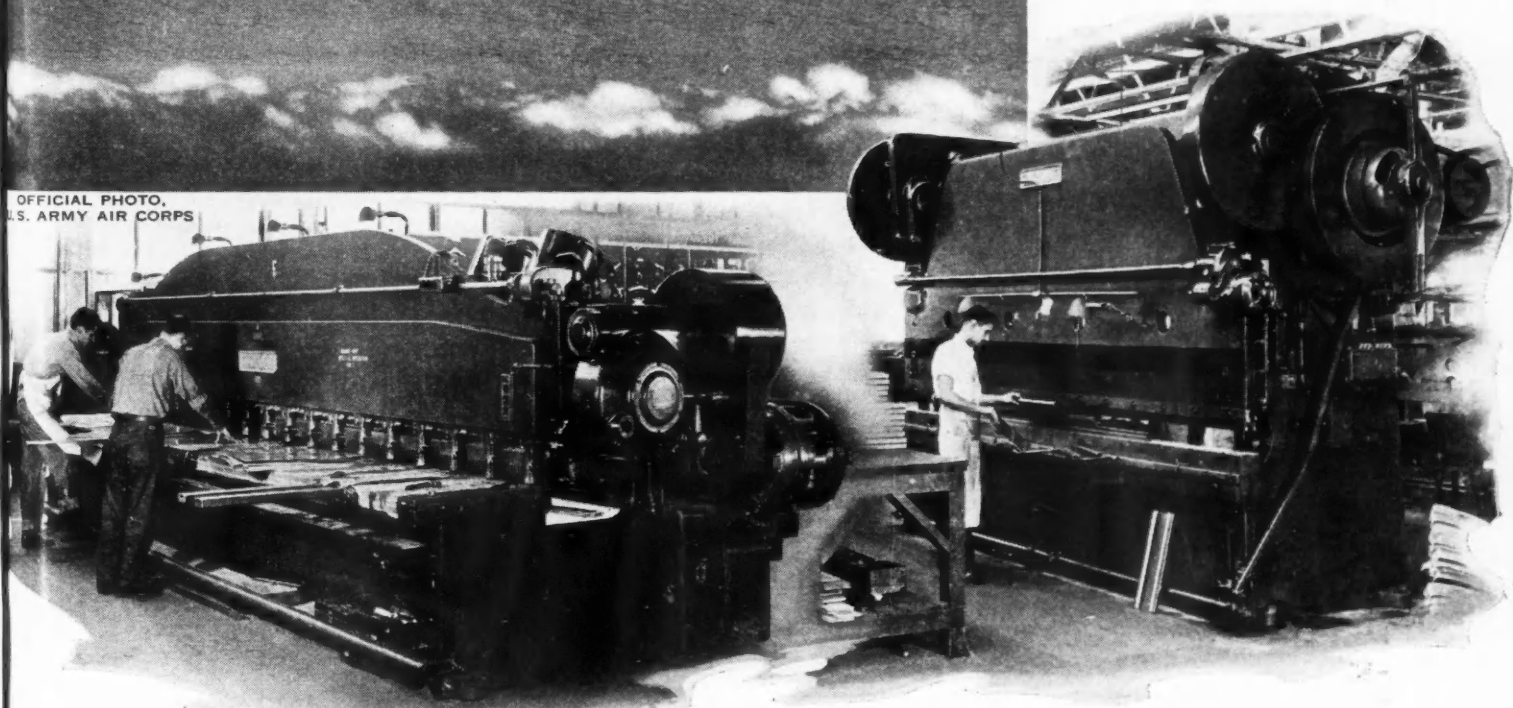
SERVING THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

**Continental Motors Corporation**  
MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN





OFFICIAL PHOTO,  
U.S. ARMY AIR CORPS



Metal sheets for aircraft and automobiles are sheared to micrometer accuracies on Cincinnati All-Steel Shears, and accurate Cincinnati Steel Press Brakes form parts that fit together easily.

*Write for recommendations on your job.*

THE CINCINNATI SHAPER COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

SHAPERS • SHEARS • BRAKES • PRESSES





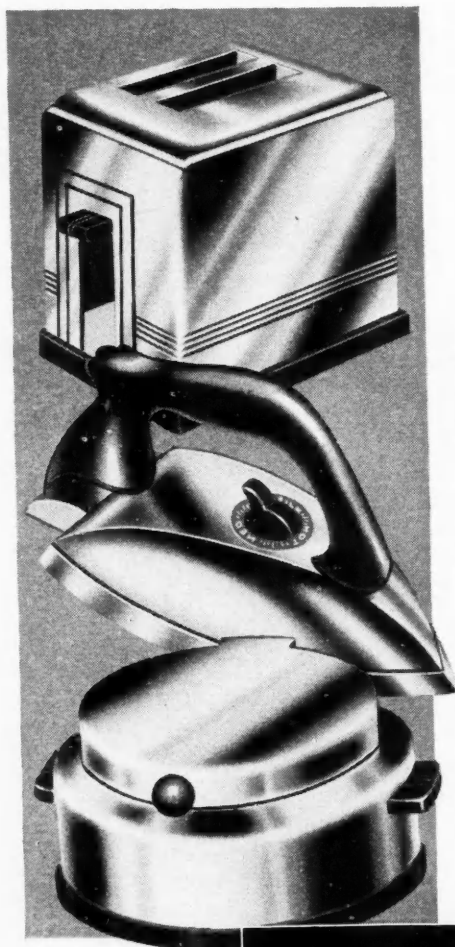


Acme

### For Battle

—but for battling the elements only is this "Snowtrak" constructed by T. H. Brunius for hauling sports enthusiasts at Echo Lake, Calif. Powered with a gasoline engine, the machine travels 20 m.p.h. hauling 20 passengers. Track cleats are of wood with steel on the traction side.

## Thomas Strip Promotes Product Improvement and Cost-Saving Production for Household Appliances



BRIGHT FINISH UNCOATED, AND ELECTRO COATED WITH NICKEL, ZINC, COPPER, BRASS, BRONZE, TIN



Appliance manufacturers demand cold rolled strip steel in the brightest, smoothest, mirror-like finish they can find. That is why many of them are large users of Thomastrip. Buffing and polishing operations prior to plating are practically eliminated. The steel is uniform in gauge, width and temper, and production moves rapidly into beautifully finished products.

Thomastrip is also supplied in a wide variety of electro coated finishes. Samples will be mailed on request.

STEELS THAT STIMULATE PROGRESS

**THE THOMAS STEEL CO.**  
SPECIALIZED PRODUCERS OF COLD ROLLED STRIP STEEL  
WARREN, OHIO

### CENSORED

*An exclusive feature prepared by the London correspondent of AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES, M. W. Bourdon.*

Road deaths in Great Britain in December reached the highest total for any month since records were kept. The majority occurred during the nightly black-out. As a result, a speed limit of 20 m.p.h. after dark has been imposed in so-called built-up areas, where hitherto the legal limit has been 30 m.p.h.

The number of road deaths in December was 1155, an increase of 212 over December 1938. It brings the total for the first four months of the war to 4130, as against 2491 during the corresponding months of 1938.

\* \* \*

In their abbreviated war-time form the official returns of British exports do not differentiate between automobiles and certain other engineering products. The Society of Motor Manufacturers has issued a statement to the effect that exports of motor vehicles of all kinds during November last showed an increase of 26 per cent over November, 1938, and that during the first three months of the war the exports to Australia, India, Burma, Portugal and Uruguay constituted a record in each case.

\* \* \*

A Bill is in progress through Parliament to give effect to a promise of the Minister of Transport that no increase of taxation or reduction of legal speed should result from the use of a gas fuel on trucks or buses owing to the maximum weight in any classification being exceeded by the provision of pressure cylinders for coal gas or gas producer plant. Draft regulations under this Bill permit weight increases of from 1120 lb. to 1680 lb. and allow vehicles exceeding 26 ft. in length to draw a trailer for a producer plant and to run at the speed ordinarily permissible if no trailer is attached. A further concession permits the overall height of a single-deck bus to be increased from 10 ft. 6 in. to 15 ft. to enable it to carry a flexible type of container for coal gas at mains pressure.

\* \* \*

The rationing of gasoline and fuel oil has revived a demand for coal-fired steam trucks. Advertisements offering to buy old steamers in any condition have been appearing in truck operators' journals. Among the responses have been some that set values nearly as high as the original price of the vehicles when new.

## Ethyl Opens a Seattle Office

The Ethyl Gasoline Corp. has opened a Seattle office, establishing a separate division for the Northwest comprising the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Montana, and Wyoming. Harry Kuhe, formerly assistant division manager of the Tulsa division, has been appointed manager of the new Seattle division. Fred Naylor, formerly of the Chicago division, has been appointed assistant division manager.

## G.E. Opens Plastics Unit at Fort Wayne

The first of two new sales units of the General Electric plastics department was opened Feb. 12, at the Fort Wayne, Ind., plant, with Robert L. Davis of the New York office in charge.

## Odis A. Porter

Odis A. Porter, 70, official timer of the 500-mile events at the Indianapolis Speedway, died Feb. 17, after a long illness. Gaylord H. (Snappy) Ford, Porter's understudy for four years, when Porter's health began to fail, succeeds him as Speedway official timer.

## FTC

(Continued from page 226)

the consumer, resulting from discoveries and improvements developed in research laboratories."

3. Study the influence of Federal and state legislation on distribution through laws on selling below cost, resale price maintenance, price discrimination, commercial bribery, unfair trade practice, price fixing, price filling and interstate trade barriers.

The FTC, which last session was given funds to start an investigation into the effects of resale price maintenance since the anti-trust laws were relaxed in 1937 to permit the practice under the Miller-Tydings resale price maintenance law, sought to allay fears that an extensive investigation of national advertising was a part of its \$89,000 distribution study by issuing this statement.

"There is no purpose or intention of singling out advertising any more than any other item of the cost of distribution and no more emphasis will be placed on advertising costs in this inquiry than was done in such inquiries as agricultural income, farm implements and motor vehicles. The purpose of the inquiry is to ascertain and assemble pertinent facts concerning the whole subject of distribution in a number of industries."

Despite this statement, reports persisted that the FTC's study will not be quite the innocuous investigation which the Commission likes to represent it as being. In this connection, it is recalled that Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold, head of the Justice Department's anti-trust division, created

a stir in advertising circles in November, 1938, when he raised the point that extensive advertising results in "either a wasteful system of distribution on the one hand or a monopoly on the other." The Arnold suggestion that advertising should be restricted to what he called "its proper field" was made when the Justice Department announced in 1938 that the Ford Motor Co., and the Chrysler Corp. had entered into consent decrees with the government, agreeing to discontinue pushing a particular finance company in distributing their products.

"Monopoly," Mr. Arnold said at that time, "is fostered when advertising is used to put competitors at a disadvantage for the sole reason that they do not have resources sufficient to expend equally large sums in advertising particular products or the services of particular companies."

Aside from the complaint that "it is just one more way to spend a little money and to pry into a situation about which no great question has been raised," little opposition was heard in the Senate when the FTC's \$89,000 cost distribution study was up for consideration. There was an unsuccessful attempt to eliminate the \$89,000 item but administration lieutenants came to the aid of the FTC, which has a way with Congress, and the \$2,300,000 appropriation went through intact.



"WE DEPEND ON THEM all the way through, from the drafting board to delivery. That's the way to get Drop Forgings right and save money at the same time. Things like die design, material selection, heat treat and other problems that used to worry the daylights out of us, get the right handling at Atlas."

Send Your Drop Forgings Problems to Atlas



## "Old Timers" to Form National Organization

A committee representing 130 automobile old timers which sponsored a luncheon and reunion at the Hotel Lexington in New York City during automobile show week last October, has announced that the group will organize and incorporate under the membership corporation law of the State of New York. Elmer Thompson, secretary of the Automobile Club of America, has been appointed a committee of one to proceed with the details with full power to act on behalf of the committee.

Members of the board of directors will be selected from various sections of the country, as well as from the roster of officers of the new organization, all of whom will serve until the first annual meeting to be held in New York City, during the week of the automobile show in October. Those so designated will be named in the certificate of incorporation to be filed at Albany. It is expected that a national advisory committee, composed of the directors and members from different geographical centers will be created.

It is planned to build up a membership adequate to carry on a national organization of the automobile old

timers, countrywide in scope and to whom a membership card will be issued certifying as to the year of the holder's first association with automobiling.

Among some of the activities suggested, is the issuing of a quarterly bulletin; listing the names and addresses of members; news items concerning them; the activities of local groups, and a schedule of meetings contemplated to be held in New York City and elsewhere.

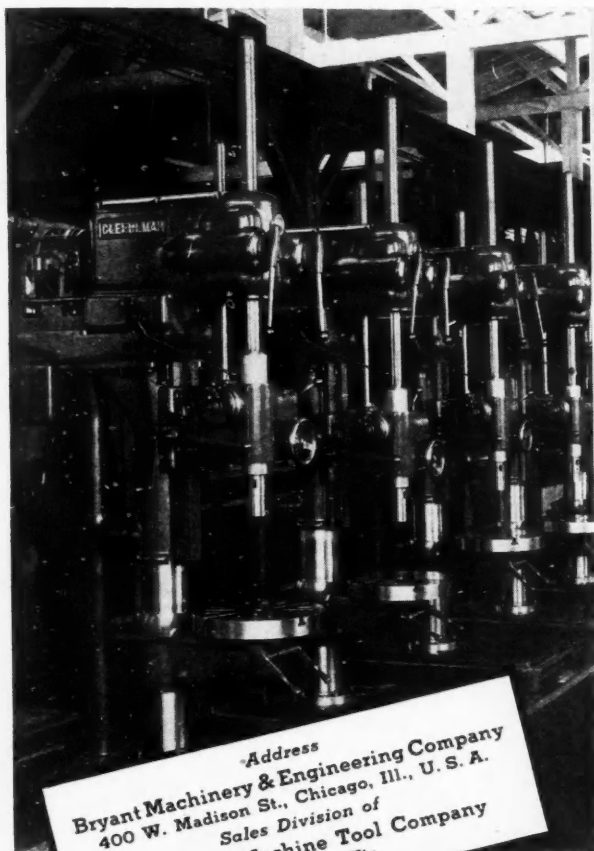
One of the principal aims of the new organization will be to collect historical data of the early motoring days from members and other sources, and to issue citations to members who have contributed in some accredited or important way to the development of the automobile. It has also been suggested that various automobile parts and accessories might be secured and eventually find a place in some museum. The first Klaxon horn has been contributed by its inventor Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison.

Qualification for membership requires that the individual has been associated in the motor vehicle sphere for at least twenty-five years, prior to the date of the application for membership. The annual dues have been fixed at \$5.00 by the organizing committee.

The organizing committee is maintaining headquarters at the Hotel Lexington in New York City, where the meetings and conferences are being held in connection with the plans for perfecting the national organization of old timers.

# 42 DRILLING MACHINES

*Sold to one American Buyer in 1939!*



**SCORES OF  
OTHER  
PLANTS ALSO  
TURNING TO  
CLEEREMAN!**



**WRITE FOR  
NEW CATALOG**

Address  
Bryant Machinery & Engineering Company  
400 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.  
Sales Division of  
Cleereman Machine Tool Company  
Green Bay, Wis.

**CLEEREMAN**  
DRILLING MACHINES and JIG BORERS

## ADVERTISING

F. A. Berend, for six years advertising manager of Pontiac Motor Division, resigned his position, effective March 1, to take charge of the new West Coast offices being opened by MacManus, John & Adams, Inc. in Los Angeles. W. J. Mougey, for several years manager of Pontiac's Chicago zone, will succeed Berend as advertising manager.

W. A. P. John, president of MacManus, John & Adams, Inc., Detroit advertising agency, has announced the advancement of R. A. Brewer to the position of a vice-president of the company. Brewer is account executive for the Dow Chemical Company at Midland, Mich. and Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.

Arnold E. ("Tubby") Schwarz has left Bryant Heater Co. of Cleveland to become associated as Promotion Director with Belnap and Thompson, Inc., Chicago sales promotion agency.

Charles C. Tapscott, advertising manager of the McQuay-Norris Mfg. Co., has been elected Director of the American Highway Sign Association.

A one day Regional Conference for Industrial Advertisers will be held in



Chicago, April 19, 1940, under the sponsorship of the Indianapolis, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Chicago Chapters of the National Industrial Advertisers Association, Inc.

"Calling All Cars" is a new radio program sponsored by Ford dealers in north-central states, produced by Ray Linton, Chicago, through McCann-Erickson, Inc.

Large, human interest photographs, dramatizing unusual uses of truck tires takes the place of comedy copy in the new Goodrich Silvertown advertising. Griswold-Eshleman Co., Cleveland, is the agency.

Ned Evans of the U. S. Rubber Co. has been appointed advertising manager of the new Fisk division of the company, succeeding Henry Hurd.

N. F. "Shad" Lawler, formerly with Bendix Corp., South Bend, has joined the Detroit office of McCann-Erickson, Inc., as account executive.

Through Howard Meermans, Inc., Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland is expanding its tractor advertising for 1940.

Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., Toledo, has appointed Harry A. Berk, New York, as merchandising counsel.

Piper Aircraft Corp., Lockhaven, Pa., plans an advertising campaign for its \$995 airplane. Hutchins Advertising Co., Inc., Rochester, is the agency.

Firth Sterling Steel Co., McKeesport, Pa., has appointed Smith, Hoffman & Smith, Pittsburgh, its agency. Trade papers and direct mail will be used.

United States Rubber Co. has disbanded posters for other media in their 1940 campaign, according to W. L. Wardell, assistant general sales manager of the general products division. Campbell-Ewald Co., New York, is the agency.

Sterling Cable Co., Port Huron, Mich., is introducing its Steelductor, a new stainless steel automotive ignition cable. Sidener & VanRipper, Indianapolis, is the agency.

William D. Haylon has been promoted to advertising manager of the plastics division of General Electric Co., Pittsfield, Mass., succeeding Nat S. Stoddard.

John Benson, president, American Association of Advertising Agencies, received the gold medal for "distinguished services to advertising" at the annual awards dinner Feb. 15 in the Waldorf-

Astoria, New York. Mason Britton, vice-president of McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. and president of the Associated Business Papers, Inc., was one of the two winners of silver medals.

A bronze medal was awarded in the automotive field to Erwin Wasey & Co., Inc., for its campaign for the Air Transport Association. Honorable mentions were awarded to N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., for its Ford Motor Co., and another for its Lincoln advertisements; J. Stirling Getchell, Inc., for its transcontinental & Western Air series; to Fuller & Smith & Ross, Inc., for its work with the Aluminum Co. of America; and Young & Rubicam, Inc., for ex-

cellence of copy in its Packard Motor Car Co. advertisements.

## National Aeronautic Assoc. Meets at Denver, July 7-10

The National Aeronautic Association, which held its regular 1940 Annual Meeting at New Orleans, La., Jan. 10-12, will hold a second convention at Denver, Colo., July 7-10. The summer meeting will be the N.A.A.'s first annual gathering under a new plan of organization adopted at New Orleans. A Mid-West Air Show will be held at Denver on July 4-6.



# A SYMBOL OF SERVICE FOR 37 YEARS

● Spicer has kept abreast of the fast-moving progress of the automotive industry since the early pioneering days. For 37 years, Spicer has led in developing efficient equipment designs, in engineering for performance, in exhaustive experimenting and testing, in building to the highest standards of precision manufacture—and proving the thoroughness of it all

with better results in service.

● Spicer's long experience in working shoulder to shoulder with car and truck engineers in the solution of power transmission problems has won for it the confidence of leading manufacturers in the industry. That's why, today, you get the most reliable guarantee of efficient performance and economical service when you specify Spicer.

### Spicer Manufacturing Corporation • Toledo, Ohio

BROWN-LIPE  
CLUTCHES and  
TRANSMISSIONS

SALISBURY  
FRONT and REAR  
AXLES

SPICER  
UNIVERSAL  
JOINTS

PARISH  
FRAMES  
READING, PA.

## Canada's Automobile Exports Increasing

Canada's automobile exports continue to increase. In January, 1940, automobiles and parts amounted to \$3,737,064, as against \$2,687,218 in January, 1939.

## Buick Erecting New Buildings at Flint

Buick division of General Motors will shortly launch the construction of two new buildings with accompanying

docks, and receiving and shipping facilities, as the initial step in a new program of plant renewal and expansion at Flint, Mich. Immediate construction will include a new plant to house manufacture of axles, with the rearrangement of plant and equipment for the production of axle gears, and a large addition to the sheet metal plant providing for expanded facilities in this department.

Razing of one factory building, to make way for the new axle plant, already is under way while destruction of a 300 foot section of the present sheet metal plant to make way for the new addition to this department has

been contracted for, according to O. W. Young, general manufacturing manager.

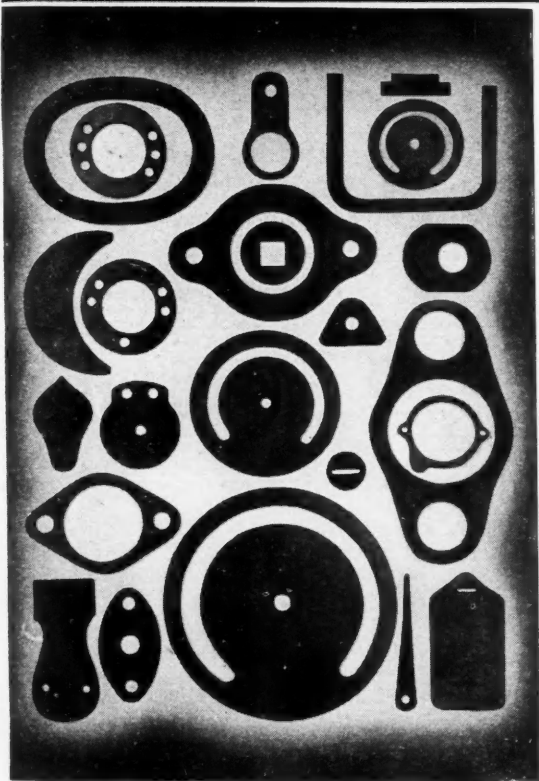
Besides the two new buildings, a series of three bridges will be constructed to facilitate interplant communication and shipping while an unusually long conveyor line will be built to carry finished axles from the new plant to the final assembly department.

The new axle plant will be 959 ft. long by 138 ft. wide of monitor type steel, brick and concrete construction and will provide 156,000 sq. ft. of floor space including covered docks 90 feet deep providing facilities for simultaneous loading and unloading of 14 trucks and three freight cars.



# Hydraulic Packings and MECHANICAL LEATHERS

NOTHING TAKES THE PLACE OF *Leather*



Send Us Specifications or Samples for Prices!

**EXCELSIOR LEATHER WASHER MFG. CO.**  
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

## WPA Reports Expenditures For Trucks and Tractors

Expenditures for motor trucks and tractors bought for use on WPA projects, as distinguished from rented equipment, amounted to \$6,559,000 from the beginning of the program in July 1935 through September, 1939, figures just released by the Work Projects Administration disclose. During the past fiscal year these purchases totaled \$3,562,000. However, rentals for motor vehicles during the 1935-1939 period reached the grand total of \$394,171,000, of which local project sponsors paid \$196,794,000 and the Federal government \$197,377,000. This figure includes rentals of some owner-operated vehicles.

## Houdaille - Hershey Declares Dividends

Houdaille - Hershey Corp. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents per share on its Class A No Par Value stock, payable April 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20, 1940. The company also has declared an interim dividend of 25 cents per share on its Class B No Par Value stock, payable March 14, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 5, 1940.

## Committee Urges Prompt Buying of Critical Materials

The War and Navy Department's interdepartmental committee on strategic materials, the agency concerned with the \$100,000,000 strategic and critical material purchasing program, has advised President Roosevelt that now is the time to buy. The committee set forth these points:

1. Commercial stocks in this country of many vital raw materials are now considerably below normal.
2. Prices of most of the desired items are more favorable at present than for some time past.
3. Difficulties in both supply and transportation, as well as higher prices, are likely to be encountered if the

present war continues and increases in intensity.

4. In the event of unlimited warfare on sea and in the air, possession of a reserve of these essential supplies might prove of vital importance not only in the national defense but in strengthening the policy of neutrality.

5. The materials to be purchased can at any time be converted into cash, and in the event of an emergency they will be worth much more than their cost.

Mr. Roosevelt transmitted the committee's report to Congress when he recommended that \$15,000,000, the amount suggested in his budget message, be made available immediately. Last year Congress appropriated \$10,000,000 but this amount will shortly be exhausted, the President's memorandum said.

The entire program, running over a four-year period and involving a total expenditure of \$100,000,000, thus far has resulted in contracts being awarded for chrome ore, tungsten, manganese, pig tin, optical glass and other materials considered necessary for the national defense. The suggested \$15,000,000 appropriation for next fiscal year was pared down to \$12,500,000 by the House Appropriations Committee, but of that amount only \$5,000,000 was made immediately available by the Senate.

### To Publish Standards On Threaded Products

The Interdepartmental Screw Thread Committee, successor to the National Screw Thread Commission which was abolished in 1933, will soon publish revised standards covering bolts, nuts and other threaded products, bringing the former standards up to date in certain important respects.

Lyman J. Briggs, committee chairman and director of the National Bureau of Standards, reports that lack of time has prevented a further revision but that a more complete revision is under way.

Created by the Secretary of Commerce last September to safeguard the interests of the government in the purchase of wrenches, threading tools, limit gages as well as bolts, nuts and other threaded products, the committee is composed of representatives of the War, Navy and Commerce Departments and four advisory representatives from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Society of Automotive Engineers, American Standards Association, and the Sectional Committee on Standardization of Screw Threads.

Abolishment of the commission in 1933, Mr. Briggs reports, left the status of its standards in some doubt, although its report, now out of print, has been in demand as a practical and comprehensive work on screw thread standards.



### For Transporting Chemicals

The American Cynamid & Chemical Corp. recently placed two truck tanks of the type shown here in service handling a corrosive solution. Of 2500-gal. capacity, the tanks have been lined with rubber by the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, using its patented Vulcalock process of adhering rubber to metal, and the Triflex method of construction.



**S**TEELS used in Morse Timing Chain links and pins "tell all" in this microscopic study of granular structure.

Samples of heat after heat, comprising hundreds of tons of steel consumed annually in Morse factories, undergo this analysis to insure maintenance of those high standards of quality which have made Morse Timing Chains outstanding for so many years.



**MORSE CHAIN COMPANY**  
Ithaca, N. Y.      Detroit, Mich.  
Division, Borg-Warner Corporation

# MORSE

SILENT TIMING CHAINS



## Ford Introduces a New 8-Hp. Model in England

The Ford Motor Co. has introduced in England a new 8 hp. model that would, but for the war, have made its first appearance in public at the London car show at Earls Court in October last. The showing of this with other Ford cars would also have been the first appearance of this make for over 20 years past at an English exhibition held under the auspices of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. Ford was "returning to the fold" after holding an annual show of

its own at the Albert Hall, London, during the same period each year as the Society's show.

The new Eight, like the model of the same rating it supersedes, has a four-cylinder L-head engine of 933 c.c. (58.6 cu. in.), the bore and stroke being 56.6 by 92.5 m.m. In general, too, the chassis is on much the same lines as the earlier type; it has a wheelbase of 90 in. and a track of 45 in., three speeds with synchromesh on second and high, transverse springs with four double-acting shock absorbers and Girling mechanical brakes. The engine develops 23.4 b.h.p. at 4000 r.p.m. and has a three-bearing cast-steel crankshaft,

aluminum pistons, pressure lubrication, non-adjustable valve tappets, down-draft carburetor and four-point mounting.

It is in the two-door saloon body where the chief differences between the old and the new models occur; the body, in fact, is of entirely new design, with a new style radiator grille and hood. It is noticeably roomy for a car of 8 hp. rating and has an exceptionally capacious rear locker for luggage and the spare wheel, with an exterior door to fold down as a platform for additional items. The old body had quite a small rear locker built flush into the rear panel and having access from the interior only.

Known as the "Anglia" model, the new Eight is offered in two styles, standard and de luxe; prices in England are £126 and £136 respectively, with a sliding roof (de luxe style only) £5 extra. The weight of the car is 1600 lb.

## AN OIL FILTER FOR EVERY GAS and DIESEL ENGINE



MICHIANA  
No. 15100  
Duo-Flo Filter  
with Replaceable  
Cartridge Element



MICHIANA  
No. 15400  
Duo-Flo Oil Filter  
with Replaceable  
Cartridge Type  
Element



MICHIANA H-W  
No. 2500  
Duo-Flo Filter  
with Re-Packable  
Type Element

### Selected by a Host of Automotive Engineers

For years engineers of leading builders of engines, trucks, buses, tractors, construction machinery, trains and other motor-driven equipment — have selected MICHIANA Filters for their high efficiency, ease and low cost of maintenance. And engineers base their selections on thorough tests and performance.

Fleet owners, too, who keep accurate records have lowered filter maintenance and engine upkeep with MICHIANA Filters.

Regardless of the types of engines, there is a MICHIANA Filter that will serve you dependably. Write today for Pamphlets 739 and 839 . . . MICHIANA PRODUCTS CORPORATION, Route 12 M, Michiana City, Indiana.

**MICHIANA**  
Duo-Flo  
**OIL FILTERS**  
and  
**Re-Packable Elements**

#### Use This Re-Packable Element to Cut Your Filter Maintenance Costs.

You just replace the Wastex material and do not discard the container.

You can use these elements in popular makes of filters such as Purolator, W.G.B. DeLuxe and Michiana. Ask for Bul. 739.



## Canadian Car Output Off Slightly in '39

Production of automobiles in Canada during last December totaled 16,978 units compared with 16,756 in the previous month, and 18,614 in December, 1938. The output included 11,491 passenger cars and 5487 trucks. The following is a tabulation of the number of units produced in December, 1939, and all of 1939, with comparisons for 1938 and 1937.

	1939 Units	1938 Units	1937 Units
January .....	14,794	17,624	19,583
February .....	14,300	16,066	19,707
March .....	17,549	16,802	24,901
April .....	16,891	18,819	17,081
May .....	15,706	18,115	23,458
June .....	14,515	14,732	23,841
July .....	9,135	9,007	17,941
August .....	3,475	6,452	10,742
September .....	3,921	6,089	4,417
October .....	9,640	5,774	8,103
November .....	18,412	17,992	16,574
December .....	16,978	18,670	21,115
Totals 12 mon....	155,316	166,142	207,453

## Canda Cloth Sales Show 20% Gain

P. B. Baldwin, general sales manager of Collins & Aikman Corp., reports that the sale of canda cloth, newest of the Collins & Aikman line, has already jumped 20 per cent above last year's sale of mohair velvet. Mr. Baldwin's figures cover the period from the introduction of canda cloth with the 1940 model cars last October, to the middle of January.

The new cloth, designed specifically for automotive use, is available on one or more models of most manufacturers. Its designers point out that it has all the advantages of a mohair velvet—long life, ease of cleansing, and rich texture—combined with the smart appearance and crisp tailoring of a flat cloth.

# MEN AND MACHINES

(Continued from page 163)

polished surface. By switching to a saw blade this same unit can be used for cutting wood. The machine has a capacity up to 2 in. diameter, or material up to 2 in. by 6 in.

**A**N interesting solution to the problem of obtaining smooth operation of heavily loaded conveyors and kiln cars carrying parts through high temperature "furnaces," was recently worked out at the plant of the Champion Spark Plug Co., Ceramic Division, Detroit.

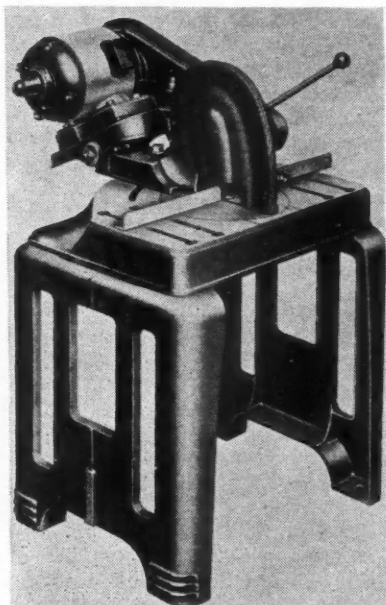
Two identical continuous chain driven conveyors with a total length of 275 ft. carry spark plug insulator "decorating setters" up to and away from an 1800-deg. Fahr. kiln at this plant for the firing on of type and trade marks in overglaze colored enamel. The conveyors are fitted with flat plates de-

ated the use of customary oil or grease lubrication: (1) grease or foreign matter could not be permitted where it might get on the ware, and (2) conventional lubricants would burn off, carbonize and flake as the red-hot setters were carried from the kiln to the cooling chamber.

The problem was solved through the development of a method of "dry" lubrication, using a lubricant impervious

to heat. At a point just beyond where the conveyor leaves the kiln, two automatic Norgren lubricators of the air-operated spray type were installed in such a manner as to spray "dag" colloidal graphite suspended in carbon tetrachloride directly on the lower bearing surfaces and chain links of the conveyors as the plates passed over the lubricator.

Since at this point the conveyor has a temperature of around 375-400 deg. Fahr., the carbon tetrachloride evaporates almost instantaneously, leaving a coating of dry graphite on the wear surfaces. A small amount of kerosene



Delta Mfg. Co.'s cut-off machine

signed to support special nickel-iron trays loaded with insulators.

These plates slide on horizontal guide plates on both sides of the entire length of the conveyor—from loading stations through the kiln and back through a cooling zone to final inspection, where insulators are removed and trays reloaded.

Driven by a 2½-hp. motor, the slow moving conveyors, when first installed, had a tendency to move in small jerks rather than smoothly. Complaints of headaches on the part of operators sitting facing the conveyor inspecting insulators were suspected of being traceable to this motion.

Normally, conventional lubrication of the guides might have taken care of the situation. Two factors, however, obvi-

**SURVIVES FIRE...**

... without losing its lubricating properties even at temperatures of 1800°F and upwards in ceramic and glass making machines; in conveyors and baking ovens, in die casting and permanent mold equipment.

"Dag" outlasts temperatures that burn petroleum oil, thus lubricants can be prepared by dispersing this product in fluids that quickly evaporate at the higher temperatures. Only a positive, clean lubricating film of pure "dag" colloidal graphite is left which becomes affixed to the bearing surfaces. "Dag" makes an ideal teammate for oil, as it takes over the load at the point beyond which plain lubricants fail.

A note on your letterhead will bring a production sample and Technical Bulletin 130 which tells how to use "dag" for high temperatures . . . you or your oil supplier can easily add "dag" to your present lube or to specially selected petroleum fluids.

**ACHESON COLLOIDS CORPORATION**  
PORT HURON, MICHIGAN

**dag**  
COLLOIDAL GRAPHITE

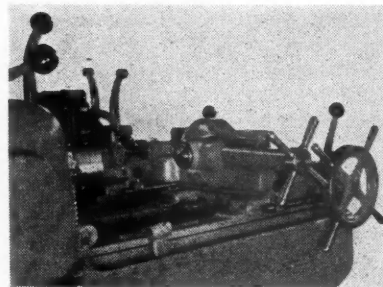
and oil is added to the carbon tetrachloride to slow up evaporation slightly—to allow the graphite to completely cover and lubricate the bearing surfaces.

When first installed, the automatic lubricator was operated periodically during the day. Since then, it has been found that operating it for a short period once a day is adequate to maintain complete lubrication, as the colloidal graphite adheres firmly to the surface to give satisfactory twenty-four hour lubrication.

The resulting smooth operation of the conveyor was accompanied by a sharp drop in headache complaints—

and, incidentally, also reduced power consumption materially.

**T**HE Landis Machine Co., Waynesboro, Pa., has developed a new type of carriage front which can be used on either its Landmaco or Landis standard threading machines. This carriage front is provided with a collet holding device of the type usually employed on automatic screw machines. The collet chuck is actuated by a handwheel, the handwheel being located so that it occupies approximately the same position as the handwheel of the standard carriage front.



*Landis Machine Co.'s new collet chuck carriage front.*

Separate collets are employed for each diameter of work. The collets can be interchanged easily; it is merely necessary to rotate the handwheel a few turns to release the collet so that another one of the desired size can be substituted.

Advantages of this collet chuck carriage front are: First, the assured production of concentric threads, for the work is rigidly held in alignment with the die head; and second, the elimination of gripper markings on the work. Further, long pieces may extend entirely through the collet—a work stop may be employed to position the work with relation to the die head—while very short pieces of work may be positioned by an adjustable work stop located within the bore of the collet.

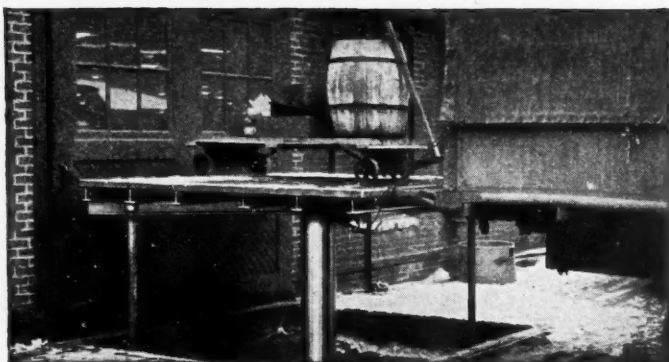
**A** NEW alternating-current arc welder was recently placed on the market by K. O. Lee & Son Co., Aberdeen, S. D. This welder is made in three models having capacities ranging from 20 up to 150, 200, and 250 amp., respectively. All three models are regularly built to operate on 220-volt, 60-cycle current, but can be furnished for 440-volt, 60-cycle current when desired.

The smallest size is suitable for sheet-metal work which does not require electrodes over 5/32 in. diameter. The intermediate size is adapted for general purpose welding in production and repair shops, while the largest model is particularly suited for shops handling heavy welding work. This machine handles 1/16 to 1/4 in. electrodes and consumes a maximum of 7.5 kw. per hr.

**A**N improved hydraulic injection molding machine for plastics, designed and built by The Watson-Stillman Co., Roselle, N. J., is devised for faster operation, increased capacity and production, and economies in operation and maintenance. One of its features is the zone heat control which provides ingeniously distributed heat, giving a greater plasticizing capacity to the heating cylinder. The smooth, uniform bore of the cylinder offers no place for material to lodge and facilitates changing from one color to another.

The exceptionally large opening (24

## *Curtis Hydraulic Cylinders*



*Best for low-cost lifting  
anywhere...any time*

Freezing weather, high heat, fumes or dust are no hazard to Curtis Hydraulic Cylinders. They do their job efficiently under adverse atmospheric conditions because of the hydraulic principle, simple, rugged design, tough materials and precision workmanship. With only one moving part, there is little opportunity for trouble or wear.

A Curtis Hydraulic Cylinder can do your lifting or lowering job more dependably, accurately and smoothly at a **lower cost** for original installation—for power consumption—and for maintenance.

Profits will be favorably affected by better material handling in your plant, just as in hundreds of others where Curtis Cylinders have replaced manual lifting or less efficient power equipment. No productive space need be sacrificed.

Control is simple and accurate—safely oil-locked at all heights. Use regular shop air lines (or electric oil pump). Capacities up to 16 tons.

Send coupon below for free booklet suggesting applications in your industry.

# **CURTIS**

Compressors • Air & Hydraulic Cylinders  
Air Hoists • I-Beam Cranes & Trolleys

**CURTIS PNEUMATIC MACHINERY COMPANY**  
1917 Klenlen Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri  
Gentlemen: Please send data on Curtis Hydraulic Cylinders, and your 28-page booklet, "How Air is Being Used in Your Industry."

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
Firm \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_



in. max.) between die plates, with adjustment of 18 in. on the clamping end, allows for the accommodation of dies 6 in. thick and up. The toggle-clamping device affords positive clamping of dies having up to 125 sq. in. projected area.

Two material cylinders are available for use with this machine. The maximum weight of material injected per cycle with the 2 3/16 in. cylinder is 6 oz. at a pressure of 50,000 lb. per sq. in. With the 2 3/4 in. cylinder the maximum weight is 8 oz. at a pressure of 32,000 lb. per sq. in. The stroke of the injection plunger is 9 in.; speed of injection plunger 150 in. per min.

The machine itself is arranged for full automatic, automatic single cycle and manual control. Working pressure is 2050 lb. per sq. in.

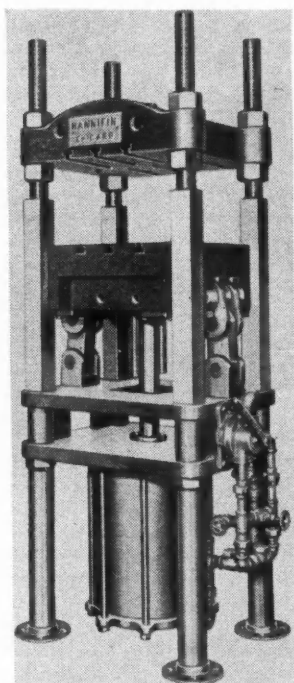
**A** NEW 50-ton capacity plastic molding press has been developed by the Hannifin Mfg. Co., Chicago. It is air operated and requires about 80 lb. unit pressure to develop 50 tons. Higher air pressures can be used to increase this to 70 tons. Overall height is approximately 7 ft., and distance from floor to lower platen when open is 46 in. Distance between columns is 22 in.; clearance between platen and top strain head is 17 1/2 in. To accommodate various size dies, the strain head is adjustable for 12 in. permitting a maximum

plastics. The pressure is developed through a combination lever and toggle mechanism developed specially for this kind of work. The platen advances rapidly but decelerates when the dies begin to close allowing time for the compound to soften. The rate of up-travel and the return speed are both adjustable to suit the application. Full tonnage is applied to break the mold when reversing the cylinder.

If air is not available, this same press can be furnished with a completely self-contained hydraulic power unit. Hannifin Mfg. Co. offers a similar press in a 15-ton capacity.

**M**AKING spot welds in semi-inaccessible locations such as automobile reveal and garnish molding where intricately shaped, thin section welding points could not stand up under continued operation, is now being done with an unusual combination of short-circuiting gun and clamping fixture. It is reported that the arrangement has more than tripled production speed over previous methods.

The fixture for either one or two man operation, designed and built by Progressive Welder Co., Detroit, has an enclosed transformer short coupled to bus-bars which also serve as nesting



*Hannifin Mfg. Co.'s new 50-ton capacity molding press.*

daylight space of 29 1/2 in. The platen stroke is 8 in. Provision is made for the application of ejector pins or a separate ejector cylinder.

A unique power stroke makes the Hannifin press particularly suited for compression molding of thermosetting

# PLASTIC MOLDED

# AUTOMOTIVE PARTS

**JUST TO REMIND YOU—**

that we have the largest, most modern and best equipped Custom Molding Plant in the Middle West, for supplying Plastic Molded Automotive Parts by the Compression and Injection Processes. *We invite your inquiries.*

## CHICAGO MOLDED PRODUCTS CORP.

**1039 N. KOLMAR AVE. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

dies for the work. A single hydraulically operated spot welding gun, of the short-circuiting type is used alternately by the two operators when production speeds require two man operation.

In operation, the window reveal is first secured against the bus-bar die by means of thumb clamps. The garnish molding is then placed in position over the nesting die which is so designed that when the hand clamp brings the molding under tension, the molding is forced securely against the reveal.

The gun used is of the pincher type, pressure being supplied by an hydraulic pressure booster. To permit its admis-

sion in the concave side of the garnish molding only the tip of the upper electrode is of relatively thin section. Thus, ample cooling can be afforded to prolong electrode life. The lower electrode is of the button type contacting the bus-bar. Being suspended midway between the two operating stations, the welding gun is used by one operator while the other is placing and removing the work.

**T**HE Ross Operating Valve Co., Detroit, has developed a solenoid operated, air valve to meet manufac-



*Self-contained spot welding fixture built by Progressive Welder Co.*

turers' demands for high speed operation of welding guns. Although it is claimed that this new Ross valve has operated at considerably higher speeds on experimental work, it is now regularly delivering 400 welds a minute on production jobs.



Save like the Chicago Manufacturers who installed the above battery of four Duro Ball Bearing Drill Presses and has reported a surprising reduction in production costs. The operator moves quickly from one spindle to the next for continuous drilling and tapping. Just one set up where two were formerly required. And, what is equally important, this new equipment cost less than 1/2 as much as his older and less efficient equipment.

Let us show you how you too can save by installing Duro Modern Precision tools.

**DURO METAL PRODUCTS CO.**

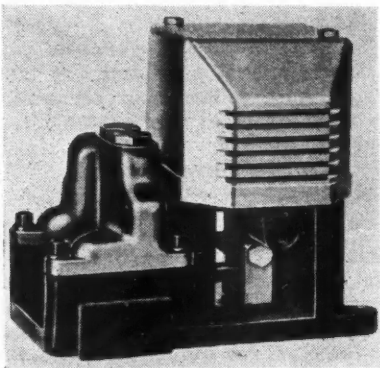
Dept. AM3, 2657 North Kildare, Chicago, Illinois

**DURO PRECISION DRILL PRESS**  
*for fast Low-cost production*

**MADE BY THE MANUFACTURERS OF  
AMERICA'S FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE  
LINE OF POWER DRIVEN MACHINERY**

**OTHER** new developments in machine tools and allied equipment which have been brought to the attention of *Men & Machines* are as follows: The addition of model J-12 to the line of bending presses manufactured by the Steelweld Machinery division of the Cleveland Crane & Engineering Co., Wickliffe, Ohio. This press will handle plate up to 12 ft. by 1/2 in. between housings and up to 14 ft. over total length of bed and ram. The press may be used for bending, forming, blanking, drawing, rubber-forming and multiple-punching operations . . . Kato Engineering Co., Mankato, Minn., has designed a line of direct-current motors which in addition to driving a piece of equipment also furnish 60 cycle AC current for the operation of an auxiliary function. One interesting application of the Kato special DC motor is on the Doall contour shaping machine manufactured by Continental Machines, Inc. To facilitate threading the saw through an internal sawing job, it is necessary to cut the band, insert one end of the saw through a starting hole and then butt weld the ends together. The Doall machine has a built-in butt welding device for joining the band saw ends. When the machine is supplied to customers who are in direct current areas, it is equipped with a Katolight DC main drive motor which also provides the alternating current necessary for the operation of the butt welder . . . A new radiation-type vacuum thermocouple for use wherever exceptionally high sensitivity and very rapid response are needed has been announced by the General Electric Co. This thermocouple is designed to fill a specific need created by the develop-

ment and use of controlled protective-atmosphere furnaces for processing materials at high temperature. Possible applications include temperature measurement and control in brazing, heat-treating furnaces, glass heat-treating . . . Recently perfected by Stewart-Warner Corp. engineers to prevent over-lubrication of ball and roller bearings, Alemite Lubriguards, a new line of fittings and bushings for industrial machinery, are so constructed that they signal the operator when a bearing is sufficiently lubricated. The Alemite Lubriguard fitting is installed directly into the bearing. In operation, with an Alemite hydraulic-type pressure gun applied to the Lubriguard fitting, the lubricant is forced through an inlet of the fitting, and thence into the anti-friction bearing. When a predetermined amount of back pressure is developed in the bearing, excess lubricant appears at the vent, a signal to the operator that further lubrication is inadvisable . . . A new vise designed for production machine work is being offered by the Larkin Air Vise Co., Portland, Conn. As its name implies, the Larkin Air Vise is pneumatically operated. It is available in five sizes ranging from four to eight inches in jaw width . . . Ahlberg Bearing Co., Chicago, has developed a line of bearing units known as CJB Simplex machine units. These are available in three capacities; for light, medium and heavy loads, with either single row, double row or self-aligning bearings.



**Solenoid operated air valve built by  
Ross Operating Valve Co.**

In the light series the bearings are mounted directly on the shaft; whereas, the medium and heavy units mount through a split adapter sleeve in a tapered bore bearing. A new type, non-drag seal has been developed, using Neoprene as the sealing material . . . A new, lightweight back-up pad for disc sanders has been developed by the Columbian Rope Co., Auburn, N. Y. Available in the nominal inch sizes of seven, eight and nine, it has a molded plastic center. Both the center and the flexing surface are made of rope fiber bonded and molded at the same time to prevent the two from separating.  
—H. E. B., Jr.

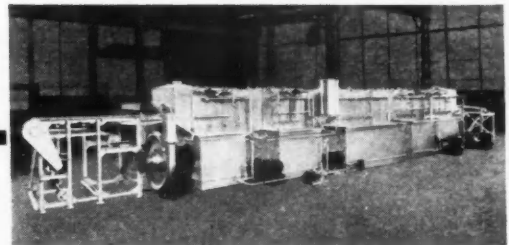
## Clark Utility Ball-Bearing Drills

Jas. Clark, Jr., Electric Co., Louisville, Ky., manufactures  $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. improved Clark utility drills, as illustrated herewith. These drills, specially designed for high-speed production work, are said to be easier to handle, in better balance, more efficient and more powerful than previous designs. Among the applications specially in view when the company developed these drills were heavy-duty production and maintenance work in automobile service stations, industrial plants, and bus and

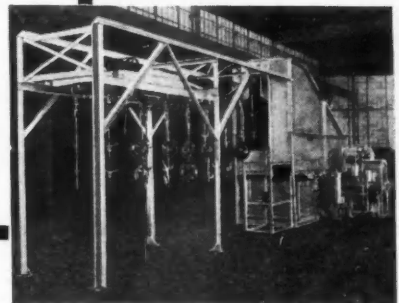
trailer manufacturing shops.

A special feature is the double-reduction gearing, which keeps the offset between the top of the motor housing and the center of the drill a minimum. Ball bearings are used on the armature shaft, both intermediate gears, and the spindle. The spindle ball bearings take both radial and thrust loads. Gears are made of heat-treated alloy steels. The drills are equipped with a two-pole, automatic, quick-break safety switch with a conveniently-located lock. The motors are provided with air ducts and are cooled by ventilating fans. Frame, gear plate and gear head are cast of aluminum alloy.

## MODERN CLEANING METHODS for all Metal Finishing Plants



**Detrex Spray Machine consisting of  
alkali, rinses, chromic acid, Bonderite and blow-off.**



**One-dip Conveyorized Detrex  
Degreaser.**

**YOUR** requirements for fast, flexible, and economical cleaning are assured by Detrex Engineered cleaning equipment and materials.

### One complete source for:

- Solvent Degreasing Machines
- Stabilized Safety Solvents—Perm-A-Clor and Triad
- Alkali Washing Machines
- Triad Cleaners, Strippers, Spray Booth Compounds and Raw Alkalies
- Industrial Ovens, Wet Spray Booth and Dip Tanks
- Bonderite Installations
- Dry Cleaning Equipment

**Write for data or free engineering consultation.**



## DETROIT REX PRODUCTS COMPANY

Engineered Solvent Degreasing and Alkali Cleaning  
13001 HILLVIEW AVENUE • DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
Branch Offices in Principal Cities



## A New Method of Determining Damping Coefficients--

**I**N THE determination of the vibration characteristics of high-speed crankshafts, the damping factor of the material of which the crankshaft is made is of importance, because it determines the maximum stress which can be induced by torsional vibration. Heretofore these damping factors generally have been determined in an apparatus in which the test specimen, a cylindrical torsion bar, is clamped with one end

and has the other end—supported by some kind of anti-friction bearing—provided with an inertia mass of fly-wheel; the torsion bar is deflected through a certain angle and then released, and a scribe secured near the circumference of the inertia mass traces a record of the dieing oscillations on a strip of paper that is moved radially with respect to the axis of oscillation, by clockwork. For a given amplitude

of oscillation a certain amount of energy is stored in the torsion bar when in the position of maximum deflection. Owing to damping effects, the amplitude decreases with each succeeding deflection. The decrease in amplitude from one deflection to the next represents a certain loss in stored energy and this, of course, is the energy absorbed by the damping forces. The ratio of the energy absorbed by the damping force during one oscillation to the energy stored in the bar at the beginning of the oscillation is the damping coefficient; it is a non-dimensional quantity and is usually expressed in per cent.

Dr. J. Geiger of the MAN firm, pioneer manufacturers of Diesel engines, in an article in *Automobiltechnische Zeitschrift* for Dec. 25, 1939, points out that this method of determining the damping factor is not in accordance with the conditions under which damping takes place when a crankshaft is vibrating torsionally at a critical speed, and he has devised a new apparatus in which these conditions are more closely simulated. It is known as the resonance method and is based on the following principle.

If an exciting force  $P$  acts on an arm secured to a torsion test bar, in the event of resonance, when the exciting force is displaced 90 deg. relative to the deflection  $A$ , the work done by the exciting force is always  $PA\pi$ , regardless of the nature and magnitude of the damping forces. This work must be absorbed in overcoming the damping forces during one oscillation. As may be seen from Fig. 1, the elastic energy stored in the torsion bar at maximum deflection is  $CA^2/2$ . Consequently, the energy absorbed by the damping effects during one oscillation, in per cent of the potential energy or elastic energy, is given by

$$U = \frac{PA\pi}{CA^2/2} = \frac{2P\pi}{CA}$$

Therefore, if we have an experimental apparatus which permits of accurately determining the exciting force  $P$ , it is an easy matter to find the damping force. Since for all materials with a straight-line elastic characteristic the value of the elastic coefficient  $C$  remains constant, it is only necessary to determine  $P$  and  $A$ —both of which naturally, must be referred to the same distance  $R$  from the axis of the torsion bar.

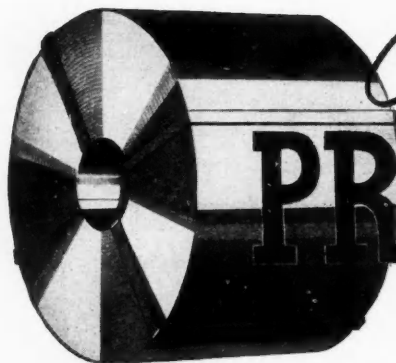
Experimental apparatuses of the type in which the test specimen is set oscillating and is then allowed to come to rest, are usually suspended by a wire, in order that there may be a minimum transmission of energy to the surroundings. This applies particularly to apparatus of the Föppl-Pertz type. Dr. Geiger's apparatus, on the other hand, is built on a very stiff base plate and provided with bearings of adequate rigidity, to achieve this same object, that is, to minimize the transmission of vibration energy to surrounding parts. He says experiments have shown that

## MEETING NEW NEEDS



● Each new year brings new problems for strip steel manufacturers. The use of strip steel for new designs and products sometimes requires almost revolutionary combinations of analyses, physical properties, tolerances, finishes, etc. Engineering skill alone is not always enough to apply steel to the intended job. The steel must first be made to fill the particular demand expected of it, and this means men with new ideas and mills equipped to carry out their plans. To the cold rolled strip steel buyer we can offer a completely modern plant, equipped to meet unusual requirements, and manned by men who do make worthwhile contributions to the industry.

THE COLD METAL PROCESS COMPANY  
Youngstown, Ohio



Cold Rolled  
**PRECISION**  
STRIP STEEL

the "radiation" of energy to the stiff base plate is negligibly small. Even in the case of large amplitudes of the torsion bar, such as 0.35 in. at 10-in. radius, the motion of the base plate is so small that it can hardly be felt with the finger-tips, even though, as is well known, human finger-tips are very sensitive and can perceive motions of the order of 0.0004 in. From experience with Diesel engines, on the other hand, it is known that even in the case of very severe vibration of the foundation, the loss of energy occasioned thereby is so small that the difference in the specific fuel consumption cannot be measured.

Fig. 2 shows Dr. Geiger's experimental apparatus. The test specimen, in the form of a cylindrical torsion bar, is rigidly clamped in a bearing at its right end, while at the opposite end it carries an inertia disk and is supported by a ball bearing. Both bearing supports, and especially that in which the bar is clamped, are of very rigid design and rigidly mounted on the base plate. At one end of the inertia disk there is mounted a shaft which carries an eccentric inertia mass and is connected to an electric motor through a very flexible rubber coupling. When the shaft is rotated, a rotating centrifugal force is set up, and this force may be resolved into a radial and a tangential component (relative to the inertia disk), each component varying in sine-wave fashion with relation to time. The radial component is taken up on the ball bearing, but the resulting friction in the ball bearing can be neglected even at high speeds without impairing the accuracy of the results seriously. The tangential component tends to turn the inertia disk around its axis and consequently to deflect the bar torsionally.

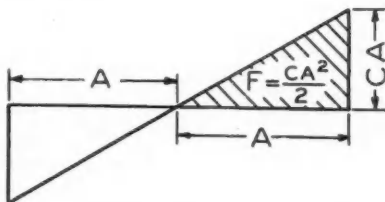
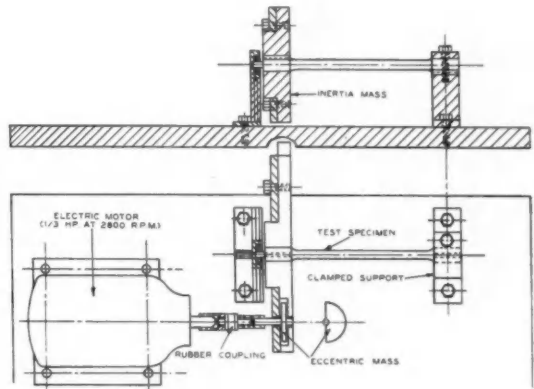


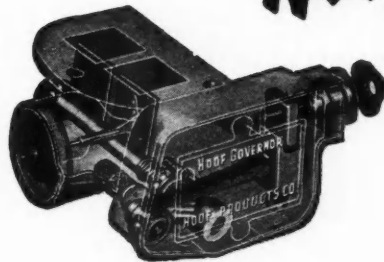
Fig. 1—Diagram of energy stored when a torsion bar of a material with a straight-line elastic characteristic is deflected.

At any given speed of rotation (read off on the tachometer) this component—the exciting force  $P$ —is completely determined by the dimensions of the eccentric and the speed. The elastic constant of the torsion bar can be determined by a single static test. Dr. Geiger's investigation had for its particular object to determine the damping characteristics of cast iron, which has been used for crankshafts to a certain extent, and he says the objection might be made that the straight-line law does not apply to cast iron, at least not when subjected to bending forces. To meet this objection he says that in his experiments with cast iron

Fig. 2—Geiger apparatus for the experimental determination of damping coefficients under conditions of resonant (constant-amplitude) vibration.



## Statistics PROVE MERIT OF Hoof Governors



Standard or optional equipment on all leading 1940 Trucks . . . Specified for Largest Taxicab Order reputed ever received by one Leading Car Manufacturer . . . Choice of School Commissions, Highway Departments, Fleet Operators . . . Construction approved by U. S. Government Specifications!



### THESE ARE THE FEATURES THAT MAKE HOOF AN EVER GROWING FAVORITE . . . SALES STATISTICS PROVE IT!

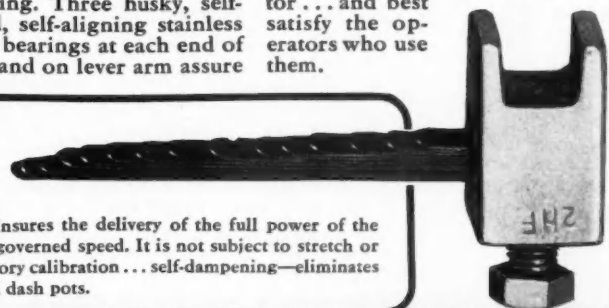
Besides the proven superiority of the Hoof Cantilever Spring described below—Hoof Governors have the following salient features: One-piece heavy wall Aluminum body and housing insure maximum resistance to heat; Stainless Steel parts insure maximum resistance to corrosion, friction and sticking. Three husky, self-contained, self-aligning stainless steel ball bearings at each end of the shaft and on lever arm assure

frictionless operation, smooth action and quick recovery. Diaphragm control prevents over-running by part throttle manipulation.

These and many other plus features of Hoof Governor construction enable them to best meet the stiff demands of the modern motor . . . and best satisfy the operators who use them.

#### HOOF EXCLUSIVE CANTILEVER SPRING

The Cantilever Spring insures the delivery of the full power of the motor up to and at the governed speed. It is not subject to stretch or fatigue . . . maintains factory calibration . . . self-dampening—eliminates use of cams, pistons and dash pots.



HOOF PRODUCTS CO., Dept. BEA. 6543 S. Laramie Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Makers of the FAMOUS HOOF CANTILEVER GOVERNORS.

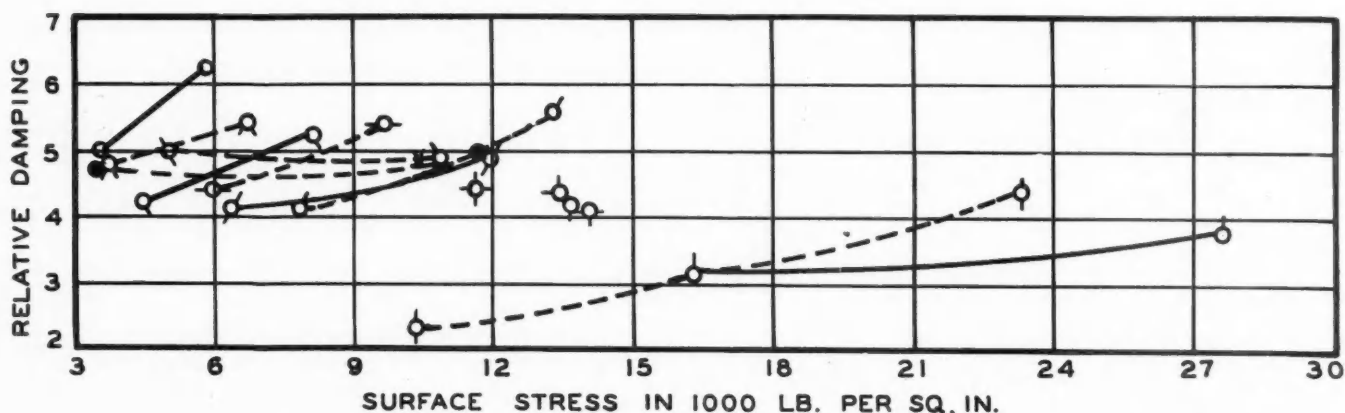


Fig. 3 — Damping coefficients of eight grades of cast iron and two grades of steel (two curves on right) as related to surface stress in torsional specimen.

# For ANY KIND of Wire Forms

— depend upon  
**ACCURATE QUALITY  
and SERVICE . . . .**

COMPRESSION  
SPRINGS  
•  
EXTENSION  
SPRINGS  
•  
TORSION  
SPRINGS  
•  
FLAT SPRINGS  
•  
WIRE FORMS  
•  
STAMPINGS  
•  
CARBON STEEL  
•  
VANADIUM  
STEEL  
•  
STAINLESS  
STEEL  
•  
BRONZE  
•  
BRASS  
•  
MONEL METAL  
•  
OTHER ALLOYS

**N**O MATTER what size or kind or quantity of wire forms you need, whether they be extremely simple or intricately complicated, COME TO ACCURATE. You will find that you can rely upon Accurate to design and produce exactly what you need at a price that's right. You will learn that you can depend upon Accurate for service that is fast—and quality that never varies!

Establish Accurate as your source of supply; we think you'll find advantages that will save you time and money. Write today for any suggestions or quotations you may want.



**ACCURATE SPRING MFG. CO.**  
3811 W. Lake Street Chicago

Want an up to date handbook crammful of other-wise hard-to-find spring information for every day use? Ask us for your copy.

in torsion, within the stress limits which are usually set in practice, he has found no serious deviation from the straight-line law. However, the elastic constant  $C$  can be determined also dynamically from the inertia mass  $M$  and the frequency  $N$  by means of the equation

$$N = \frac{30}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{C}{M}}$$

This method is to be preferred, as it more closely simulates the conditions obtaining when a crankshaft vibrates torsionally.

From what has been said in the foregoing, it follows that the relative damping for an amplitude  $A$  of oscillation can be determined directly from the equation

$$U = \frac{P \pi}{CA/2} = \frac{2 P \pi}{CA}$$

where  $P$  is the force that excites the oscillation;  $C$ , the spring constant, and  $A$ , the amplitude. Since the stress in the specimen is proportional to the amplitude of the oscillation, it is possible to determine the damping coefficient directly from the torsional stress  $S$  at the surface of the bar. With a known spring constant  $C$ , the deflection produced by a given force  $P$  when acting statically can be determined by the equation

$$A_{stat.} = \frac{PR^2}{GJ_p}$$

where  $P$  is the force causing the torsional deflection;  $R$ , the radius from the axis of the specimen at which the force is applied and the deflection measured;  $G$ , the modulus of elasticity of the material in torsion, and  $J_p$ , the polar moment of inertia of the section of the bar. It is therefore quite a simple matter to determine the build-up of the vibration, that is, the ratio of the dynamic amplitude  $A$  to the static amplitude  $A_{stat.}$

In the past, in discussions on the subject of damping forces, it has been usu-



ally assumed that these forces are proportional to the frequency or the rate of oscillation, and H. Wydler in his work entitled *Drehschwingungen in Kolbenmaschinenanlagen und das Gesetz ihres Ausgleichs* (Springer, Berlin, 1924), made this assumption and on the basis thereof calculated certain damping coefficients. Dr. Geiger says, however, that in 1934 he showed that most of the damping effects on crankshafts are not proportional to the speed and that even when all of the damping influences are combined the assumption that they vary directly with the speed is decidedly at variance with the experimental results. So far as internal molecular friction is concerned, tests were made first by the Englishman Rowett and later by Otto Pöpple and some of his pupils in Germany, notably Becker and Bankwitz. These investigations covered many different materials, especially many grades of steel, and also copper and light metals, and the results in all cases showed that within the range of rate of stress reversals of 1 per min. to 3000 per min. the damping effect is independent of the frequency. It is only in the case of stress reversals at a lower rate than one per minute that there is a change, and such low frequencies, of course, are of no significance in connection with crankshafts of high-speed combustion engines. Dr. Geiger says no such investigations have been made on cast iron so far, but he felt safe in assuming that with this material also the damping coefficient is not affected by the frequency between the limits of one and 3000 stress reversals per minute.

One of the damping factors with every testing apparatus is the air friction, but he feels certain that with his apparatus, in which all the principal parts are bodies of revolution which do not stir up the air to any extent, and which, moreover, have a minimum surface area in contact with the air, this effect is wholly negligible. Investigations were made also with regard to the possible power loss to the base plate, and since even with the limiting amplitude of disk oscillation corresponding to 0.35 in. at a radius of 10 in. it was impossible to detect any motion of the bearing at the opposite end with an indicator having a sensitivity of 0.00001 in., it was concluded that this loss also was negligible.

One of the things discovered in experiments with this apparatus on cast iron torsion-bar test specimens was that when a new bar is first inserted into the machine, it has a relatively high damping coefficient. As the so-called resonance test continues, the damping coefficient decreases gradually, until after about 200,000 stress reversals it assumes a constant value.

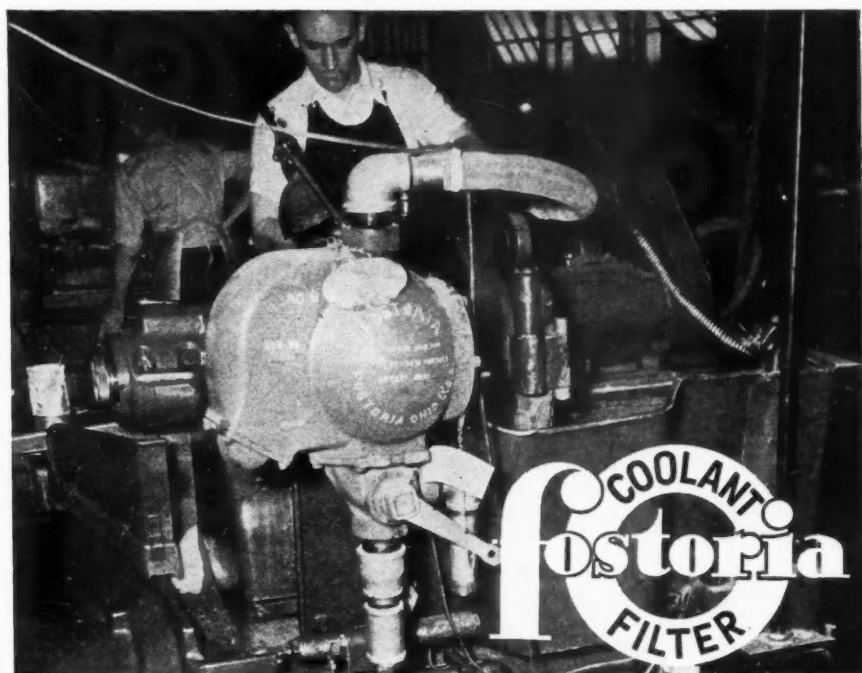
Fig. 3 herewith shows the damping coefficients of eight different cast irons and two grades of steel in relation to the stress in the surface of the test bar. It will be seen that the damping coefficients do not vary greatly for the different grades of cast iron. It was

found that irons which had a relatively low tensile strength showed the highest damping coefficients. Except in two cases, the damping coefficients increase moderately as the stress increases. Coefficients were plotted for the stress range 2800—14,000 lb. per sq. in., which is the range of greatest interest from the standpoint of building up torsional vibrations at critical speeds. It will be seen that for a given surface stress in the specimen, the damping is from 80 to 120 per cent greater with cast iron than with steel.

The results of this investigation on the torsional damping coefficients of cast iron were summarized as follows:

For the determination of the damping coefficient under conditions of resonance, it is advisable to utilize a method in which there is resonant excitation by a harmonic force, rather than the method by which a test bar provided with an inertia disk is deflected from the position of equilibrium and then released and allowed to oscillate until it comes to rest. This applies particularly with different grades of cast iron.

The damping is materially greater when the test specimen is first subjected to the oscillating force, and it gradually approaches a constant value, which usually is attained after approximately (Turn to page 263, please)



## FINER GRINDING FINISHES AT LOWER COST

### PROOF OF ADVANTAGES

A recent survey among 75 prominent users of Fostoria Filters reveals these facts—

- 80%** Profited with less spoilage
- 43%** Profited by increased production from 5% to 40%
- 40%** Profited by reduced wheel dressings from 10% to 40%
- 47%** Profited by lengthened wheel life

The one and only function of the Fostoria Filter is to keep the coolant solution **CLEAN**—free from foreign particles which injure grinding work. In doing this job efficiently and economically, it makes a genuine contribution to the accomplishment of **FINER GRINDING FINISHES**. Thousands of Fostoria Filters in thousands of plants attest to this accomplishment. Your request will bring complete information for your "better profit" consideration.

**THE FOSTORIA PRESSED STEEL CORP.**  
FOSTORIA, OHIO

## Proposed Trade Practice Rules for the Automotive Industry

The Federal Trade Commission on Feb. 19, made public proposed trade practice rules for the automobile industry for the consideration and hearing of interested or affected parties. Such rules are made available pursuant to the Commission's trade practice conference procedure and under the following public notice issued by the Commission:

### "Notice of Hearing, and of Opportunity to Present Views, Suggestions or Objections"

"Opportunity is hereby extended by the Federal Trade Commission to any and all persons, partnerships, corporations, associations, organizations, groups or other parties affected by or having

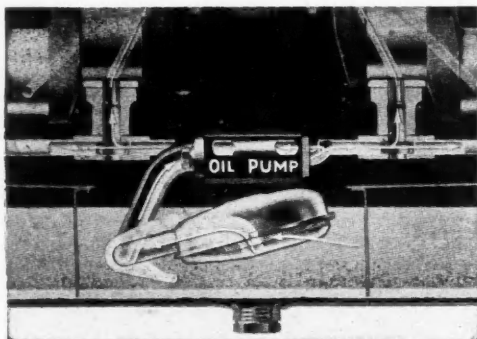
an interest in the proposed trade practice rules for the Automobile Industry to present to the Commission, orally or in writing, their views concerning such rules, including such pertinent information, suggestions or objections, if any, or such amendments or additions thereto, as they desire to submit. For this purpose they may, upon application to the Commission, obtain copies of the proposed rules. Written communications of such matters should be filed with the Commission not later than March 20, 1940. Opportunity for oral hearing and presentation will be afforded at 10 A. M., March 20, 1940, in Room 332, Federal Trade Commission Building, Constitution Avenue at Sixth Street, Washington, D. C., to any such persons, partnerships, corporations, associations, organizations, groups or other parties as may desire to appear and be heard. After giving due consideration to all matters submitted concerning the proposed rules, the Commission will proceed to their final consideration."

The proposed rules relate to the sale and distribution of the products of the industry embracing all the different types and kinds of automobiles (passenger and commercial cars, trucks, etc.), and parts, accessories and equipment therefor. The industry includes, among others, the automobile manufacturers; also, the automobile dealers and distributors throughout the country, of which there are approximately 45,000.

Proceedings before the Commission were instituted in the matter upon application of members of the industry. In the course thereof, a general trade practice conference of the entire industry was held, under the auspices of the Commission, in Detroit, Mich. The issuance of the present draft of proposed rules, and the announcement respecting hearings thereon, are further steps in the regular procedure applicable in such matters.

The purpose of the proceeding is to establish comprehensive trade practice rules for the protection of the industry and the purchasing public; to provide for the elimination and prevention of unfair methods of competition and other harmful trade practices; and to maintain, in the public interest, fair competitive conditions for the conduct of the business.

All persons, partnerships, corporations, associations, organizations, groups or other parties engaged, or otherwise concerned, in the manufacture, sale and distribution of the products of this industry, and all other interested or affected parties, including consumers, their organizations or representatives, are afforded opportunity to be heard in the premises and to present their views, suggestions or objections, if any, with respect to the proposed rules, including such amendments or additions thereto as they may desire to submit, for the consideration of the Commission.



The following outstanding manufacturers use FLOAT-O

Buda	Lycoming Motors
Buick	Morris Motors, Ltd.
Cadillac-La Salle	Otto Engine
Chrysler	Packard
De Soto	Pierce-Arrow
General Motors Corp.	Seagrave Corp.
Diesel Engine Division	Sterling Engine
Gen'l Motors of Canada Ltd.	Studebaker
General Motors Truck and Coach	White Motors
Int'l Harv. Co.	Willys-Overland
	Wolseley Motors Ltd.
Other prominent builders definitely committed for 1941 models.	

From the Lowest to the Highest Priced Cars in the World Use

# FLOAT-O

## BECAUSE IT

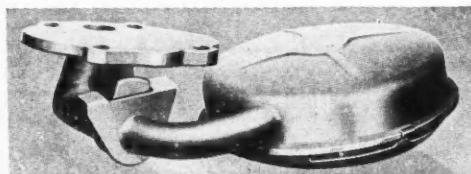
Supplies bearings with the "Cream" of the Oil—from the top of the Crank Case

The sludge, filings, and heavy abrasives which cause serious engine wear and inefficiency naturally precipitate to the bottom of the crank case. FLOAT-O installed at the pump intake, draws horizontally from the clean oil found at the top—it does not disturb the harmful substances found at the bottom of the crank case. With FLOAT-O only this "cream" of the oil sump is distributed to the bearings. This is true during starting and all running conditions. FLOAT-O is also a definite guarantee against ice locking.

Indorsed and approved by the leading research engineers of the industry, FLOAT-O insures quicker starting, smoother operation, and longer life for engines.

FOREIGN LICENSEE { BRITISH WIRE PRODUCTS LTD.  
LONDON, ENGLAND

Write for Literature  
**TALYOR SALES  
ENGINEERING CO.**  
ELKHART INDIANA



March 1, 1940

When writing to advertisers please mention Automotive Industries

Automotive Industries

## Text of Proposed Trade Practice Rules for the Automotive Industry

(As released February 19,  
For Hearing March 20, 1940)

(NOTE: THESE RULES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED BY THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION. They are a draft of proposed rules which are made available to all interested or affected parties for their consideration and for submission of such views, suggestions or objections as they may desire to present. Due consideration thereof will be given by the Commission before proceeding to final action on the proposed rules.)

### Group I

#### Rule 1—Deception in General:

It is an unfair trade practice to use, or cause or promote the use of, any advertisement, description, guarantee, warranty, testimonial, endorsement, depiction, illustration, radio broadcast, brand, mark or label, or any other representation or selling method, (a) which has the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving purchasers, prospective purchasers or the consuming public with respect to the operation, performance, use, fuel or oil consumption, mileage, age, size, material, content, origin, production, year, model, type, price, grade, quality, quantity, manufacture, sale or distribution of any motor vehicle or other product of the industry or of any component of such product; or (b) which is false, misleading or deceptive in any other material respect.

#### Rule 2—Misrepresenting Character of Business:

It is an unfair trade practice for any person, firm or corporation to hold himself or itself out as a manufacturer's representative, wholesaler or dealer, when such is not the fact, or in any other manner to misrepresent the character, extent or type or his or its business.

#### Rule 3—Altering of Trademark to Deceive:

The altering of the trademark or the distinctive features of products of the industry or their containers in such manner as to mislead or deceive purchasers, prospective purchasers or the consuming public, in the sale, distribution or purchase of the products, is an unfair trade practice.

#### Rule 4—Imitation of Trademarks, Trade Names, Etc.:

The imitation or simulation of the trademarks, trade names, labels or brands of competitors, with the capacity and tendency or effect of thereby misleading or deceiving purchasers, prospective purchasers or the consuming public, is an unfair trade practice.

#### Rule 5—Deceptive Description of Motor Vehicles:

(a) It is an unfair trade practice to represent, directly or indirectly, through pictures, displays, advertising or otherwise, that motor vehicles sold or offered

for sale are equipped with so-called "Standard Equipment" or certain other equipment, when such is not the fact.

(b) It is an unfair trade practice to represent, directly or indirectly, through pictures, displays, advertising or otherwise, that the price of motor vehicles sold or offered for sale includes so-called "Standard Equipment" only, when in fact it includes such "Standard Equipment" plus optional or extra equipment at additional cost and such information is not disclosed.

(c) It is an unfair trade practice to use any other form of representation which has the capacity and tendency or

effect of misleading or deceiving purchasers, prospective purchasers or the consuming public in respect to added equipment, accessories or items which are or are not to be included or charged for.

(NOTE—The term "Standard Equipment" as used in this rule means the items of equipment as defined respectively in the catalogs of the various manufacturers of automobiles as their so-called standard equipment.)

#### Rule 6—Misleading Illustrations of Motor Vehicles:

The practice of picturing, in adver-

**BAL-CUT 1045**  
**STRAIN ANNEALED STEEL**

*Accelerates*  
**... PRODUCTION**

**PUTS THE BRAKE ON... Costs**

Another economy is in store for users of B & L Cold Finished Steels!

Bal-Cut 1045 Strain Annealed is a high strength steel... loaded for machinability... that offers you a shortcut in production. For parts where physical properties of Bal-Cut 1045 Strain Annealed apply, costly heat treating operations are eliminated, and the parts are ready for use as they come from the machine.

#### IMPROVED PHYSICALS

—Through proper cold working followed by low temperature strain anneal, the physical properties of the bar are increased... with improved tensile strength, yield point and general ductility.

#### MINIMIZED DISTORTION

—There is reduced warpage after machining, or following simple heat treatments... an important advantage in making precision parts.

#### LOW PRODUCTION COSTS

—Bal-Cut 1045 Strain Annealed may be substituted for many types of heat treated bars, or for carbon open hearth and alloy steel parts, requiring physical properties inherent in this new steel. Ask for "Strain Annealing" pamphlet.

Cold Drawn Bars • Ground Shafting • Screw Stock • Lead Steels • Alloy Steels

**BLISS & LAUGHLIN, INC.**  
**HARVEY, ILL.                      BUFFALO, N.Y.**  
*Sales Offices in all Principal Cities*



tisements, sales promotional literature or otherwise, a particular model of motor vehicle and quoting in connection therewith the price of a less expensive model, or of a less expensively equipped vehicle, or quoting any price inapplicable to such model or car pictured, in such manner as to purport that the price so quoted is applicable to the automobile or model depicted, when such is not true in fact; or to use any such depiction or other depictions, or any such price quotations, in advertisements, catalogs, sales literature or other media, in a manner which has the capacity and tendency or effect of

misleading or deceiving purchasers, prospective purchasers or the consuming public, is an unfair trade practice.

**Rule 7—Misrepresentation of Prices and Terms as "Special":**

It is an unfair trade practice to deceptively advertise or represent certain prices or terms as "Special" when they are in fact regular prices or regular terms.

**Rule 8—Fictitious Price Reductions:**

Offering merchandise or products of the industry for sale at prices purported to be reduced from what are in

fact fictitious prices, or offering such merchandise or products for sale at any purported reduction in price when such reduction is fictitious or is otherwise misleading or deceptive, is an unfair trade practice.

**Rule 9—Deceptively "Packing" Cash Delivered Price or "Packing" Finance Charges:**

(a) It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry, either individually or in agreement, combination, conspiracy or collusion with another person, firm or corporation, to engage in the practice known as "packing the cash delivered price," whereby fictitiously inflated amounts are deceptively included in the price charged purchasers, or whereby charges are assessed or included in the price paid or to be paid by the purchaser, for fictitious items or for services not rendered.

(b) It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry, either individually or in agreement, combination, conspiracy or collusion with a finance company or other person, firm or corporation, to engage in the practice known as "finance charge packing" whereby fictitiously inflated amounts are deceptively included in finance charges, or whereby charges are assessed or included in the finance charges, for fictitious items or for services not rendered.

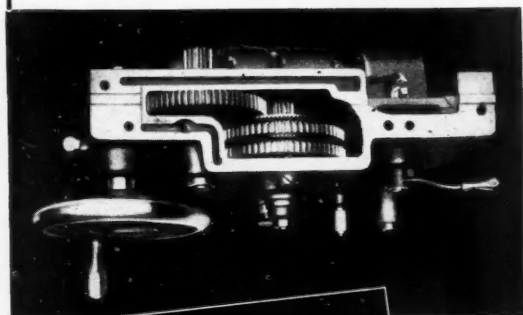
**Rule 10—Misrepresentation as to Insurance Rates and Coverage, Interest Rates, Endorsements or Transfers on Installment Contracts, Etc.:**

It is an unfair trade practice to make or publish or cause to be made or published, in connection with the sale or offering for sale of motor vehicles or other industry products, any false, misleading or deceptive statements or representations, through advertising or otherwise, concerning insurance rates and coverage, rates of interest or plans respecting methods of financing, finance charges, endorsements, repurchase agreements, or transfers of installment sales contracts; or concerning any other matter respecting finance charges, terms or conditions used or offered in the purchase, sale or distribution of such motor vehicles or products.

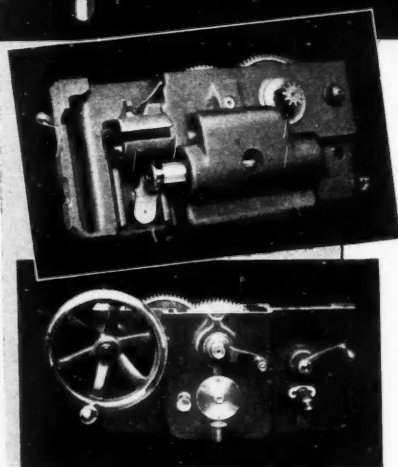
**Rule 11—Deceptive Concealment in Bills of Sale:**

(a) In the sale or distribution of motor vehicles to the ultimate purchasers or the consuming public, bills of sale (customers' invoices or sales slips) should be fully and nondeceptively itemized to show the several items for which charge is made or included in the price paid or to be paid by the purchaser, to the end that deceptive concealment, misunderstanding, misrepresentation, and unfair practices in reference to the transaction may be avoided and prevented. And it is an unfair trade practice to conceal or to

## THE LEBLOND POSITIVE JAW FEED CLUTCH



**SIMPLE  
POSITIVE  
POWERFUL**



When LeBlond revolutionized apron operation by the positive jaw feed clutch—the big headache of friction feeds was cured. • This positively powerful—powerfully positive clutch spelled the end of slipping, sticking—trouble-making friction feeds. It marked the beginning of a new ease in lathe operation—new precision—new power—no more spoiled work or wrecked machines. • And just one lever controls this smooth, constant, powerful feed—both longitudinal and cross—just one lever—which also releases the apron gears when engaging the lead screw. In addition, an automatic stop provides full protection to the lathe. • Simple—Positive—Powerful—the positive jaw feed clutch is one among many features that assure outstanding performance—in Lathes by LeBlond.

• NO GROPING  
FOR CONTROLS

• NO BINDING

• NO SLIPPING

**THE R. K. LEBLOND  
MACHINE TOOL CO.**  
Dept. A.I.-1  
CINCINNATI OHIO

fail or refuse to disclose in such bills of sale (customers' invoices or sales slips) any of the several items for which charge is made by the seller or is included in the price paid or to be paid by the purchaser, such concealment or nondisclosure having the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving purchasers, prospective purchasers or the consuming public.

(b) In the issuance by any member of the industry of invoices, bills of sale, or other documents passing from seller to purchaser, covering the purchase, sale or exchange of motor vehicles, parts or accessories, it is an unfair trade practice to combine items, "pad" or increase charges against purchasers, or to withhold from or insert any statement or information, in said invoices, bills of sale, or other documents, by reason of which purchasers are misled or deceived in respect to the transactions represented on the face of such invoices, bills of sale, or other documents, or in respect to any part or item involved therein.

#### Rule 12—Substitution of Products:

The practice of using or substituting any part, accessory or product for others ordered, or the inclusion of and charging for any part, accessory or product not ordered, without the consent of the purchaser to such substitution or inclusion and charge, or with the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving purchasers, prospective purchasers or the consuming public, is an unfair trade practice.

#### Rule 13—Failure or Delay in Fulfilling Warranties, Guarantees or Promises:

In the sale or distribution by any member of the industry of new or used motor vehicles or parts therefor, it is an unfair trade practice for such member to fail or refuse to promptly carry out in good faith all manufacturers' or dealers' warranties, guarantees, or other promises, express or implied, given or made to purchasers; or to fail or refuse promptly to render service or correct defects as warranted, guaranteed or promised. It is also an unfair trade practice to mislead or deceive purchasers in respect to any such guarantee, warranty or promise, whether by express or implied representation or through concealment of material facts, or by the use of deceptively involved or qualified language in said guarantees, warranties or promises; or to use any other means whereby purchasers are led to believe such guarantees, warranties or promises are more binding upon the seller or afford more protection to the purchaser than is in fact true.

#### Rule 14—Misrepresentation Regarding Used Motor Vehicles:

(a) It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry to ad-

vertise or otherwise represent, directly or indirectly, that he owns or has in his possession for sale a particular model and year of used motor vehicle, or that such vehicle is for sale at a certain price or is in a certain condition, when such is not the fact.

(b) In the sale or marketing of used motor vehicles, it is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry, his agent or representative, to advertise, offer for sale or sell, any such motor vehicle as being the property of an individual or private owner or as having no connection with, or as not being owned or offered for sale by, any

dealer or other member of the industry, when such is not true in fact.

#### Rule 15—Passing Off Used or Driven Motor Vehicles as New:

It is an unfair trade practice to sell, offer for sale, advertise, describe or otherwise represent used or driven motor vehicles as new or undriven motor vehicles when such is not the fact.

#### Rule 16—Changing Speedometer Reading:

It is an unfair trade practice to fail



## CUT-MAX

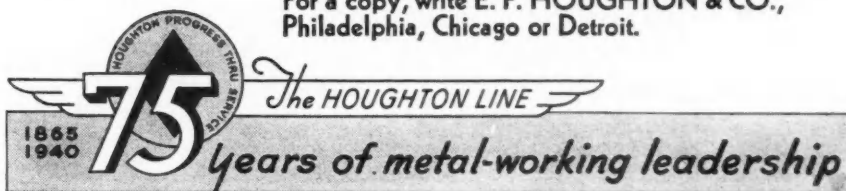
### SUCCEEDS WHERE OTHERS FAIL

If finish is below the rigid standard set . . . if tool regrinds are too frequent . . . if rejects pile up too rapidly . . . if speeds have to be slowed down . . .

Then it's time to look into your cutting oil. For the coolant you use may well determine between success and failure.

That CUT-MAX succeeds where others fail is a proven fact, backed by case studies made throughout industry. For example: 50% longer tool life in an automotive parts plant, with a saving of 16% in cost of oil, and 15% greater spindle speed.

Reasons why are found in the leaflet describing CUT-MAX straight cutting oils and bases. For a copy, write E. F. HOUGHTON & CO., Philadelphia, Chicago or Detroit.



to connect, or to disconnect, or to tamper with or change the mileage reading of, the speedometer of any motor vehicle, whether new, used or so-called demonstrator, with the capacity and tendency or effect of thereby misleading or deceiving purchasers, prospective purchasers or the consuming public as to the age, actual mileage, use, service of other condition of such motor vehicle.

**Rule 17—Circulating Misleading Price Quotations, Etc.:**

The making, publishing or circulat-

ing, by any member of the industry, of false or misleading price quotations, price lists, terms or conditions of sale, or reports as to production or sales, whether daily, weekly, monthly, annually or for other periods, with the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving purchasers, prospective purchasers or the consuming public, is an unfair trade practice.

**Rule 18—Deception to Induce Acceptance of Agreements or Arrangements:**

It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry, directly or

through agents, representatives, or otherwise, to induce persons, firms or corporations to enter into distributor or dealer agreements or other arrangements involving the purchase and sale of automobiles, trucks, accessories, or other industry products, through misleading or deceptive statements or representations as to sales or profit possibilities or permanency of contract, or through any other type of misrepresentation.

**Rule 19—Inducing Breach of Contract:**

Inducing or attempting to induce the breach of existing lawful contracts between competitors and their customers or their suppliers, or between a competitor and his distributor or agent, by any false or deceptive means whatsoever, or interfering with or obstructing the performance of any such contractual duties or services by any such means, with the purpose and effect of unduly hampering, injuring or prejudicing competitors in their businesses, is an unfair trade practice.

**Rule 20—Procurement of Competitor's Confidential Information by Unfair Means and Wrongful Use Thereof:**

It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry to obtain information concerning the business of a competitor, by bribery of any employee or agent of such competitor, by false or misleading statements or representations, by the impersonation of one in authority, or by any other unfair means, and to use the information so obtained in such a manner as to injure said competitor in his business or to suppress competition or unreasonably restrain trade.

**Rule 21—Defamation of Competitors or Disparagement of Their Products:**

The defamation of competitors by falsely imputing to them dishonorable conduct, inability to perform contracts, questionable credit standing, or by other false representations, or the false disparagement of the grade, quality, performance or manufacture of the products of competitors or of their business methods, selling prices, values, credit terms, policies or services, is an unfair trade practice.

**Rule 22—Commercial Bribery:**

It is an unfair trade practice for a member of the industry, directly or indirectly, to give, or offer to give, or permit or cause to be given, money or anything of value to agents, employees or representatives of customers or prospective customers, or to agents, employees or representatives of competitors' customers or prospective customers, without the knowledge of their employers or principals, as an inducement to influence their employers or principals to purchase or contract to purchase products manufactured or

## "OK" AFTER PUNISHING TESTS!



### New ATWOOD Clutch (THELANDER) HAS "WHAT IT TAKES"!

Forging rapidly to the front since its introduction in 1933, this new Atwood Spring-Loaded Clutch has won the hearty acclaim of America's leading automotive engineers. Some applaud its silky-soft *cushioned engagement* . . . others point to its *turbulent ventilating action* . . . still others like its *minimizing of pedal pressure* and its *reduction within the unit itself of friction and pivot point deflection*. All are in favor of its *economy*, through reduction of weight, parts and direct labor costs. But you be your own judge and jury . . . send us your blueprints . . . let our skilled engineers develop a custom-built unit to test right on your own product. Do it now!

**NEW "ATWOOD" CONSTANT PRESSURE LOCK-UP TYPE CLUTCH**—with patented resilient factor (actually "Spring Action") that automatically builds up pressure to compensate for decrease in pressure due to wear. For heavy-duty tractors, combines, and Diesel engines. Write or wire for details.

Another ATWOOD Product  
**AUBURN MANUFACTURING CO.** AUBURN, INDIANA  
DIVISION OF ATWOOD VACUUM MACHINE CO., ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS  
Builders of Automotive Equipment for Over 20 Years



sold by such industry member or the maker of such gift or offer, or to influence such employers or principals to refrain from dealing in the products of competitors or from dealing or contracting to deal with competitors.

#### Rule 23:

(a) *Forcing Purchase of Unwanted Products:* The practice of coercing the purchase of one or more products as a prerequisite to the purchase of one or more other products, where the effect may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly or to unreasonably restrain trade, is an unfair trade practice.

(b) *Tying Contracts or Exclusive Dealing Arrangements:* In respect of products sold for use, consumption or resale within the United States or place subject to its jurisdiction, it is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry to make a sale or contract for the sale of any such products, or to fix a price charged therefor, or discount from, or rebate upon, such price, on the condition, agreement or understanding that the purchaser thereof shall not use or deal in the products, merchandise, supplies or other commodities of a competitor or competitors of the seller, where the effect of such sale or contract for sale, or such condition, agreement or understanding, may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce.

#### Rule 24—Coercion:

(a) It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry to coerce another, by threats of reprisal, intimidation or other coercive methods, to dispose of sales finance contracts to a specific finance company selected by such member or to specify or accept insurance through a specific insurance company, with the effect of thereby substantially lessening competition, tending to create a monopoly or unreasonably restraining trade.

(b) It is also an unfair trade practice to use any other form of coercion, intimidation or threats for the purpose or with the effect of bringing about a substantial lessening of competition, tendency to create a monopoly or unreasonable restraint of trade.

#### Rule 25:

(a) *Prohibited Discriminatory Prices, or Rebates, Refunds, Discounts, Credits, Etc., Which Effect Unlawful Price Discrimination.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry engaged in commerce<sup>1</sup>, in the course of such commerce, to grant or allow, secretly or openly, directly or indirectly, any rebate, refund, discount, credit, or other form of price differential, where such rebate, refund, discount, credit, or other form of price differential effects a discrimination in price

between different purchasers of goods of like grade and quality, where either or any of the purchases involved therein are in commerce<sup>1</sup>, and where the effect thereof may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce<sup>1</sup>, or to injure, destroy, or prevent competition with any person who either grants or knowingly receives the benefit of such discrimination or with customers of either of them: *Provided, however:*

(1) That the goods involved in any such transaction are sold for use, con-

sumption, or resale within any place under the jurisdiction of the United States;

(2) That nothing herein contained shall prevent differentials which make only due allowance for differences in the cost of manufacture, sale, or delivery resulting from the differing methods or quantities in which such commodities are to such purchasers sold or delivered;

(3) That nothing herein contained shall prevent persons engaged in selling goods, wares, or merchandise in

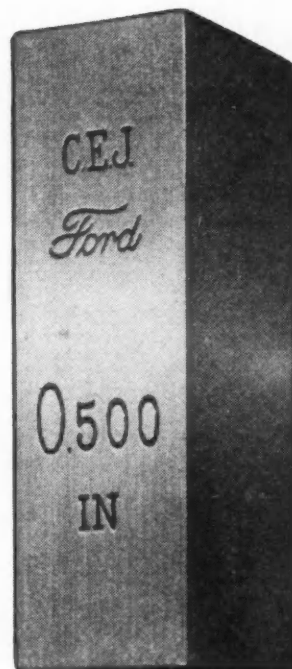
## DEMANDS FOR PRECISION HIT NEW HIGH!

● There's a big boom going on now in precision manufacture. Manufacturers have to regage to new limits to meet today's demands. Many new orders call for greater accuracy than ever before. If you want to cut into these new orders—and maintain your new precision limits—GET JOHANSSON GAGES NOW.

Unexcelled for accuracy. Limits to WITHIN  $\pm .000008$  inch,  $\pm .000004$  inch,  $\pm .000002$  inch. Sold separately or in sets.

Most Johansson Blocks  
Available Chrome-plated

Mail this coupon today for free catalog giving all prices, sizes and listing accessories.



#### JOHANSSON DIVISION

Ford Motor Company

Dept. A

Dearborn, Michigan

Please send me free Catalog No. 14.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

commerce<sup>1</sup> from selecting their own customers in bona fide transactions and not in restraint of trade;

(4) That nothing herein contained shall prevent price changes from time to time where made in response to changing conditions affecting either (a) the market for the goods concerned, or (b) the marketability of the goods, such as, but not limited to, actual or imminent deterioration of perishable goods, obsolescence of seasonal goods, distress sales under court process, or sales in good faith in discontinuance of business in the goods concerned.

(b) *Prohibited Brokerage and Commissions.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry engaged in commerce<sup>1</sup>, in the course of such commerce, to pay or grant, or to receive or accept, anything of value as a commission, brokerage, or other compensation, or any allowance or discount in lieu thereof, except for services rendered in connection with the sale or purchase of goods; wares, or merchandise, either to the other party to such transaction or to an agent, representative, or other intermediary therein where such intermediary is acting in fact for or in behalf, or is subject to

the direct or indirect control, of any party to such transaction other than the person by whom such compensation is so granted or paid.

(c) *Prohibited Advertising or Promotional Allowances, Etc.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry engaged in commerce<sup>1</sup> to pay or contract for the payment of advertising or promotional allowances or any other thing of value to or for the benefit of a customer of such member in the course of such commerce as compensation or in consideration for any services or facilities furnished by or through such customer in connection with the processing, handling, sale, or offering for sale of any products or commodities manufactured, sold, or offered for sale by such member, unless such payment or consideration is available on proportionally equal terms to all other customers competing in the distribution of such products or commodities.

(d) *Prohibited Discriminatory Services or Facilities.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry engaged in commerce<sup>1</sup> to discriminate in favor of one purchaser against another purchaser or purchasers of a commodity bought for resale, with or without processing, by contracting to furnish or furnishing, or by contributing to the furnishing of, any services or facilities connected with the processing, handling, sale, or offering for sale of such commodity so purchased upon terms not accorded to all purchasers on proportionally equal terms.

(e) *Inducing or Receiving an Illegal Discrimination in Price.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry engaged in commerce<sup>1</sup>, in the course of such commerce, knowingly to induce or receive a discrimination in price which is prohibited by the foregoing provisions of this Rule 25.

(f) *Purchases by Schools, Colleges, Universities, Public Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, and Charitable Institutions Not Operated for Profit.* The foregoing provisions of this Rule 25 relate to practices within the purview of the Robinson-Patman Antidiscrimination Act, which Act and the application thereunder of this Rule 25 are subject to the limitations expressed in the amendment to such Robinson-Pat-

<sup>1</sup> As here used, the word "commerce" means trade or commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States and any State, Territory, or foreign nation, or between any insular possessions or other places under the jurisdiction of the United States, or between any such possession or place and any State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or any foreign nation, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States; Provided, That this shall not apply to the Philippine Islands.



**PRECISION**  
*Your Constant Guarantee of Accuracy*

**DANLY MACHINE SPECIALTIES, Inc.**  
2130 So. 52nd Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

*Danly Die Sets and Die Makers' Supplies from the 9 Danly Branch Stocks*

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y. 36-12 34th STREET	PHILADELPHIA, PA. 3913 N. BROAD STREET
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 1549 TEMPLE AVENUE	ROCHESTER, N. Y. 16 COMMERCIAL ST.
CLEVELAND, OHIO 1745 ROCKWELL AVENUE	MILWAUKEE, WIS. 513 EAST BUFFALO ST.
DAYTON, OHIO 990 E. MONUMENT AVE.	

**DUCOMMUN**  
Metals and Supply Co.  
Los Angeles—San Francisco

23,000,000 stampings have been made in this die mounted in a Danly Precision Die Set

**DANLY PRECISION DIE SETS**

**DANLY DIE SETS and DIE MAKERS' SUPPLIES**

man Antidiscrimination Act, which amendment was approved May 26, 1938, and reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing in the Act approved June 19, 1936 (Public, Numbered 692, Seventy-fourth Congress, second session), known as the Robinson-Patman Antidiscrimination Act, shall apply to purchases of their supplies for their own use by schools, colleges, universities, public libraries, churches, hospitals, and charitable institutions not operated for profit." (52 Stat. 446; Supp. 4 U.S.C. Title 15, Sec. 13c).

**Rule 26—Unlawful Conspiracies and Combinations to Fix or Control Prices, Suppress Competition, Restrain Trade or Create Monopoly:**

It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry, directly or indirectly, to enter into, or take part in, any unlawful combination, conspiracy, agreement, understanding, concert of action or scheme between two or more members of the industry, or of any organization or group of persons or concerns, (a) to fix, depress or control the prices which any member of the industry may allow or pay for used motor vehicles, or to fix, maintain, enhance or control the prices at which any member of the industry may sell motor vehicles either new or used; or (b) to otherwise suppress competition, restrain trade, or create monopoly.

**Rule 27—Aiding or Abetting Use of Unfair Trade Practices:**

It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry to aid, abet, coerce or induce another, directly or indirectly, to use or promote the use of any unfair trade practice specified in these rules.

**Group II**

**Rule A—Cancellation of Dealer Agreement:**

The cancellation by either party to a manufacturer-dealer agreement without cause and without due and reasonable notice is condemned by the industry.

**Rule B—Cost Records:**

It is the judgment of the industry that each member should independently keep proper and accurate records for determining his costs.

**Rule C—Arbitration:**

The industry approves the practice of handling business disputes between members of the industry and their customers in a fair and reasonable manner coupled with a spirit of moderation and good will, and every effort should be made by the disputants themselves to compose their differences. If unable

to do so, they should, if possible, submit these disputes to arbitration.

**Determining Damping Coefficients**

(Continued from page 255)

imately 200,000 stress reversals.

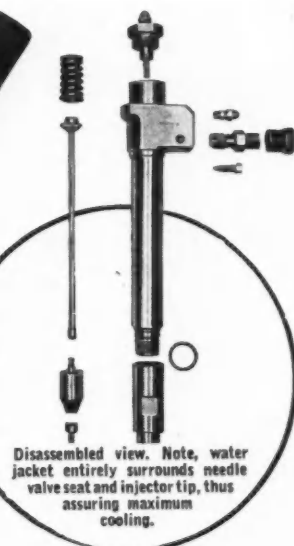
Generally speaking, the damping of the different grades is the greater the poorer the quality of the cast iron from the tensile-strength standpoint, and

also the lower its modulus of elasticity in torsion.

The damping coefficients of the several grades of cast iron are greater than those of crankshaft steels by from 80 to 120 per cent, but owing to the presence of other important damping effects, to take full advantage of the higher damping coefficients of the material to reduce the stresses caused by vibration at critical speeds, it is necessary to make the whole line of shafting of cast iron and to see to it that in addition to the crankshaft there is another shaft of considerable length which is highly stressed in torsion.

*Now!*

**A COMPACT WATER-COOLED INJECTOR Interchangeable with Standard Injectors**



**Engineers and Operators: Here's The Answer to Corrosion of Precision Parts and Carbon Formations on Injector Tips . . . Especially Adaptable to Marine, Pipeline and Stationary Installations.**

Now Deco makes available to you—for the first time—a compact, simple water-cooled fuel injector. Its use practically eliminates (1) carbon formation on injector tips and (2) injector failures accelerated by corrosive fuels. Enables you to run for months without shutdowns—even on low-grade fuels. Handles crude fuels. Tests in heavy-duty engines, burning heavy bunker oils, show definite fuel savings. Adopted as standard in 16 Busch-Sulzer marine engines (20½" bore, 27½" stroke, 2-cycle) powering U. S. Maritime Commission's new C-3 cargo vessels. This water-cooled injector is same size as ordinary non-cooled injectors. Changeovers are easily made . . . you simply remove non-cooled injector and replace with Deco water-cooled injector. No changes in engine cylinder head design necessary. Only Deco offers you this money-saving interchangeability. Write today for complete details.

If you have fuel injection and allied engineering problems, we invite you to consult with us. Deco research and testing laboratory contains complete facilities for stroboscopic analysis and dynamometer tests. Precision parts for automotive and airplane engines a specialty.



**DIESEL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION**

4401 N. RAVENSWOOD AVE., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Designers and Manufacturers of Fuel Injection Equipment and Precision Parts



## Excise Tax Collections Increased 74% in 1939

Automobile and motorcycle excise tax collections in the calendar year 1939 rose 74 per cent to a total of \$51,063,558.59 over those of \$29,405,043.98 in 1938, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Taxes on parts or accessories rose to \$8,956,583.98 from \$7,067,610.99, while taxes on trucks increased to \$7,144,897.68 from \$5,230,377.77. Taxes on tires and tubes showed a sharp increase to \$41,131,327.37 from \$26,771,719.07. Gasoline taxes rose to \$215,217,325.41 from

\$200,880,797.19. Reflecting a contrary trend, taxes on lubricating oils declined to \$29,836,486.69 from \$30,495,339.29.

## Nash Moves Parts and Service Departments

The parts and service departments of Nash Motors Division of the Nash-Kelvinator Corp., are being moved to Racine, Wis., as a result of rearrangement of the Milwaukee and Kenosha plants to provide expansion for the 1941 program to get underway this

summer. About 200 men will be employed at Racine in the parts and service departments, which will be combined into one organization. P. G. Little, now with Nash at Kenosha, Wis., and with the company 24 years, will be in direct supervision of Racine operations.

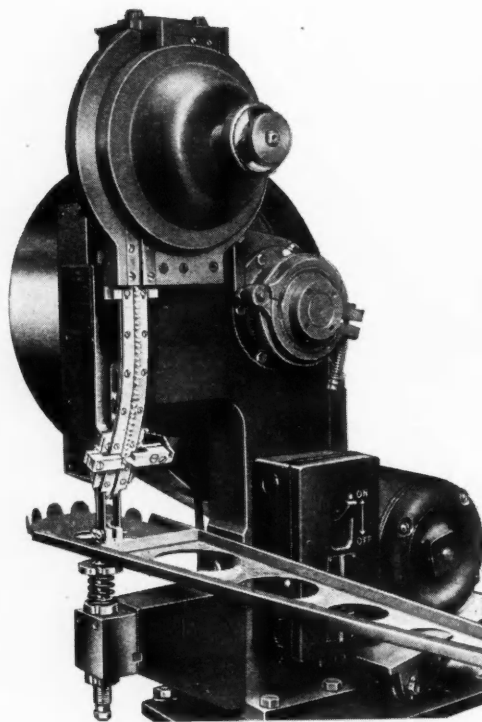
## Acetylene Association Will Meet in Milwaukee April 10

Latest practices and developments in various applications of the oxy-acetylene process in American industry will be the subject under consideration at the forthcoming Annual Convention of the International Acetylene Association to be held April 10, 11 and 12 in Milwaukee, at the Hotel Schroeder. Well-known engineers and technical experts in the oxy-acetylene industry have been selected to present a series of comprehensive papers of interest to operators of welding and cutting equipment, shop foremen, plant superintendents, operating and designing engineers, and executives.

# 1500

## RIGID JOINTS per hour

- a completely filled hole
- no flashing
- a neat, balanced head



This is a standard "Bench Type" Rivitor tooled for setting  $\frac{1}{8}$ " dia.  $\frac{1}{4}$ " lg. duralumin rivets in aircraft wing sections.

The **RIVITOR'S** controlled setting action accounts for this superior type of joint. The setting tool rapidly approaches the work, slacks up a little as it nears the work and then with a comparatively slow speed applies the pressure for setting the rivet, giving the metal time to flow. What goes on is actually a "coining" process.

You can see for yourself the superior characteristics of the rigid joint produced. Send along samples of your work to be "set" by the Rivitor method. No obligation. Send two or three samples, a handful of rivets and specify the type of riveted head required or send also a sample already riveted. The pieces will be "Rivitored" promptly and returned for your inspection.

*this is a* **TOMKINS-JOHNSON** *product*

Send samples to THE TOMKINS-JOHNSON CO., 613 N. Mechanic Street, Jackson, Michigan. Agents in principal cities.

March 1, 1940

When writing to advertisers please mention *Automotive Industries*

*Automotive Industries*

## CALENDAR

### Conventions and Meetings

- SAE National Aeronautic Meeting, Washington ..... Mar. 14-15  
SAE National Transportation & Maintenance Meeting, Pittsburgh, Mar. 28-29  
International Acetylene Association, Convention, Milwaukee, Wis., April 10-12  
Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Annual Convention, Washington, D. C. .... April 29-May 2  
American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Spring Meeting, Worcester, Mass. .... May 1-3  
SAE Summer Meeting, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. .... June 9-14  
American Society for Testing Materials, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J. .... June 24-28

### Shows at Home and Abroad

- National Automobile Show, Grand Central Palace, New York ..... Oct. 12-19

## Labor

(Continued from page 238)

On the General Motors front, unions and the corporation were awaiting announcement by the National Labor Relations Board of dates for plant elections which would determine which union or unions would represent workers in collective bargaining negotiations. Hearings to determine the need for elections were discontinued after the interested unions and the corporation had agreed on stipulations which would call for elections on a plant rather than a corporation wide basis.

Vigorous campaigns for worker support are expected to be conducted by both the UAW-CIO and the UAW-AFL. It has been rumored that John L. Lewis and William Green will personally take a hand in the campaigns.